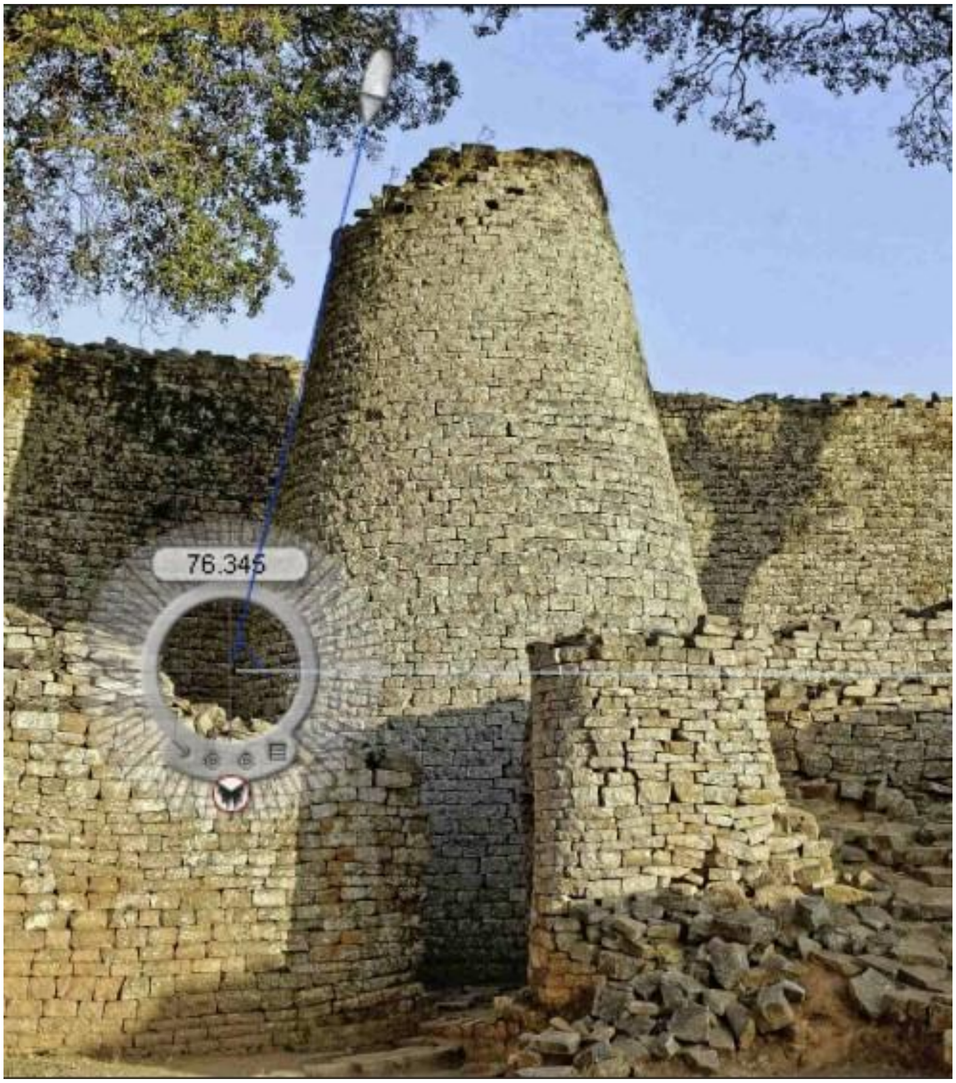
76.345

Exploring the Hidden Secrets of the Golden Ratio

Charlie Ziese

76.345

EXPLORING THE HIDDEN SECRETS
OF THE GOLDEN RATIO



Charlie Ziese

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DEDICATED TO

Carol, Ann and Lisa

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Introduction

"Nature holds a great mystery, zealously guarded by her custodians from those who would profane or abuse wisdom. Periodically portions of this tradition are quietly revealed to those of humanity who have attuned their eyes to see and ears to hear. The primary requirements are openness, sensitivity, enthusiasm, and an earnestness to understand the deeper meaning of nature's marvels exhibited to us daily. Many of us tend to walk through life half asleep, at times numbed, if not actually deadened to the exquisite order that surrounds us. But a trail of clues has been preserved."

Scott Olsen - "The Golden Section - Nature's Greatest Secret"

In mid-2016, David Wilcock produced a 10-part series on GAIATV explaining the secrets of the Russian Pyramids on his *"Wisdom Teachings"* series. He had previously written a chapter on the pyramids in his book *"The Source Field Investigations"*, but this was the first time I really sat up and took notice of pyramids.

Wilcock spoke of 20 severely premature babies who, upon ingesting pyramid water, achieved a 100% survival rate even though their vital signs at birth pointed to certain imminent death. He spoke of a ten-fold increase in the survival rate of mice exposed to the lethal yellow fever virus, of dramatically increased immune function in humans and animals, and 90+% reductions in cancer and tumors, infectious diseases, and violent behavior, all due to exposure to Russian Pyramid energy fields.

He spoke of the ability to grow larger, drought-resistant crops without the need for fertilizer or pesticides. He spoke of the ability to increase the output from older oil fields by putting a pyramid over the existing wells, clearing radioactivity from water near the Chernobyl nuclear disaster, the reappearance of extinct plant species, new streams spouting out from the ground, even the spontaneous charging of electrical capacitors attached to the pyramids. The list went on and on.

The science was just too good not to explore further.

Over the next several years I began researching these pyramids from all angles (no pun intended). First, I was able to determine the precise geometry of the Russian Pyramids. Once that was done, I was able to begin manufacturing pyramids and selling them to the public.

As the pyramid research expanded, I began finding this geometry in many different types of architecture. I discovered the Russian Pyramid shares a common geometric angle with the Giza pyramid. And I was able to verify a number of the amazing results found in the Russian Pyramid Research.

On July 7, 2020, I decided to write a book on the Russian Pyramids and their amazing properties. But a funny thing happened....

As I continued to do more research, more and more examples of this geometry kept cropping up, from all over the world. Viewers of my videos began pointing me to more and more examples of 76.345.

Some of these examples go back as far as 350,000 years.

There were the ancient Sardinian Nuraghes, Scottish Brochs, the Great Zimbabwe ruins, and castle fortifications. There were the Hindu and Buddhist temples, synagogues, mosques, Stave Churches, and Gothic and Neo-Gothic Cathedrals. There were Egyptian obelisks and hieroglyphs, clock and bell towers, the Mayan Calendar, and Nikola Tesla's Wardenclyffe Tower. There were college, university and government buildings, Mystery School architecture, and Tartarian architecture as well.

There were also significant observations in Nature. It turns out that a beam of light projected through a glass sphere refracts at 76.345. Similarly, a cheerleader megaphone uses 76.345 to amplify sound. Then I discovered power plant cooling towers and all sorts of nautical examples like submarines and aquatic animals, and aeronautical applications like missiles and jet planes.

What was causing this geometric angle to show up in all these different places?

What is the unique attribute of this geometry that gives it such a rich architectural history?

76.345 is the geometry of three-dimensional Phi Scaling.

Phi is Nature's universal scaling constant, demonstrated by Nassim Haramein, Dan Winter and other prominent researchers.

It didn't take long before I started pondering a rather unsettling question:

- **If this geometric angle has been known by all these cultures for thousands of years, why don't WE know about it?**

But then another, even more troubling question began haunting me as well:

- **Was this information being hidden from us on purpose?**

Answers were not long in coming. I began to see more and more fake history about the origins of Sacred Geometry, Phi, the Platonic Solids, mathematics, and the Aether, all intimately involved with Universal Phi Scaling and this special geometric angle. It became clear that religious, educational, scientific, governmental and other powerful groups were, and still are, engaged in an effort to keep this information hidden from public view.

Once that realization sunk in, I knew this side of my research was just as important as the information on the Russian Pyramids!

As a result, I decided to change direction with the book.

For one thing, the book draft was far too long to be able to do justice to all the topics I wanted to cover, so I decided to split the book into pieces. Once that decision was made, I needed to figure out what information I should present first.

Knowing that *"seeing is believing"*, I decided to make the visual part of my research the top priority. I decided to provide as many visual examples from as many different time frames, religious traditions and uses as possible. That way those who are not yet open to the possibility that our history has been distorted can see with their own eyes that something is terribly wrong with our traditional historical narrative.

I have still included all the research on the Russian Pyramids done in Russia as well as by the Pyramid Science Foundation and other researchers, but I have included the information in Appendix I. My hope is that any pre-existing mental programming can be overcome by the sheer volume of visual proof presented before you read these truly amazing results.

For those craving the math, harmonics and Sacred Geometry behind 76.345, I have included my research on these topics in Part 11.

As I mentioned, this book is the first of a series. A follow-up book is already in the works that will delve more deeply into using Russian Pyramids and 76.345 for healing, higher levels of consciousness, etc. A third book will explore the research I continue to perform on the Sacred Geometry, mathematics and harmonics of 76.345 and Universal Phi Scaling.

Research Discoveries (and Questions)

Here are some of the discoveries (and the perplexing questions) that have arisen from this journey:

- The Sacred Geometry of the Russian Pyramids was never disclosed to the West. Was this due solely to the fact that the Western scientific journals refused to publish the Russian Pyramid Research when they were approached to do so? Or was there a concerted effort, perhaps on both sides, to keep this research from being published?

- After I determined the Sacred Geometry of the Russian Pyramids, I had the opportunity to speak with Dr. Alexander Golod, the director of the Russian Pyramid Research. In follow-up correspondence I asked him to confirm my geometric calculations, but I never received a response. Was he being prevented from verifying this information?

- After discovering 76.345, I discovered that Russian Pyramids share a common geometric angle with the Giza pyramid. Was I really the first person to figure this out, or was this another example of suppressed information?

- An Egyptian hieroglyph symbol meaning “give’ is a pyramid with the precise 76.345 geometry of the Russian pyramids (we discuss this later). Is this a mere coincidence?

- A symbol virtually identical to the Egyptian pyramid hieroglyph is found on the Mayan calendar. Isn’t this evidence of a prior worldwide civilization that is being hidden from us?

- 76.345 can be found in the architecture of numerous ancient civilizations dating back as far as 350,000 years. The Nuraghes in Sardinia, the Great Zimbabwe ruins, Scottish Brochs, ancient forts, Hindu and Buddhist temples, Islamic mosques, Jewish synagogues, Gothic and Neo-Gothic cathedrals, Egyptian obelisks and hieroglyphs, the Mayan Calendar, castles, university buildings, government office buildings, clock and bell towers, contemporary hotels and tourist attractions (including every Disney park in the world), and many other forms of architecture all contain 76.345, yet we are oblivious to it in our everyday lives. How could this happen? Are the contemporary architects building these current day replicas aware of the significance of the geometry they are copying?

- Through an inter-library loan request, I attempted to obtain a copy of an essential research article by Russian torsion physicist Dr. Anatoly Akimov. The article demonstrates that pyramids and cones incorporating Phi into their geometry act as ‘passive torsion generators’, i.e., free energy generators. After placing the request, I was informed that the US Library of Congress had the article and would be sending it in a few days. Eight weeks later I was told the article was now ‘missing’ and the Library of Congress could not fulfill my request. I was forced to obtain a copy from a library in London, which came in less than a week. Was this a case of purposeful concealment of this research?

- Knowledge of the Fibonacci Sequence, the Platonic Solids, fractals, and even our entire system of mathematics, all pre-existed its introduction in the West by thousands of years. Was this done to hide the fact that ancient cultures, going back at least to the ancient Vedas, have known all about these areas of knowledge? Would telling the truth about the origin of this information wake up too many people to the false history we have been taught?

- An ancient two-dimensional diagram of the Platonic Solids, when plotted in three dimensions, demonstrates 76.345 is the geometry associated with the progression of the Platonic Solids (see Part 11). This diagram is found in a very highly regarded Sacred Geometry book, yet no one (including the book’s author) had previously disclosed the three-dimensional nature of the diagram and its relationship to 76.345. How could this ancient knowledge be 'hiding in plain sight' without our knowing about it?

- The Aether, despite having been a fundamental part of science and cosmology for thousands of years, was abruptly discredited and excised from Western science approximately 100 years ago. Was there a concerted effort to suppress the existence of the Aether? Was Einstein's initial denial of the Aether (which he subsequently recanted) also an attempt to eliminate the Aether from science?

- Torsion physics, which is predicated on the existence of the Aether, never really caught on in the West despite it being readily accepted in Russia. Current scientific orthodoxy still prohibits discussion of the Aether, so current-day scientists whose research points to the existence of the Aether must now resort to making up their own terms such as the Field, the Source Field, etc. Is this confirmation that the suppression of the Aether is still ongoing?

- The Catholic Church has suppressed knowledge of Phi in both music and geometry for centuries. What is the rationale for this? Why would they do this when Phi and Sacred Geometry are some of the most tangible proofs we have of a cosmology based upon a higher universal intelligence?

- Witch and wizard hats use 76.345, have been around for a long time, are continuously used in movies and television series in contemporary culture, yet were the basis of the Dunce Cap developed by 13th century Franciscan priest John Duns Scotus to achieve higher states of consciousness. The Catholic Church vilified Scotus and the Dunce Cap. Is this a deliberate attempt to vilify 76.345?

- The Quadrivium, a form of ancient knowledge attributed to Plato combining mathematics, geometry, harmonics and cosmology, has essentially disappeared from Western intellectual thought. Does the Western penchant for reductionism play a role in hiding this ancient wisdom? Is contemporary reductionism a means to keep people from thinking holistically and putting together an accurate depiction of cosmology?

- 76.345 is the geometry of the classic ‘cheerleader’ megaphone. It is also the angle of refraction of a light beam passing through a glass sphere. How can both sound amplification and light refraction be directly linked to 76.345 and this knowledge not be widely known or taught in our science and engineering courses?

- 76.345 is used in the design of numerous aeronautical devices such as rockets. missiles, aircraft and spacecraft as well as in the nose of boats, ships and submarines, all as a means of increasing speed and decreasing drag and turbulence. 76.345 is also the geometry used in power plant cooling towers, chosen because of its ability to maximize airflow for optimum cooling. Are the engineers who designed these towers, nautical and aeronautical devices aware of the Sacred Geometry involved, or was this geometry discovered through wind tunnel testing or other types of research? Numerous discussions with various types of engineers all indicate that Sacred Geometry is not covered in engineering curricula, leading to huge amounts of wasted time, money and effort in designing these types of applications.

- 76.345 is found in ancient headwear of the Buddha, all major Hindu deities, and other Eastern religious traditions. Why would headwear incorporating 76.345 be vilified in the West yet continue to be revered in Eastern religious traditions?

- Virtually all contemporary Hindu temples incorporate 76.345. By contrast, 76.345 is used only rarely in contemporary Western Christian churches, despite it having been the predominant steeple geometry until about 100 years ago. Today, not a single steeple manufacturer in the United States makes a ‘stock’ 76.345º steeple. Why and how did this happen? Is there a purposeful suppression of 76.345 going on in Western Christian church architecture?

- There are drawings of electrical illumination at least 200 years before Edison supposedly ‘invented’ the lightbulb. Many of these drawings depict lighting being powered with pyramidal objects incorporating 76.345. Even Dr. Golod’s Russian Pyramid Research team has calculated that it would take all the electric generating capacity in Russia to produce the amount of energy generated by one 22-meter-tall Russian pyramid. Why is history not telling us the truth about free energy and the role of 76.345 in free energy generation?

- There are numerous examples of religious and secular architecture with the alternating red and white horizontal stripe pattern associated with energy production and transmission. Many of these buildings also contain 76.345. Shouldn’t this lead us to question whether the original purpose of these buildings may have been as power plants?

- The floor of St. Peter’s Basilica in Rome has numerous cymatics diagrams. Cymatics diagrams are the geometric forms which result from specific sound frequencies. Shouldn’t this lead us to question whether the original use of this and other religious buildings from this era was for healing?

- The symbols of the three major Abrahamic religions - the Christian Cross, the Jewish Star of David, and the Islamic crescent, are all excellent fractal antennas. Is it possible that these religious symbols were ‘created’ to hide the original purpose of these buildings as healing centers and/or power generating plants? Why else would the Taj Mahal, a supposed Hindu temple, have a crescent on the top of its dome?

- The Tartarian Empire was an advanced worldwide civilization possessing free energy technology and vibrational healing, all of which is related to 76.345. Knowledge of Tartary has been written out of our history books, both in the West and in Russia. How did both Russia and the West coordinate the elimination of Tartaria from world history, and why?

- During the 19th and early 20th centuries, a series of 'accidental’ fires destroyed large portions of major cities around the world. In addition, a large number of World Fairs and Expositions were held around the world in Tartarian architecture. After the fairs were over, the buildings were quickly demolished, systematically destroying much of this grand architecture. How was this systematic destruction accomplished and coordinated?

- Numerous free energy structures incorporate 76.345, including Nikola Tesla's Wardenclyffe Tower, the Great Zimbabwe ruins, Russian Pyramids, Hindu and Buddhist temples, and power plant cooling towers. Could the significance of 76.345 in generating free energy be the reason this information is being suppressed?

You may be overwhelmed by all these new ideas, but the evidence supporting these ideas is quite compelling. As you proceed, just try to keep an open mind to the possibility that the worldview you have come to accept may not be true, and then decide for yourself.

As the Buddha said:

“Do not believe in anything simply because you have heard it. Do not believe in anything simply because it is spoken and rumored by many. Do not believe in anything simply because it is found written in your religious books. Do not believe anything merely on the authority of your teachers and elders. Do not believe in traditions because they have been handed down for many generations. But after observation and analysis, when you find that anything agrees with reason and is conducive to the good and benefit of one and all, then accept it and live up to it.”

How This Book is Organized

It is not necessary to read the book in sequential order.

For those needing an introduction to Sacred Geometry, Phi and Universal Phi scaling, start with Part 1. Even if you have a basic understanding of these concepts, it will be helpful to gather an understanding and appreciation of two- and three-dimensional Phi Scaling.

If you are a visual learner, you may wish to start with Part 3. Parts 3-8 are packed with the architectural examples of 76.345. You don't really need to read the descriptions of each item but do try to get an appreciation of the numerous cultures, geographic locations, religious traditions, time frames, and sheer volume of examples using 76.345. Once you’ve done that, you can't help but walk away with an appreciation that:

- **This geometry is profoundly significant, and**
- **Something is seriously wrong with our history**

Part 2 discusses 76.345 as the geometric link between Russian Pyramids and the Great Pyramid at Giza.

Parts 3-8 present the numerous architectural examples of 76.345.

Part 9 discusses 76.345 in Nautical and Aeronautical Applications

Part 10 discusses 76.345 and Free Energy

Part 11 discusses my original research into 76.345, the Platonic Solids, and Wave Coherence

Part 12 discusses the suppression of 76.345

Part 13 provides information on the Pyramid Science Foundation, Stargate Pyramids (my pyramid manufacturing company), and research resources.

Appendix 1 includes summaries of the Russian Pyramid Research and the Pyramid Science Foundation’s research into 76.345.

Appendix 2 is a reprint of the Anatoly Akimov article on Phi geometry and passive energy generation.

Now it's time to begin...enjoy!

Part 1 - Sacred Geometry and Phi Scaling

What is Sacred Geometry?

Despite the fact that Sacred Geometry is not part of mainstream Western education, the topic is one of great interest to the general public. So much so that an Amazon book search for “Sacred Geometry" returns over 5,000 results.

The term Sacred Geometry describes the fundamental laws which create everything in existence. These laws unite consciousness and matter, as well as science and spirituality.

One of the primary tenets of sacred geometry is that geometry, mathematics, harmonics and proportion are directly involved in the miracle of creation. The ancient study of interplay of mathematics, geometry, harmonics, and cosmology is found in the Quadrivium, an advanced system of learning attributed to Plato.

This knowledge has been in existence for thousands of years, dating back at least to the writing of the Vedas (~15,000 years), and very likely for far longer. This knowledge is foundational to building sacred structures such as temples, mosques, cathedrals, megaliths, monuments and churches. Sacred geometry is also found in Nature, religious art, the human body, DNA, cultural artifacts, ancient Sacred Geometry diagrams, music, hieroglyphs, etc.

Tragically, the significance of Sacred Geometry has been lost in contemporary society. One of the unfortunate consequences of this ignorance is that, with very rare exceptions, religious buildings, office buildings and housing, particularly in the West, are no longer built with any knowledge or consideration of Sacred Geometry.

As an example, contemporary Western church steeples are designed purely for their visual esthetics rather than for their ability to amplify and clarify vibration through the use of Sacred Geometric principles. Contemporary Western Christian seminaries generally provide no information to students on the importance of Sacred Geometry in creating sacred spaces. Just think how much more powerful the prayers in church would be with the appropriate geometry amplifying and clarifying the prayers of the parishioners!

What is Phi Scaling?

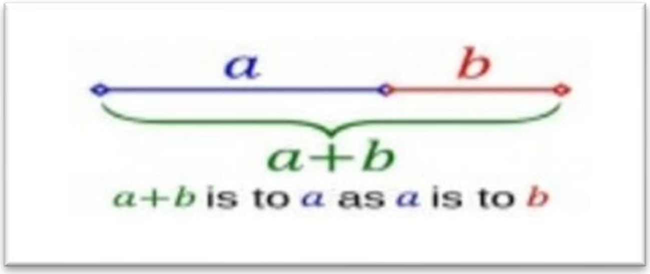
Phi, also known as the Golden Section or Golden Ratio, is one of the most fundamentally important concepts in Nature, yet Phi is not even taught in our Western educational system.

The history of the Golden Ratio is difficult to unravel. Although traditional historians peg its first use in ancient Egypt and the Pythagorean tradition, knowledge of Phi goes back much further than that. The first definition accepted by traditional historians comes from Euclid (325-265 BCE), who defines it as the division of a line into extreme and mean ratios. The earliest known treatise on the subject is "Divina Proportione" by Luca Pacioli (1445-1517). However, the first published use of the phrase occurs in Martin Ohm's 1835 Pure Elementary Mathematics.

Phi's primary significance is derived from the fact that the Universe, from the galactic to the sub-atomic, is scaled using Phi. As a result, Phi is also called the Universal Scaling Constant.

Phi is a Relationship, not a Number

Phi is best described as a relationship between the length of two objects.



a/b = (a+b)/a = 1.6180339887498948420… = Φ

Phi is the only expression that will solve this equation. However, it is important to note that **Phi is actually a relationship, and not a number**. While we often use numerical approximations of Phi (e.g., 1.618) to represent the process, Phi itself is an infinite irrational number which can never be precisely defined with numbers.

Deriving Phi from the Fibonacci Sequence

An interesting way to derive Phi is through the Fibonacci Sequence. Leonardo of Pisa, also known as Fibonacci, was a thirteenth century Italian mathematician credited with discovering the unusual properties of a numerical series that now bears his name. In reality, Fibonacci, by his own admission, states that he learned about this series from Indian mathematicians, an example of how our history has been distorted to hide the ancient origins of Sacred Geometry.

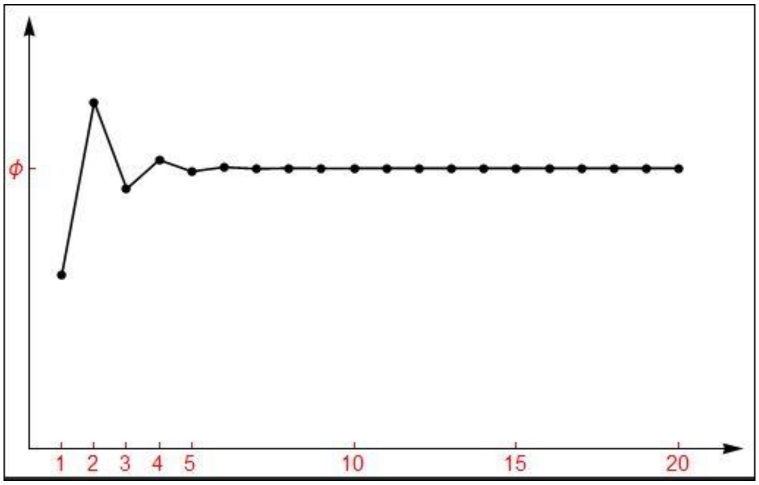
The Fibonacci Sequence begins with the numbers 0 and 1. Each successive number is determined by adding the two previous numbers of the series. Thus, the third number of the series is 0 + 1 = 1. The fourth number is 1 + 1 = 2, the fifth number is 1 + 2 = 3, then 2 + 3 = 5, etc. The Fibonacci Sequence begins like this:

0,1,1,2,3,5,8,13,21,34,55,89,144….

In order to arrive at (more precisely, to more closely approximate) Phi, the next step is to divide each number in the series by the preceding number. Thus, the first ratio is 1/1=1, the second is 2/1= 2, the third 3/2= 1.5, the fourth 5/3= 1.66666, the fifth 8/5=1.6, etc.

As seen in the chart below, these ratios bounce around, getting alternately larger and smaller. The oscillation is much more profound at the beginning of the series, but the band of oscillation narrows quickly. If this process were taken to infinity (of course this could never occur), we would arrive at Phi. This phenomenon of infinitely approaching a particular result is known as an 'asymptote", i.e., something that is approached but never actually reached.

This effect is also known as "Phi Convergence".



Phi Convergence and the Fibonacci Sequence

It is important to point out that the Fibonacci Sequence, which is represented using the initial number pair of 0 and 1, is ***NOT*** the only set of initial number pairs resulting in Phi Convergence. Many authors and researchers work under a mistaken assumption that the Fibonacci Sequence is somehow unique among number sequences in its ability to achieve Phi Convergence. I believe this is one of the reasons researchers have never proposed the general Fibonacci Formulas as the model for Universal Phi Scaling (I will not be discussing this in this book but will demonstrate in future books).

Although the process of Phi Convergence is real, as is the ability of the initial number pair of 0 and 1 to produce it, Phi Convergence occurs whenever the general Fibonacci Formulas are applied to ANY two initial numbers.

One author who points this out is Michael S. Schneider, author of *"Fibonacci Numbers and the Golden Mean"*. Schneider states the following regarding Fibonacci numbers and Phi Convergence:

"While this relationship of Fibonacci numbers is associated with Phi, don't be fooled by appearances. It's not the Fibonacci numbers themselves which makes this possible - it is their accumulative process which funnels their ratios towards Phi."

***"Fibonacci Numbers and the Golden Mean" Michael* S. Schneider - p. 55**

Mathematicians have known about this for some time. The YouTube channel Numberphile produced a video on this topic. For those interested in understanding this in greater detail, use the link below:

Golden Proof
Numberphile YouTube Channel – 22 September 2014

One, Two and Three-Dimensional Phi Scaling

The use of Phi as a scaling constant for a line is an example of one-dimensional Phi scaling. However, Phi can also be used to scale objects in two and three (and probably more) dimensions. We will be discussing two and three-dimensional scaling in the next two chapters.

Two-Dimensional Phi Scaling - The Phi Scaling Angle

Soon after discovering the geometry of the Russian Pyramids, my research activities took me to this website:
cosmometry.net

This is a website maintained by Marshall Lefferts, former President of the Board of Directors of the Resonance Science Foundation and co-producer of the Thrive II documentary. He is also an expert on the Platonic Solids and the work of Buckminster Fuller.

Cosmometry is his term for a comprehensive, multi-faceted study of Sacred Geometry. In Marshall's words:

“Cosmometry is the study of fundamental patterns, structures, processes and systems that are inherent in manifestation at all scales within the cosmos.”

Lefferts explains the significance of Phi in the creative process:

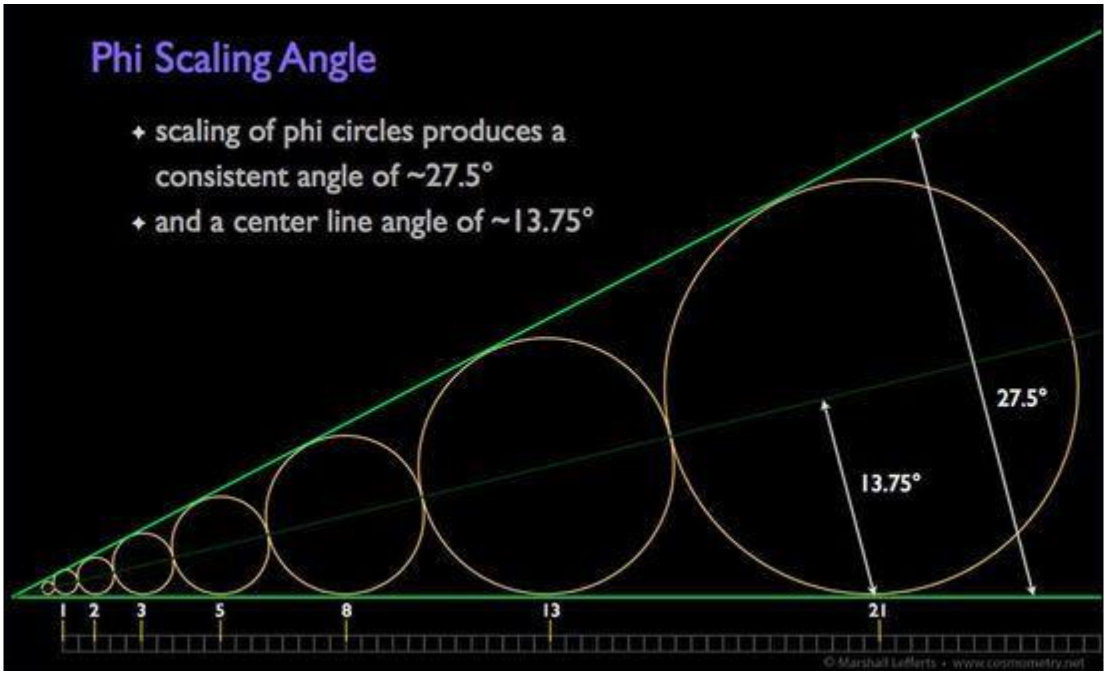
“Given how common it is, the Phi ratio seems to be perhaps the most fundamental scaling ratio in the manifest universe. It appears that nature has an innate tendency to scale biological growth, spiral arcs, atomic and galactic structures, and all manner of structural and flow forms upon the phi ratio due to its optimal efficiency for exactly this need: scaling from micro to macro as harmoniously and seamlessly as possible. This indicates that the cosmic space time field itself is inherently based upon this ratio as it pertains to the manifest universe. Whether expressed as a spiral, structural proportion, angle or quantity, the same ratio is at play throughout.”

Derivation of the Phi Scaling Angle

A key section of the website deals with what Lefferts calls the “Phi Scaling Angle".

“Phi is the angle of expansion, or scaling angle, that is inherent in phi fractal scaling, where a set of circles (or spheres, the most symmetrically balanced form in nature), with diameters expanding by Fibonacci values [Phi], are placed tangential to one another in a straight line. The angle between the horizontal line at the bottom of each circle and the line that touches each circle’s “upper” surface point is the Phi Scaling Angle.”

Although the slide below approximates this angle at 27.5° for ease of explanation, Marshall subsequently confirmed that the precise Phi Scaling angle is in fact 27.309°, a perfect match with the apex angle of the Russian Pyramid we will be deriving soon.


Phi Scaling Angle
✦ scaling of phi circles produces a consistent angle of ~27.5°
✦ and a center line angle of ~13.75°
27.5°
13.75°
1
2
3
5
8
13
21
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(Source: cosmometry.net)

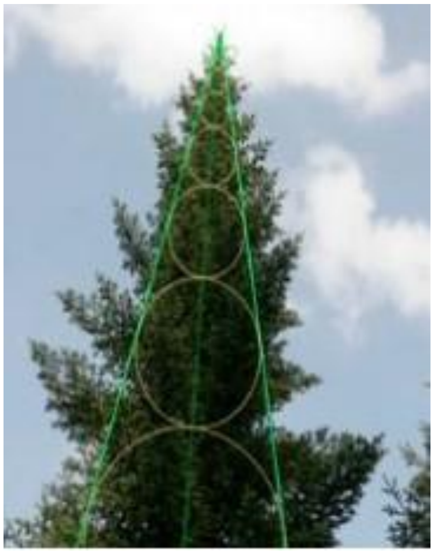
The reason for the discrepancy in the two calculations stems from the fact that Marshall derives the Phi Scaling Angle using the Fibonacci Series while I used the numerical approximation of 1.61803398.... (See the Fibonacci numbers on the bottom of the diagram depicting the diameters of the increasingly larger circles).

As discussed previously, the Fibonacci Sequence produces Phi Convergence as an asymptote, i.e., a set of recursive equations which produces successive results which approach a theoretical result (in this case, Phi). As Marshall stopped his simulation at the number 21, his approximation was less precise than the theoretical (but still inexact) use of 1.61803398... I used in my calculations.

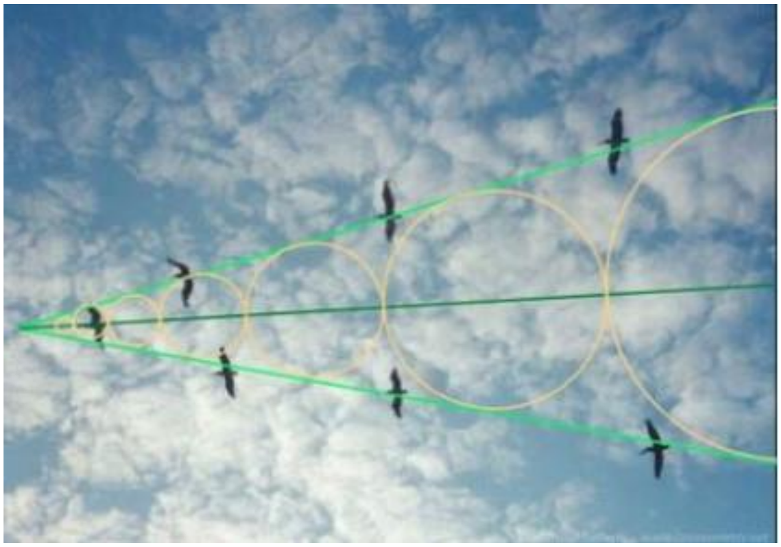
Examples of the Phi Scaling Angle in Nature

Marshall's website includes a number of examples of the Phi Scaling Angle in Nature.

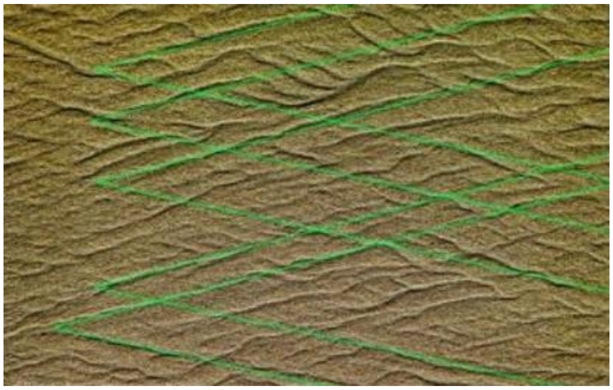
(All photos credit: cosmometry.net)



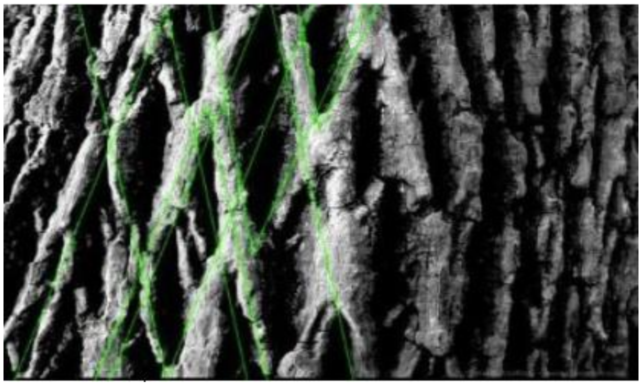
Evergreen Tree



Birds Flying in V Pattern



Beach Sand at Low Tide



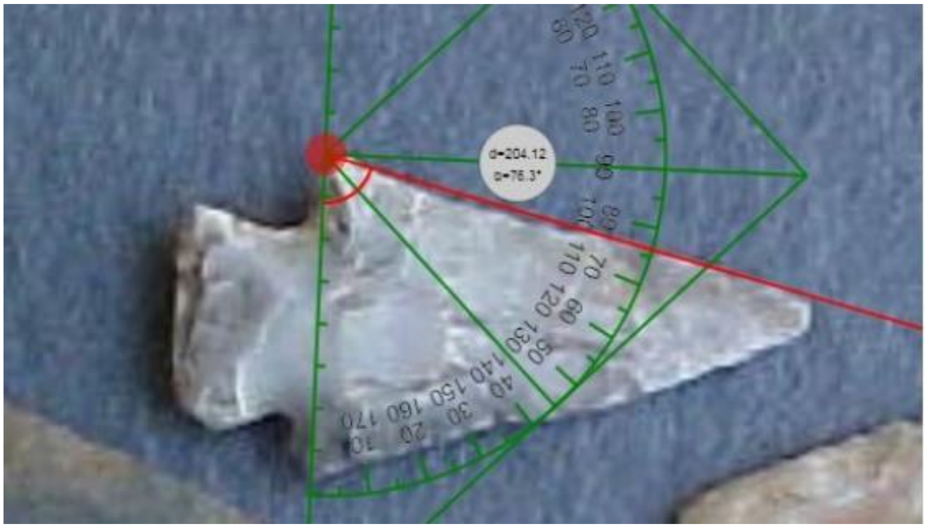
Tree Bark

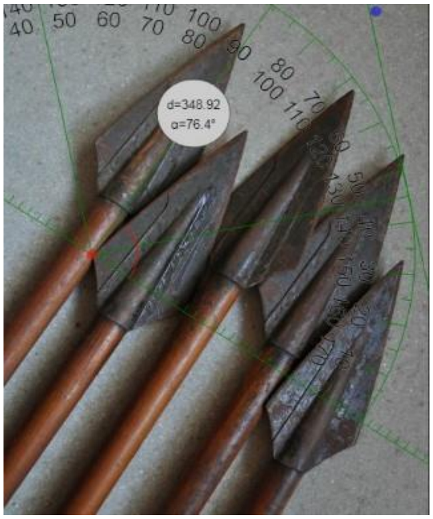
The Phi Scaling Angle in Arrows and Sails

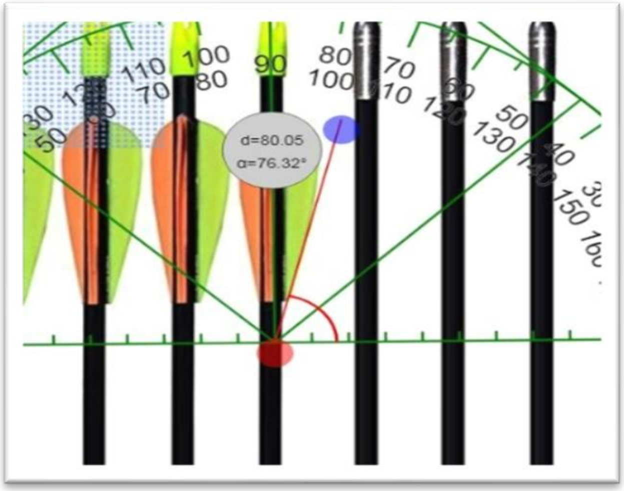
In addition to Marshall's examples from Nature, I found two manmade objects that readily conform to the Phi Scaling Angle - arrows and sailboat sails.

Arrows:

Although not all arrowheads and fletching (the feathers on the end of the arrow) conform to the geometry, a surprising number of them actually do.

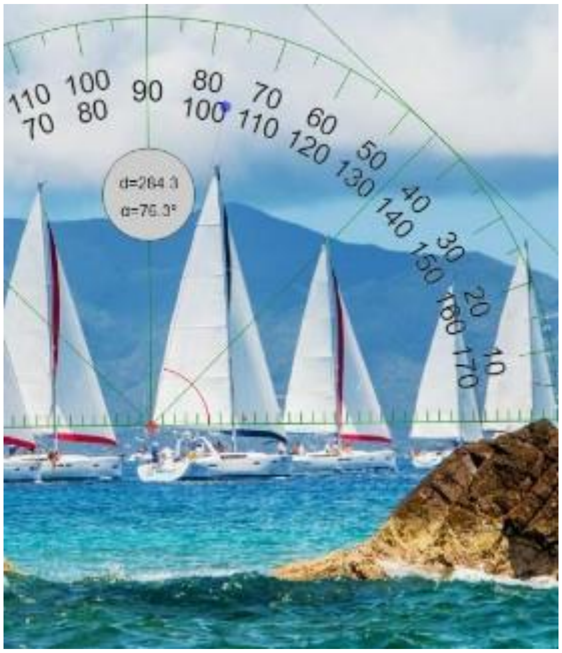


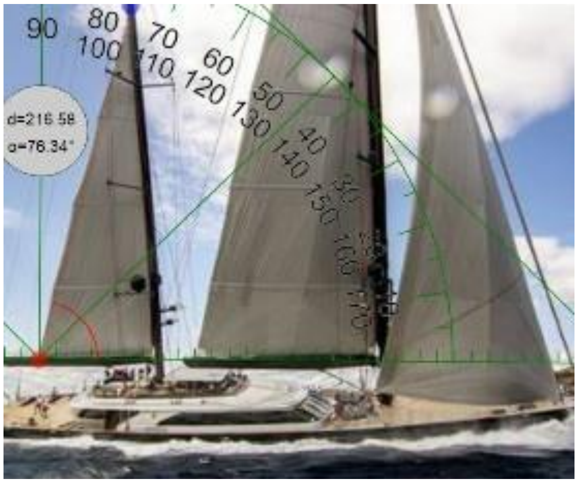


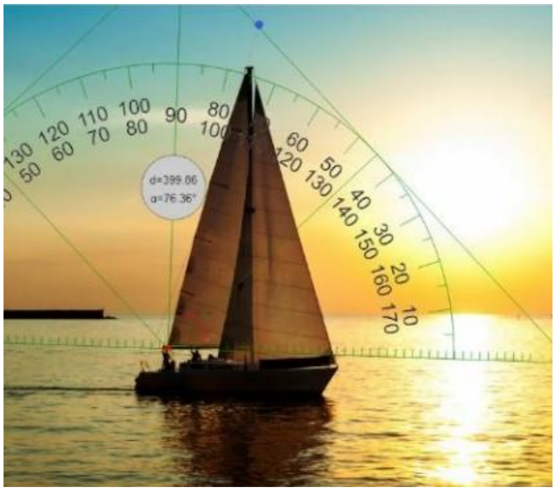


Racing Sails:

Racing sails are another example of this geometry. The slant angle of sails used in regattas is often an almost perfect match for the slant angle of the Russian Pyramid.




d=216.58
α=76.34°


d=399.06
α=76.36°

Three-Dimensional Phi Scaling - 76.345

Two prominent researchers have done independent analyses proving Phi is a universal scaling constant. Nature has also provided us with clues as to the existence of Universal Phi Scaling in the observed Universe. This chapter provides a review of these results.

Nassim Haramein and Scale Unification

In 2013, Nassim Haramein, Michael Hyson, and Elizabeth Rauscher published: *“Scale Unification – A Universal Scaling Law for Organized Matter”*. One of the major conclusions of the article is that Phi is a universal scaling constant for all objects found in Nature, from the galactic down to the sub-atomic levels.

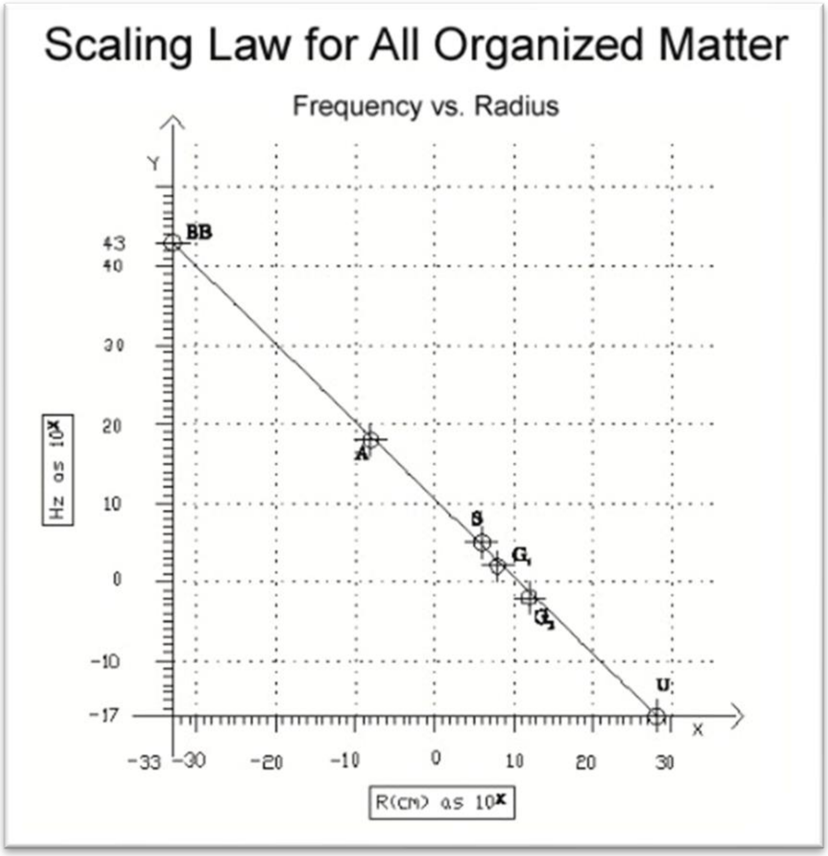
Haramein uses the Planck length as the basis for his analysis, so let's start by defining the Planck length.

Wikipedia defines the Planck length as follows:

"In physics, the Planck length is a unit of length in the system of Planck units that was originally proposed by physicist Max Planck, equal to 1.616255(18) × 10−35 m. The Planck length can be defined from three fundamental physical constants: the speed of light, the Planck constant, and the gravitational constant. It is also the reduced Compton wavelength of a particle with Planck mass. Regardless of whether it represents some fundamental limit to the universe, it is a useful unit in theoretical physics."

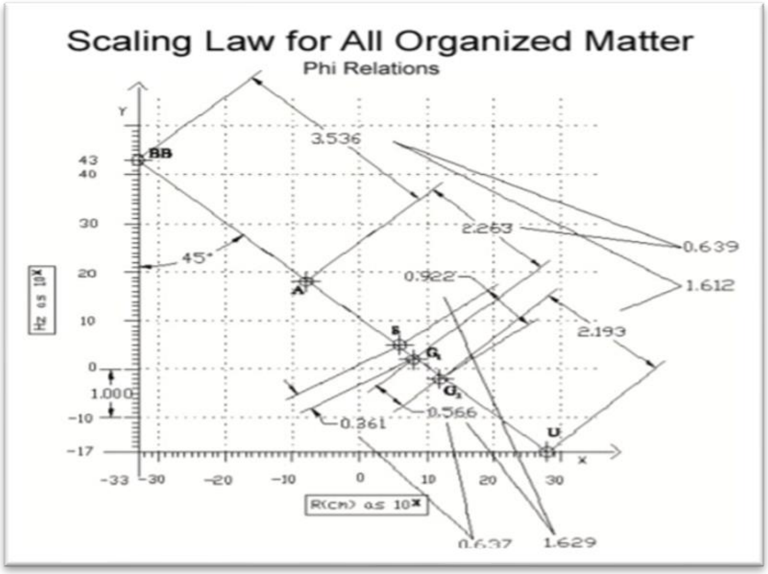
We will not be going into the mathematical equation for the Planck length, but this information is readily available through internet search.

Results:



(Source: “Scale Unification – A Universal Scaling Law for Organized Matter”
- N. Haramein, M. Hyson and E.A. Rauscher - p. 5)

The diagram above plots the black hole system proposed by Haramein et.al. Plotted from the top left is the mini black hole at the Planck distance. Plotting points continue through to the stellar-sized black holes, larger black holes, galactic center black holes and at the lower right is a Universe-sized black hole.



**(Source: "Scale Unification – A Universal Scaling Law for Organized Matter"
- N. Haramein, M. Hyson and E.A. Rauscher - p. 6)**

In the chart above, note that the distance between the data points on the graph, when divided with each other, yields a very close approximation to the familiar Φ (Phi) ratio ~ 1.618 and its inverse (phi) ~ 0.618.

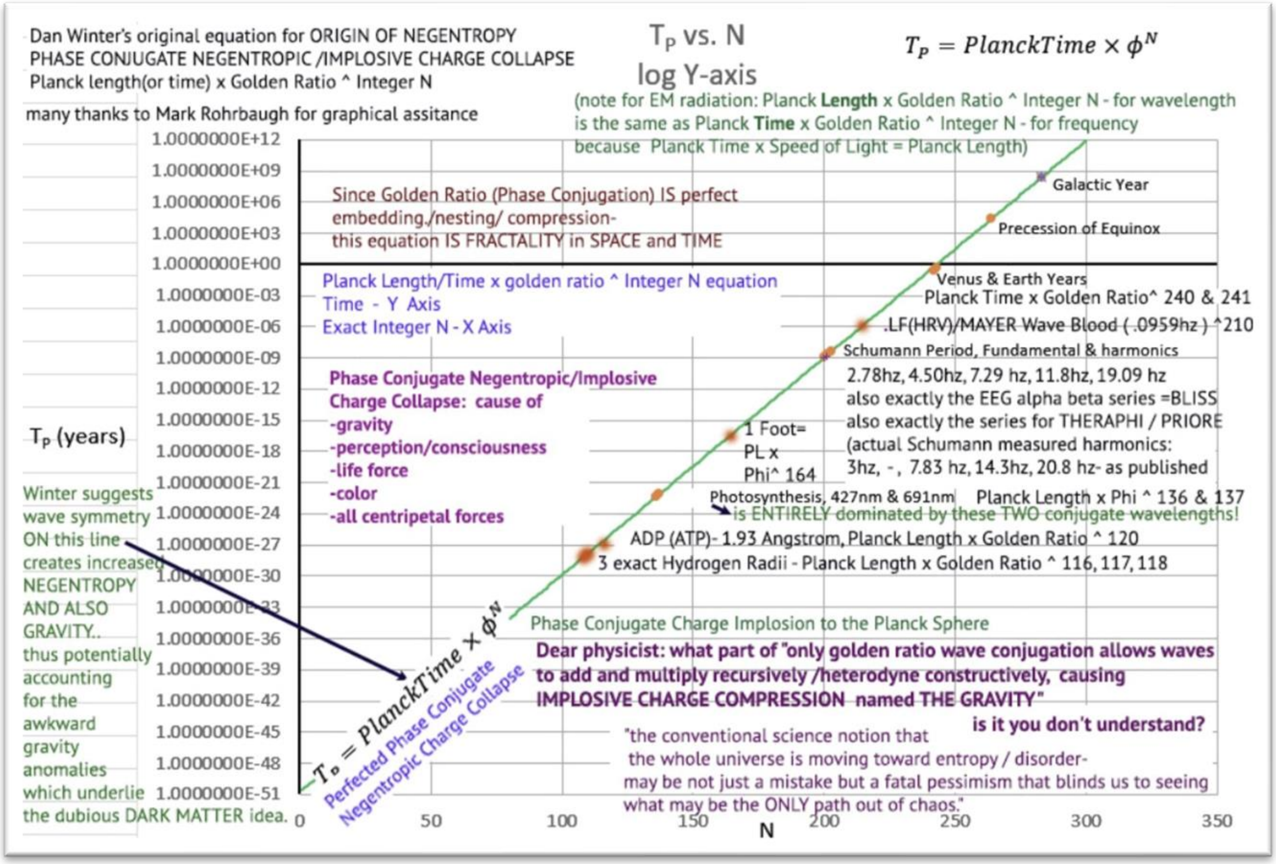
To quote the authors:

"It is both appropriate and significant that the so-called "golden ratio" is reflected in our scaling law (which maps energy dynamics at all scales), since it is prominently found everywhere in nature and has marked the evolution of cosmological mechanics and modern physics, from Kepler's solar system modeling to aperiodic Penrose tiling, including recent work on the thermodynamic phase transition of black holes showing a change of state from negative specific heat to positive specific heat at ~ 0.618" .

Dan Winter's Research into Phi Scaling

Dan Winter is a researcher and author who has devoted much of his career to exploring Phi. He has produced research that also demonstrates the significance of Phi as the universal scaling constant. Winter approached universal scaling using Planck time rather than Planck length, although these two are interconvertible. Planck time is defined as is the time it takes for a photon to travel a distance equal to the Planck length:

tp = 5.39 × 10-44 s
where tp= Planck time



Using the graph above, Winter graphed the exponential growth of Phi on the x, or horizontal axis. On the Y, or vertical axis, Winter plotted the Planck time of various objects in the Universe. As demonstrated, Winter determined that the growth of various measurable objects are all correlated by multiplying their Planck time (essentially another way to measure size) by various orders of magnitude of Phi.

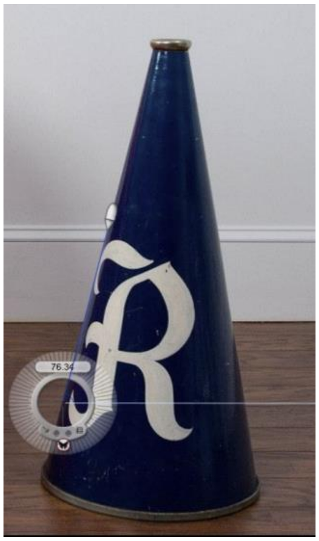
In summary, both Haramein and Winter, using slightly different methodologies, have mathematically demonstrated that Phi is the Universal Scaling Constant. This is profound information, yet we don't learn about Universal Phi Scaling in traditional academic environments. Why is this fundamentally significant information not being taught to us?

Three-Dimensional Phi Scaling in Sound, Light, Water and DNA

Sound, light, and water provide very revealing examples of three-dimensional Phi Scaling.

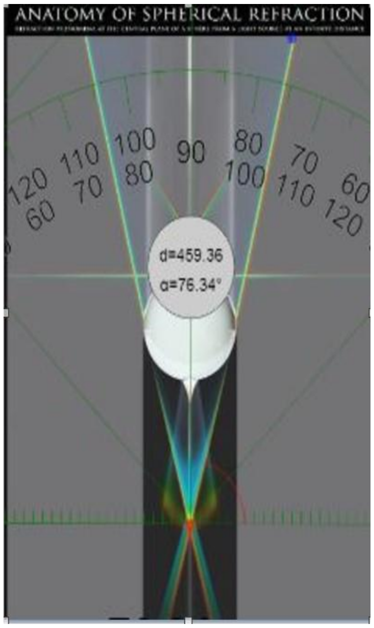
Sound Amplification - The Megaphone

Although many contemporary megaphones are now electronic, the classic handheld megaphone relied upon the amplification afforded by 76.345. It would be interesting to know whether this geometry was discovered through trial and error, or whether the principles of Sacred Geometry and Universal Phi Scaling were employed to arrive at this geometric form. No matter, 76.345 is directly responsible for the sound amplification inherent in the megaphone.



Light Refraction

In his article *"Spherical Refraction - The Magnetic Relationship Between Light and the Universal Shape",* (February 7, 2017 - www.artofclaytaylor.com), author Clay Taylor describes an experiment he performed to determine the geometry of light refraction. Taylor placed a glass sphere inside of the end of a pipe. He then shone sunlight through the opposite end of the pipe and measured the geometry of the resulting light passing through the pipe. His results are shown in the picture below:

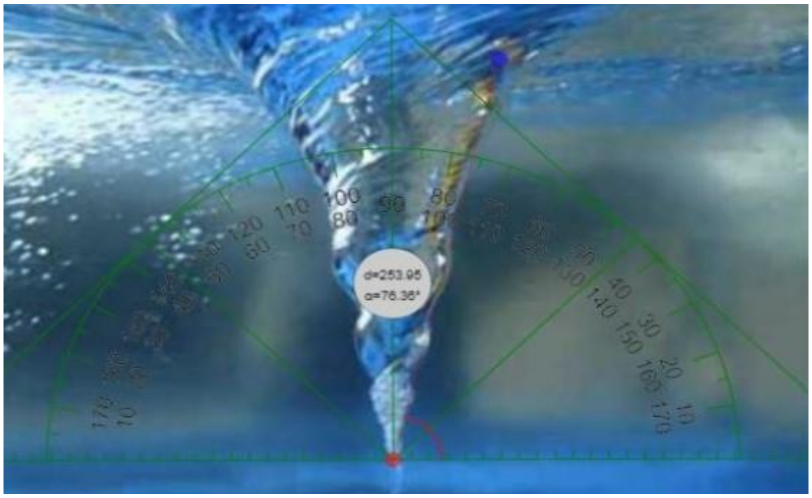

ANATOMY OF SPHERICAL REFRACTION
120 110 100 90 80 70 60
60 70 80 100 110 120
d=459.36
α=76.34°

The angle of light refraction provides yet another example of 76.345 in Nature.

Even though light and sound are but two small bands in the infinite spectrum of vibrational frequencies, it’s reasonable to assume that all waveforms, no matter the frequency, refract and compress using 76.345.

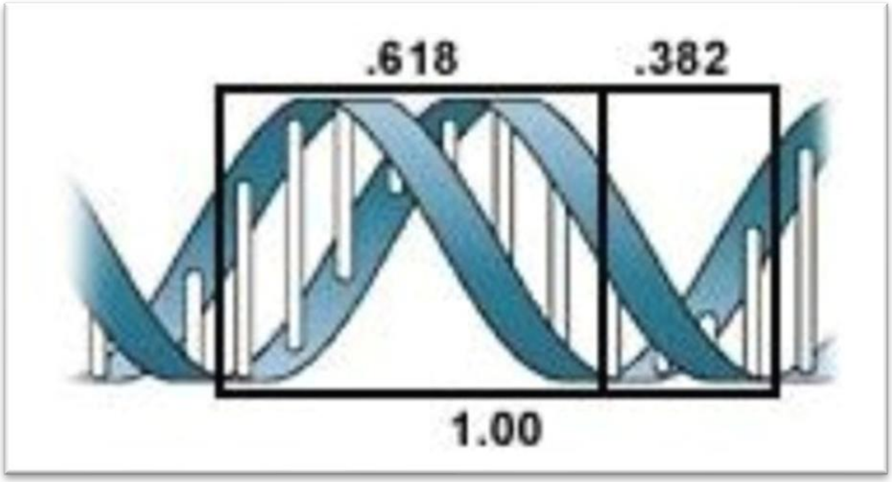
Water Whirlpools

This photograph demonstrates that water tends to create a naturally spiraling vortex surprisingly close to 76.345.

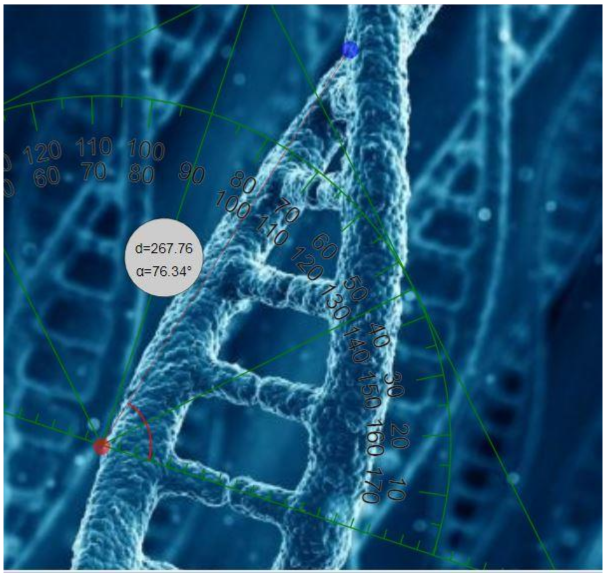

120 110 100 90 80
60 70 80 100
40 30 20 10
140 150 160 170
d=253.95
α=76.36°

DNA

Human DNA demonstrates several different dimensions of Phi Scaling.

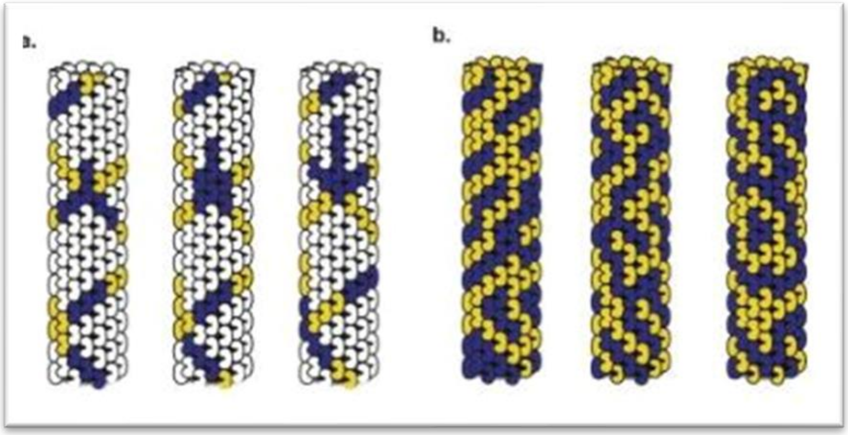


This diagram demonstrates linear Phi Scaling. For a given length of 1, which represents one full spiral of two-stranded DNA, the length required for the strand located at the top of the spiral on the left side of the diagram to reach the bottom of the diagram is .618, while the remaining length required for the strand which started on the bottom at the left side of the diagram to complete a full rotation is an additional .382.


d=267.76
α=76.34°
120 110 100
60 70 80
90
80 70
100 110
60
120
50
130
40
140
30
150
20
160
10
170

In the diagram above, three-dimensional DNA is shown to incorporate 76.345.

Microtubules



**(Source: "Consciousness in the Universe: A Review of the Orch OR Theory"
S. Hameroff and R. Penrose p.43)**

Microtubules are polymers of tubulin that form part of the cytoskeleton and provide structure and shape to eukaryotic cells. Microtubules are very important in a number of cellular processes. They are involved in maintaining the structure of the cell and, together with microfilaments and intermediate filaments, they form the cytoskeleton. They also make up the internal structure of cilia and flagella.

In 2013, Stuart Hameroff and Sir Roger Penrose published "*Consciousness in the Universe: A Review of the Orch OR Theory*". In that article they establish that microtubules use the Fibonacci Sequence.

"Helical pathways.... repeat every 5 and 8 tubulins, respectively, down any protofilament, and following along neighboring tubulin monomers repeat every 3 monomers, after winding around the microtubule (relating to the 13 protofilaments according to the Fibonacci sequence 3,5,8,13)"

**(Source: "Consciousness in the Universe: A Review of the Orch OR Theory"
S. Hameroff and R. Penrose p. 43)**

Part 2 - 76.345 and Russian Pyramids

Deriving The 76.345º Russian Pyramid Geometry

"The only real valuable thing is intuition"
Albert Einstein

The first requirement for building any structure is knowledge of its dimensions. Although it would have been nice to find this information in some publicly available source, it soon became apparent there was no readily available source for the dimensions or Sacred Geometry of the Russian Pyramids.

Russian Pyramid Geometry Information on pyramids.ru

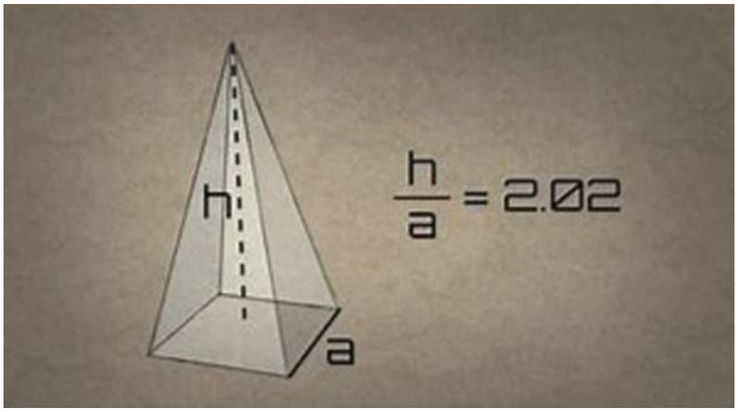
The best initial source of information on the geometry of the Russian Pyramids came from Dr. Golod's website:

Dr. Golod's Website
Site: www.pyramids.ru

The website contained no precise information on the Sacred Geometry of the pyramids, but did contain the following piece of information:

"The ratio of the height of the … pyramid to the side of the base is 2.02: 1."

A few days later I found the diagram below on the internet and decided to see what type of slant angle this would produce.



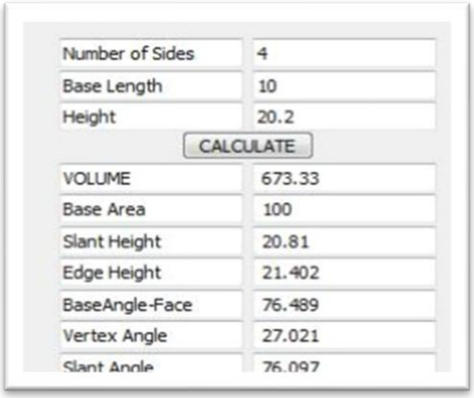
Calculating Pyramid Angles and Dimensions

The easiest way to convert dimensions into geometric angles and lengths is using a pyramid calculator. The one I use is from 1728.org:

Pyramid Calculator
Site: www.1728.org.volpyrmid.htm

This calculator provides you with all the relevant angles and dimensions of a pyramid based upon three inputs. All you need to do is provide the number of sides, the base length, and the height, and the pyramid calculator will determine all the appropriate angles and heights. To calculate the dimensions of the Russian Pyramid based on the information above, I started by inputting 4 as the number of sides. Using a hypothetical base length of 10, I multiplied 10 by the height to base length ratio of 2.02 to arrive at a height of 20.2.

Here are the results:



Number of Sides	4
Base Length	10
Height	20.2
VOLUME	673.33
Base Area	100
Slant Height	20.81
Edge Height	21.402
BaseAngle-Face	76.489
Vertex Angle	27.021
Slant Angle	76.097

These inputs result in a slant angle of 76.097º, or approximately 76.1º.

Although it was nice to have a good starting point, there was one clear problem with this information - there was no way to find Phi in these calculations!

On the pyramids.ru website, Dr. Golod clearly indicates that Russian Pyramids contained Phi in their geometry:

“Pyramids with harmonious geometric proportions (e.g., corresponding to the Golden Section) will form the structure of Space with a high degree of harmony.”

Since Dr. Golod was definitely indicating there was a Phi/Golden Ratio link to the Russian Pyramid geometry, there was clearly more work to be done.

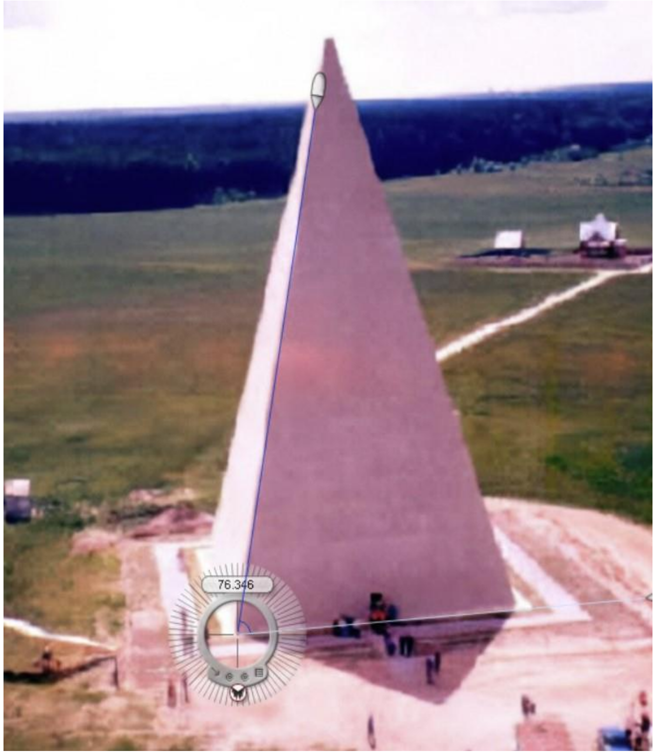
Verifying the Results - Direct Measurement with Online Protractors

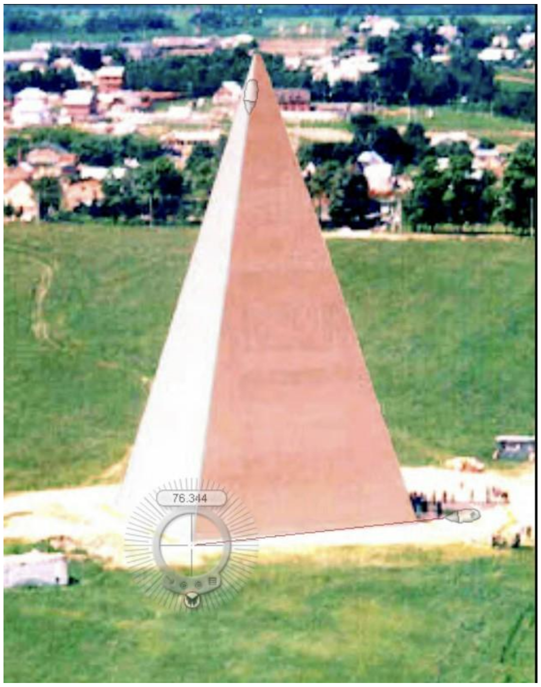
Perhaps the single most important piece of technology for performing the research for this book was finding a protractor app named Screen Protractor. This is the app that was used for the vast majority of the measurements throughout this book.

Although it has accuracy up to 3 decimal points, any protractor app’s ability to measure to that level of precision is limited by the quality of the photograph, whether the photograph provides for a direct frontal view of the angle to be measured, the pixelation quality, etc. However, this technology has been invaluable in researching the thousands of buildings and other objects I have researched from around the world. No object used in this book has a measurement more than 3/100th of a degree variation from the theoretical value of 76.345º, and the vast majority are within 1/100th of a degree.

Measuring the Slant Angle of Russian Pyramids

The following measurements were taken from two Russian pyramid photographs with slightly varying perspectives. The results ended up with a slant angle of 76.344-76.346º.





With both photo angles producing essentially the same geometric angle, I knew that the precise geometry of the pyramids would be very close to these measurements.

Other Researcher Estimates of the Russian Pyramid Geometry

I also looked at the estimates of the four pyramid researchers who had previously expressed their opinions on the geometry of the Russian Pyramids. Here are their estimates:

Researcher	**Angle/Style**
Patrick Flanagan	Nubian style
Nick Edwards	Nubian style
John DeSalvo	~73°
David Wilcock	70-72°

Patrick Flanagan and Nick Edwards' estimates were not particularly helpful for one very important reason - there is no such thing as a "Nubian geometry" pyramid. Despite what researchers may say, the pyramids of Nubia vary widely in their geometry, with slant angles of roughly 60-70°. About the only thing one can definitively say about Nubian pyramids is that they have a steeper slant angle than Giza pyramids - nothing more.

Similarly, the estimates from David Wilcock and John DeSalvo deviated substantially from the protractor app measurements, so they too were discarded. It was time to look for another solution.

The Inspiration - a Phi-Spiral Pyramid

Nicholai Kozyrev was a Russian scientist who is considered the founder of modern torsion physics. During a lengthy imprisonment during Stalin's reign, Kozyrev had the opportunity to study Nature and the animals and insects he encountered while in prison. He theorized from this research that torsion fields had a specific clockwise spin, and verified this fact through observations of the growth of clusters of organisms, the shape of human organs such as the heart, etc. Essentially, Kozyrev believed that torsion fields are themselves Phi Spirals.

Rereading Kozyrev's work provided the inspiration for a new theory of pyramid design.

-What if I modeled a pyramid in the shape of a Phi Spiral?

-How would I accomplish that?

After some thought, I came up with the following methodology:

1. Draw a series of stacked spheres, with the bottom sphere having a diameter of 1.

2. The second sphere, stacked on top of the first, would have a diameter of 1/Φ = .618.

3. The third sphere would have a diameter of .618/Φ = .382

4. This process would theoretically continue to infinity.

5. A pyramid could then be constructed whose four sides touched each of the spheres.

6. Once constructed, the geometry of the pyramid could then be determined and compared to both the 76.1º estimate from the pyramids.ru website as well as the 76.344-76.346º estimates obtained from direct measurement of the Russian pyramid photographs.

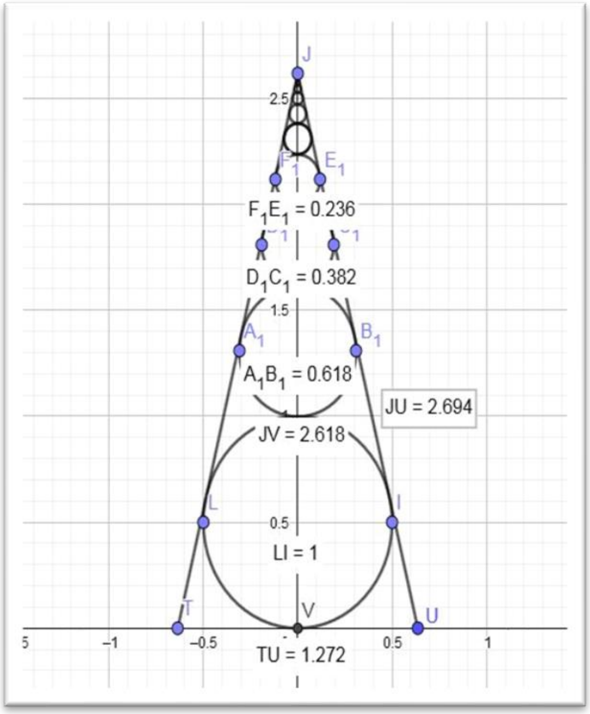
In retrospect, this approach was virtually identical to the methodology Marshal Lefferts used to develop the Phi Scaling Angle – but unfortunately, I had not found his research at this point.

Calculating the Results

A very useful website for plotting geometric designs is:

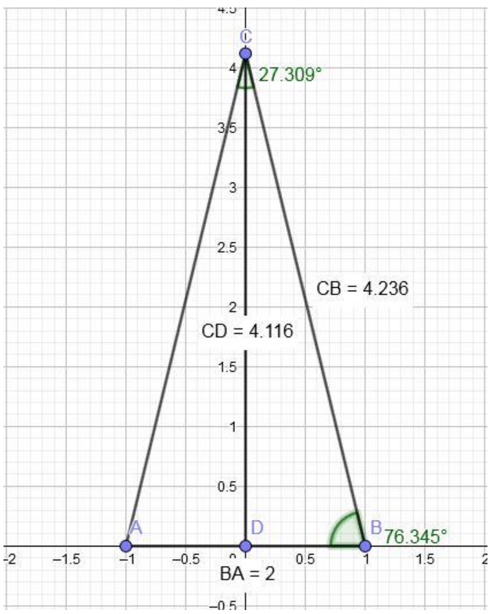
geogebra.com

The website provides free, easy-to-use geometric plotting software. The graphing process began by building a two-dimensional model of this proposed structure with circles rather than spheres. Although the number of circles goes to infinity, I stopped after drawing 15 circles. I then constructed a pyramid around the stack of circles.



Determining the Slant Angle of the Phi Spiral Pyramid

The ultimate test was going to be measuring the slant angle of the pyramid and comparing that to the estimates from the pyramids.ru website and direct measurement. Geogebra will calculate any angle automatically without the need to resort to trigonometric functions, so finding the slant angle was easy. Sure enough, the slant angle of 76.345 was a virtual match with the measurements taken with the protractor app. I had successfully reverse engineered the geometry of the Russian Pyramids.


C
27.309°
CB = 4.236
CD = 4.116
A
D
B
76.345°
BA = 2
4.5
4
3.5
3
2.5
2
1.5
1
0.5
−0.5
−2
−1.5
−1
−0.5
0
0.5
1
1.5
2

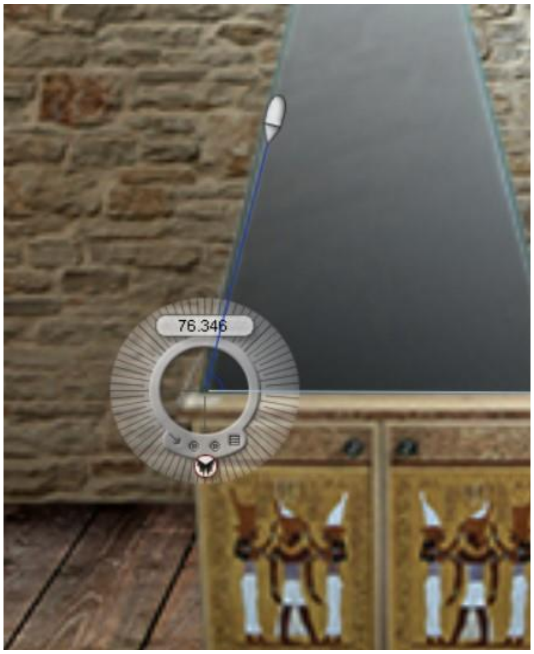
Measuring the Pyramids of Another Russian Pyramid Manufacturer

As it turns out, there is a Russian company making the Russian Pyramids shown below. I presumed that their geometry would also be precise, so I decided to measure their product.

Russian Paleoethnology Research Development Foundation "MAAT":

"MAAT" website

Site: pyramids.ru.com/ru/

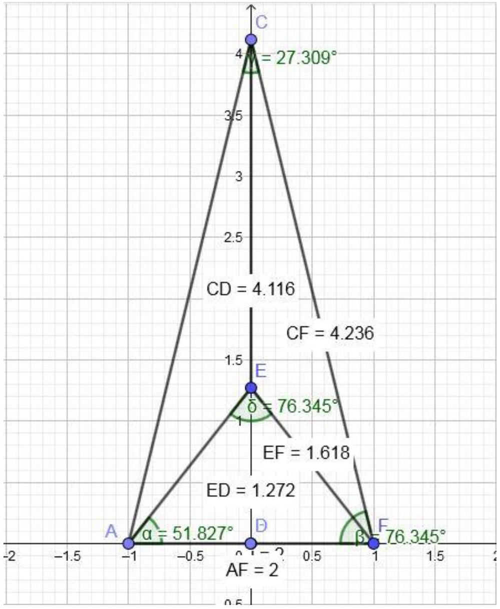


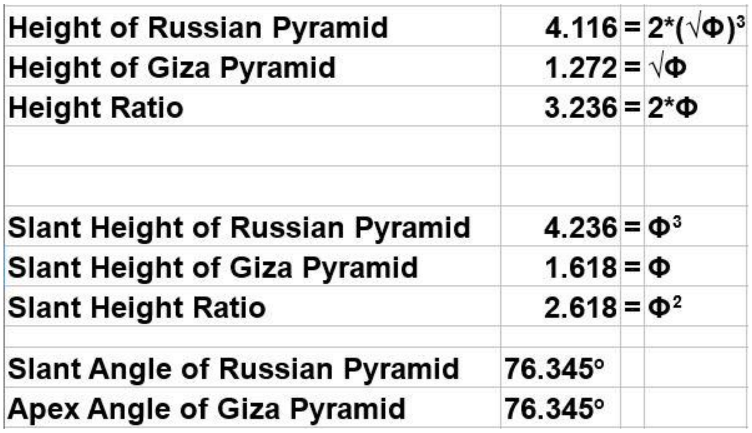
MAAT is a Russian company based in St. Petersburg, Russia, that manufactures a variety of pyramids for home or office use. Measuring the slant angle of one of their pyramids produced the same result.

At this point I was convinced that 76.345 was the proper geometry, but there was more validation of the geometry forthcoming.

76.345 - The Geometric Link Between Russian and Giza Pyramids

Shortly after discovering the 76.345º geometry, I bumped into another amazing synchronicity. The Russian Pyramids share a common angle with the Giza Pyramid - accurate to the third decimal point!





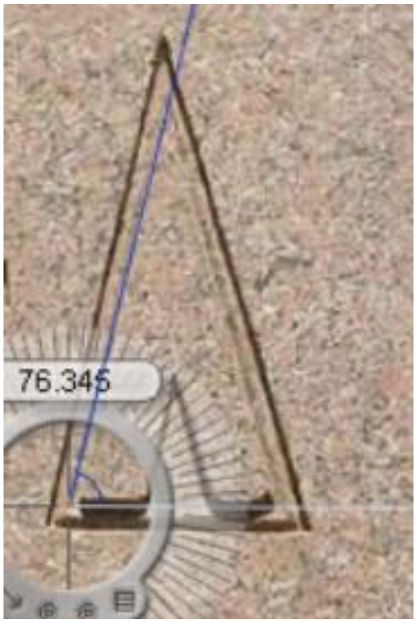
Height of Russian Pyramid	**4.116**	**=**	**2*(√Φ)³**
Height of Giza Pyramid	**1.272**	**=**	**√Φ**
Height Ratio	**3.236**	**=**	**2*Φ**
Slant Height of Russian Pyramid	**4.236**	**=**	**Φ³**
Slant Height of Giza Pyramid	**1.618**	**=**	**Φ**
Slant Height Ratio	**2.618**	**=**	**Φ²**
Slant Angle of Russian Pyramid	**76.345º**		
Apex Angle of Giza Pyramid	**76.345º**		

The diagram above plots a Russian Pyramid and a Giza Pyramid with the same base length of 2. Notice the slant height of the Giza pyramid EF = 1.618, or Φ, and the height BE = 1.272, or √Φ. The slant height of the Russian Pyramid CF is 4.236, or Φ³, and the height CD = 4.116, or 2√Φ³.

The slant angle of the Russian pyramid is 76.345º (shown on the bottom right edge of the diagram), and the slant angle of the Giza Pyramid is 51.827º (shown on the bottom left edge of the diagram).
Finally, the apex angle of the Giza Pyramid is 76.345º, exactly the same as the slant angle of the Russian Pyramid!

The Temple of Karnak Hieroglyph

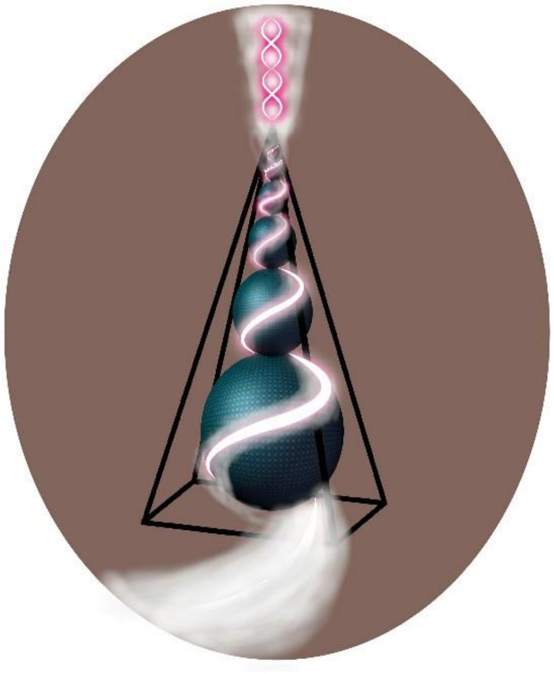
This was clearly not a mere coincidence. Additional evidence for 76.345 is found in photographs of hieroglyphs from the Temple of Karnak.

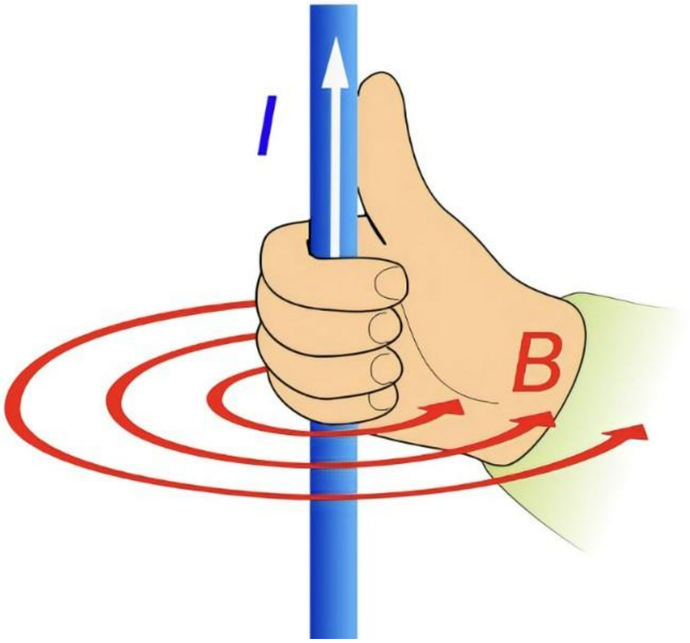


We will be discussing this hieroglyph later.

A 76.345 Russian Pyramid in 3D

The picture below left is a depiction of the Russian Pyramid in three dimensions. Note the geometry of the pyramid is based upon the stack of spheres whose diameter is decreasing by Phi. Note also the effect of the pyramid on the directional flow of the torsion field coming up from the earth with its clockwise (right hand rule) rotation.





Part 3 - 76.345 in Ancient Conical Structures

Until I was guided to this information, I was unaware of Sardinian Nuraghes, Scottish Brochs, or the Great Zimbabwe Ruins. This information was provided by a friend who sent me a newsletter from Michael Tellinger discussing recent negative ion energy testing he and Dr. Semir (Sam) Osmanagic had performed on the conical structure at the Great Zimbabwe Ruins. In the newsletter, Tellinger reported that the level of negative ion generation was higher than any he had previously recorded.

The email my friend sent me had a simple note next to the picture of the cone at Great Zimbabwe:

“Is this the right geometry?”

Yes, it most certainly was.

That lead began my research into conical structures around the world, and soon I had the numerous other examples found in this section.

Finding 76.345 in these conical structures is significant for several reasons:

- The Sardinian Nuraghes have been estimated by at least one researcher to be approximately 350,000 years old. The implications of this knowledge being around that long are mind-boggling.

- Finding these structures in different locations points to a knowledge of Sacred Geometry in three different geographical areas - the Mediterranean, southern Africa, and Scotland. My subsequent finding of 76.345 in fortresses expands knowledge of 76.345 to the Middle East and Eurasia as well.

- It appears that researchers have generally not been able to ascribe purposes for these conical structures. Perhaps the discovery of 76.345 in these structures will give new insights into energetic and/or healing purposes for these structures.

- Finding 76.345 in these geographical areas helps to dispel cultural programming that knowledge of Sacred Geometry was limited to Western culture.

Nuraghes

Nuragic Civilization

The Nuragic civilization was an ancient civilization on Sardinia, a large island in the Mediterranean Sea, which lasted from approximately the 18th - 23rd century BCE up to the Roman colonization in 238 BCE. Others date the culture as lasting at least until the 2nd century CE and in some areas, to the 6th century or possibly even to the 11th century CE.

The adjective "Nuragic" derives from the island's most characteristic monument, the nuraghe, a tower-fortress type of construction the ancient Sardinians built in large numbers starting from about 1800 BCE. Today more than 7,000 nuraghes dot the Sardinian landscape, although other estimates place the number at roughly three times that amount.

No significant written records of this civilization have been discovered.

The Nuragic civilization was quite advanced, as many nuraghes were oriented to magnetic north at the time of their construction, indicating a profound knowledge of astronomy. In fact, this practice of orienting the nuraghes to magnetic north has been used to date the age of some of these nuraghes to 250,000 to 350,00 years old.

For those interested in learning more about the dating methodologies employed for these estimates, go to:

Nuraghe dating
Site: Antiquity Reborn - www.mariobuildreps.com

Nuraghes

The nuraghe is the main type of ancient megalithic edifice found in Sardinia. Today it has come to be the symbol of Sardinia and its distinctive culture known as the Nuragic civilization.

The nuraghe has the outer shape of a truncated conical tower, resembling a medieval tower. The construction is very sturdy: it stands only by virtue of the weight of its stones, which may each amount to several tons. Some nuraghes are about 60 feet in height, the tallest one known reached a height of 80 feet.

Nuraghes and 76.345

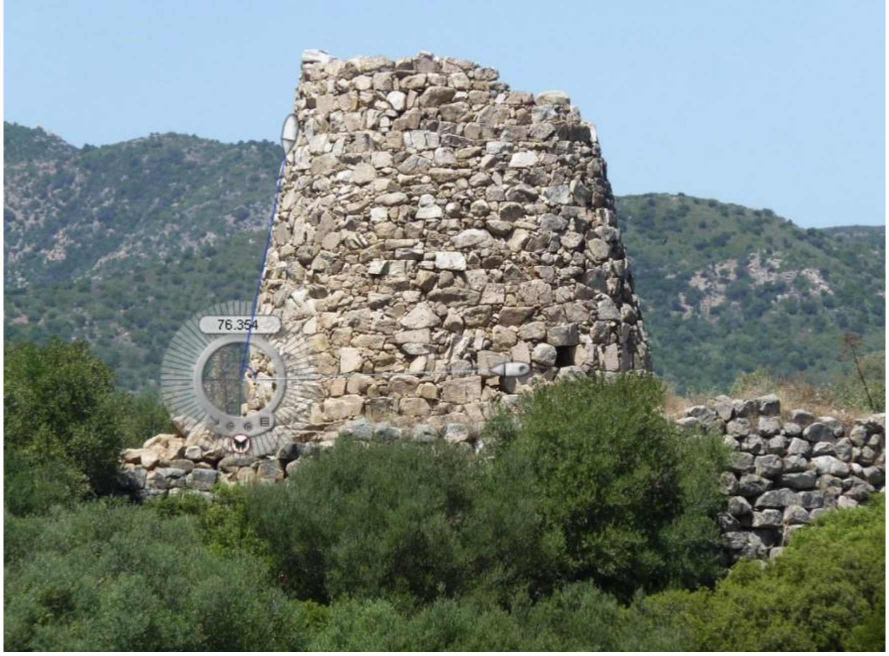
Given that Nuragic civilization had a sophisticated understanding of astronomy, it is not surprising that their architecture would demonstrate knowledge of Sacred Geometry, and specifically incorporate 76.345. Only a very few of the nuraghes I researched do not incorporate 76.345.

Perhaps with a new appreciation of the significance of 76.345, archaeologists may be led to view the function of nuraghes from an energetic and/or healing perspective.

Below are some of the major nuraghe sites incorporating 76.345.

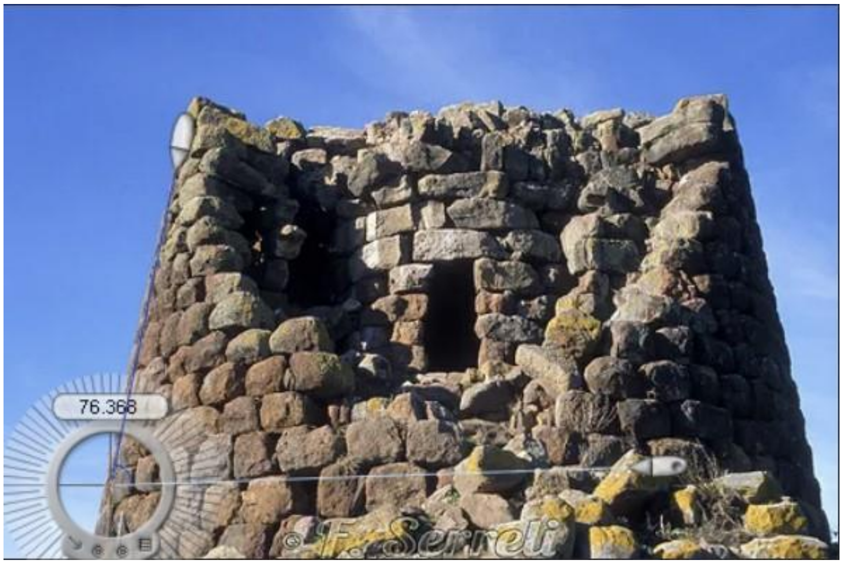
Nuraghe Asoru

The Nuraghe Asoru is one of the notable nuraghe in the southeast part of Sardinia. It has an unusually shaped annex with a small courtyard and two poorly preserved secondary towers.



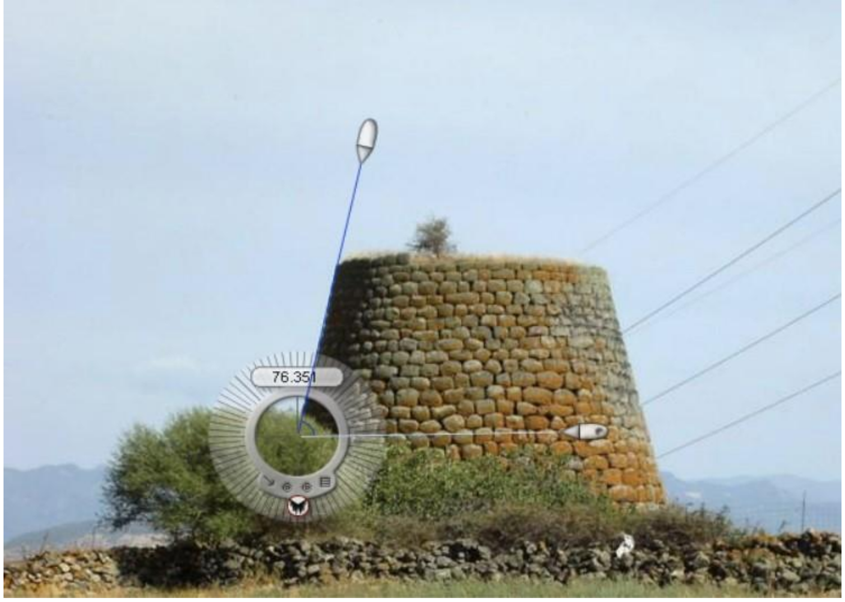
Nuraghe Burghidu

The Nuraghe Burghidu consists of a main tower, which measures 15 meters in height and consists of at least three floors, the first of which is buried. There are three additional towers in addition to the main tower.



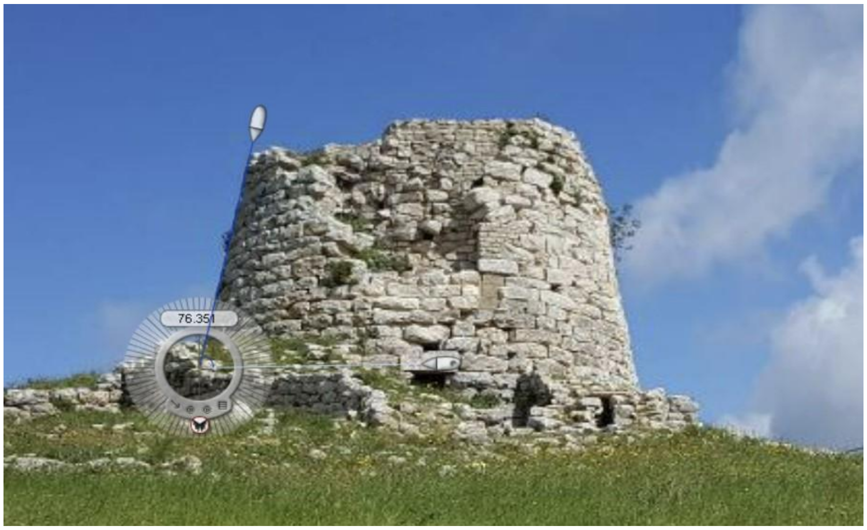
Nuraghe Corbos

The Nuraghe Corbos is located at the base of a steep ridge that separates the plateau of Silanis from the Piana di Ottana. The Nuraghe Corbos is a well-preserved single tower, built in medium-sized basalt stone. The nuraghe, which has a residual height of about 12 meters, has a circular base.

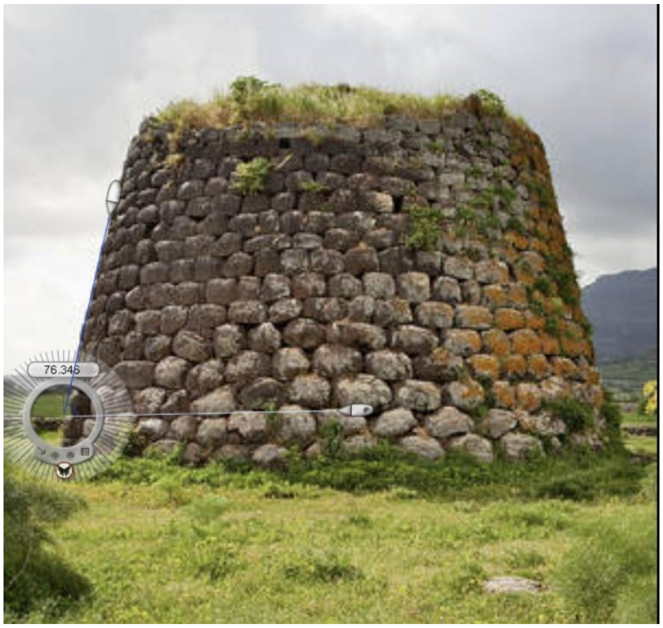


Nurage Is Paras

The Nuraghe Is Paras is an archeological site of Isili, a town in the historical region of Sarcidano, province of South Sardinia. The nuraghe is located in a strategic position dominating the underlying territories open to the West. Its tholos chamber reached a height of 11.80 meters, making it the tallest dome in the world when it was built in the 15-14th century BCE.

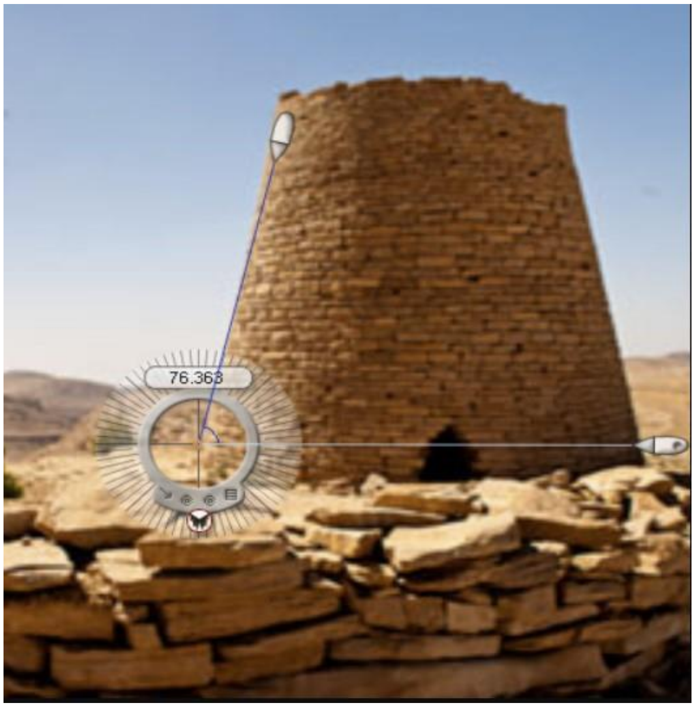


Nuraghe Kontrollturm (Control Tower)

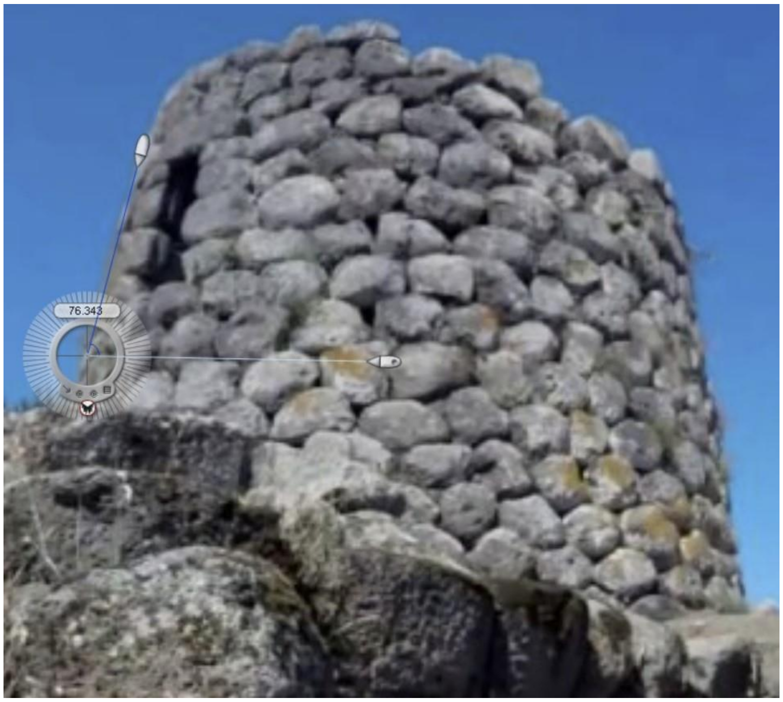


Nuraghe Lighei

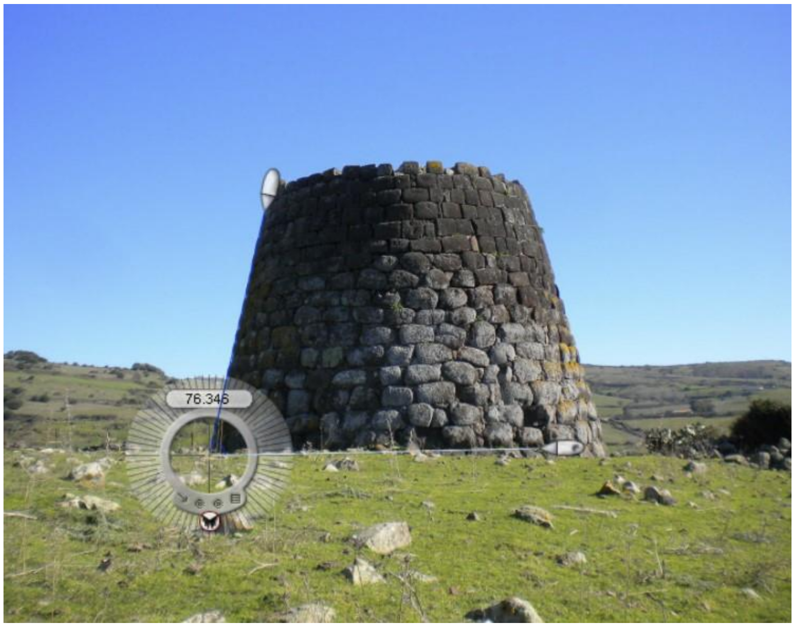
Nuraghe Lighei is an archaeological site in Oristano.



Nuraghe Longu

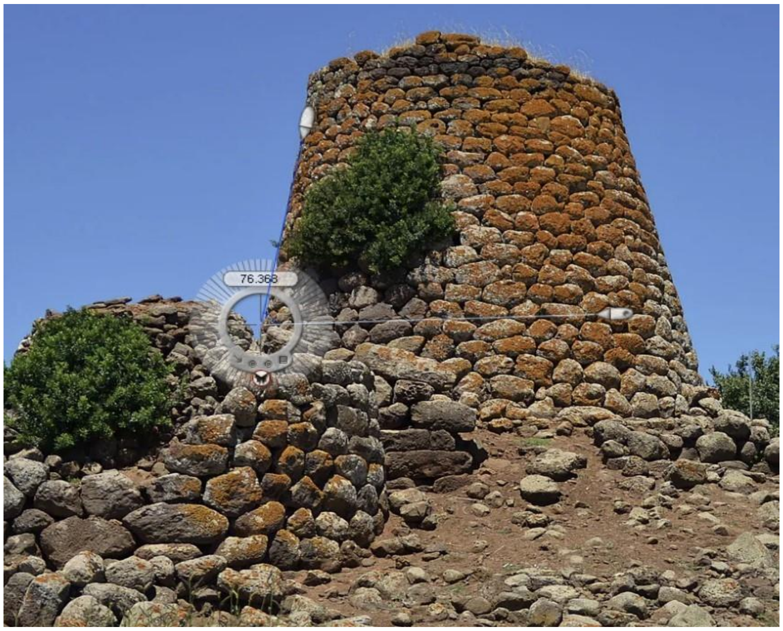


Nuraghe Nieddu



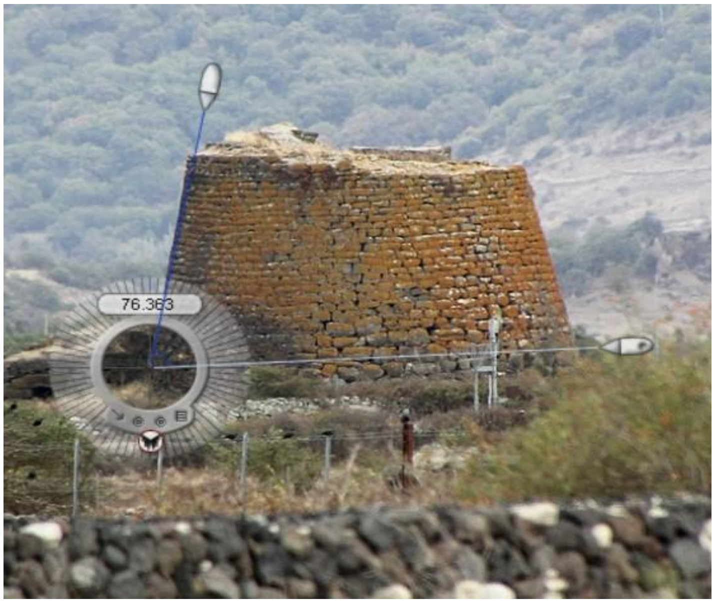
Nuraghe Nuraddeo

Nuraghe Nuraddeo is one of the best-preserved nuraghe towers on Sardinia. It is 14 meters in height, protected by three towers linked by curtain walls. The central keep has two floors with two rooms set one above the other.

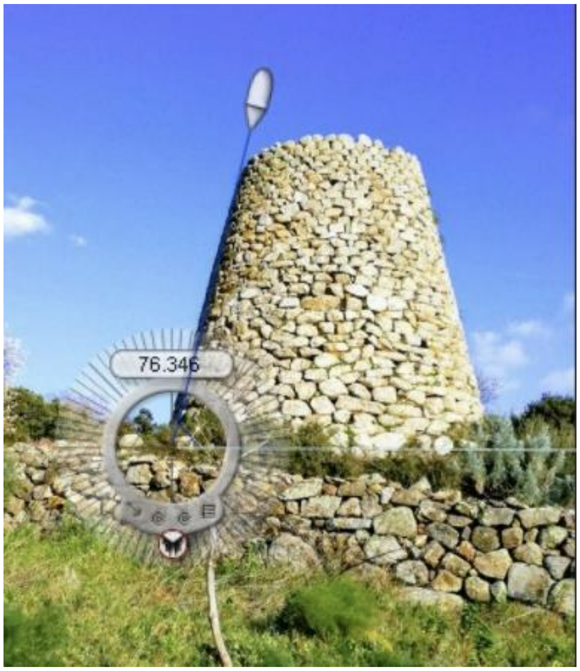


Nuraghe Oes

Dating back to 9th-6th century BCE, the Oes is a majestic work of Nuragic architecture, built using well-finished basalt rocks. The main building consists of a tower with three floors. It is 16 meters tall and has a diameter of 11 and a half meters, making it the largest Nuragic building found so far.



Nuraghe Orolio



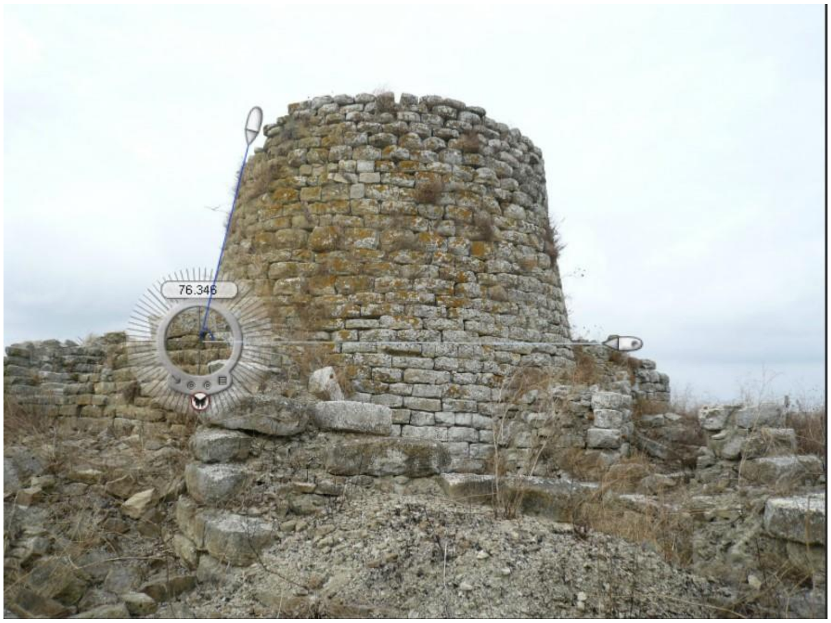
Nuraghe Orolo

Nuraghe Orolo is one of the well-preserved architectural wonders of the Nuragic age. It stands on a hill in the Marghine, a historical territory in central-northern Sardinia. Perched on the edge of a promontory at the foot of Mount Cuguruttu, it dominates and oversees the Tirso valley.

Nuraghe Palmavera

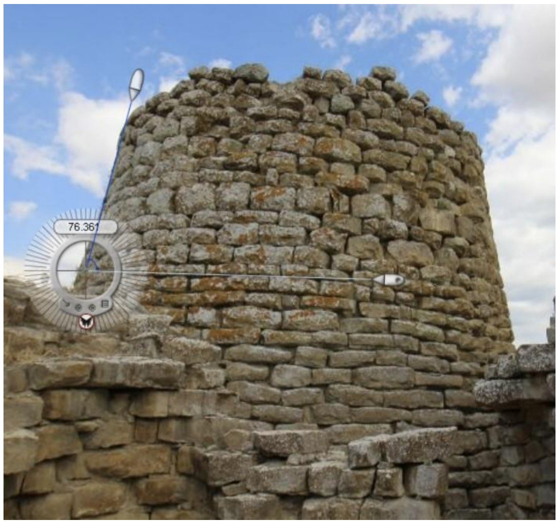
The Nuraghe Palmavera is an archaeological site located in the territory of Alghero, Sardinia. It is classified as a complex nuraghe that consists of several towers joined together. The main tower dates back to the 15th-14th century BCE and was built with limestone.

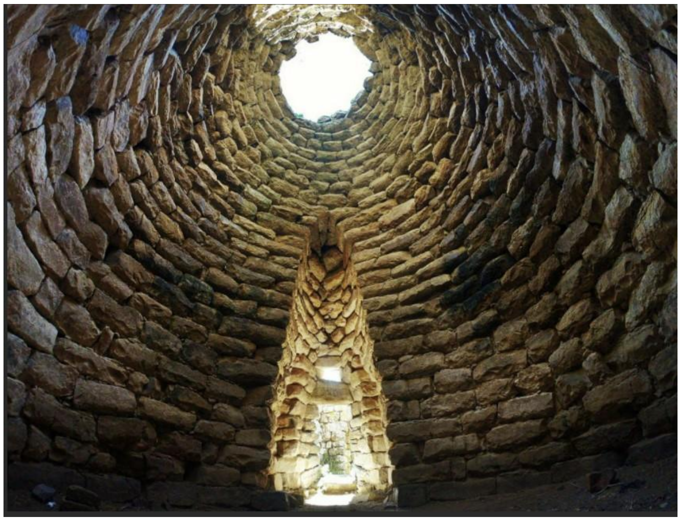
Nuraghe Passato



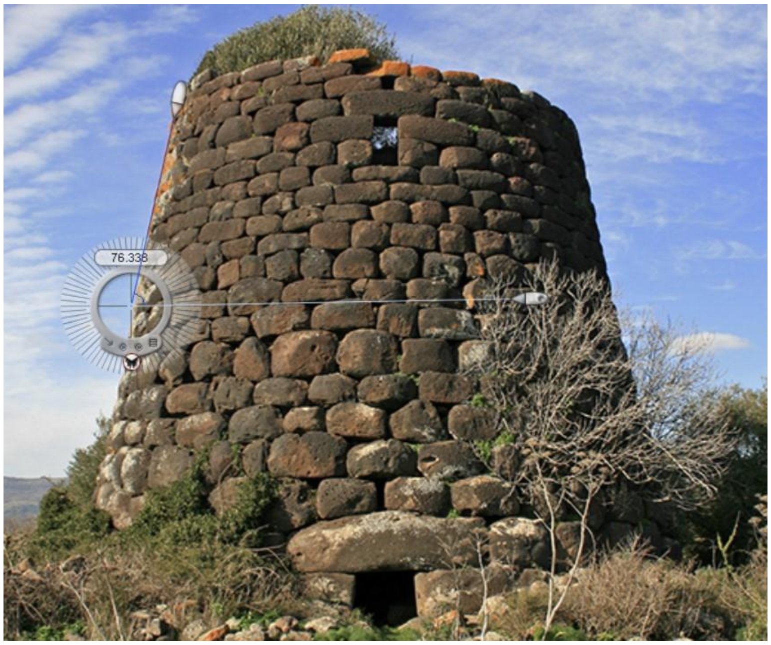
Nuraghe Piscu

Nuraghe Piscu is located in Suelli and stands imposingly on a hill. The interior photo is quite similar to the interior of power plant cooling towers we will be exploring in a later chapter.



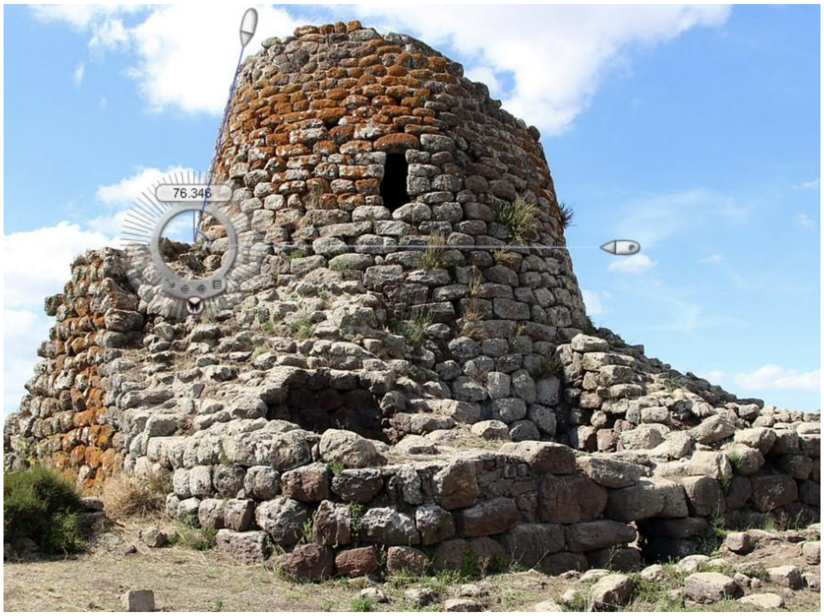


Nuraghe Ponte



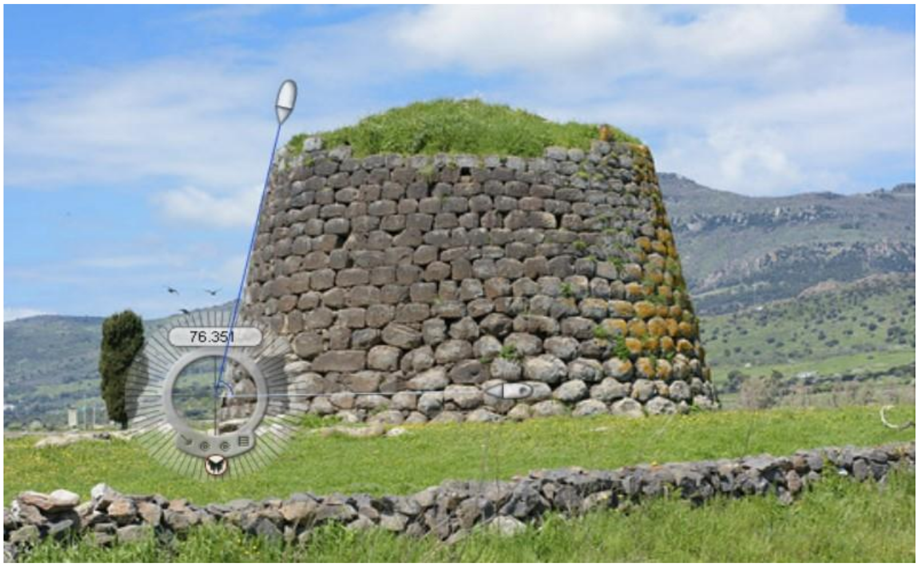
Nuraghe Santa Barbara

Nuraghe Santa Barbara has a complex architectural structure, consisting of a central tower and a quadrilobate bastion almost nine meters in height, which encloses an open-air courtyard. The four towers of the bastion, dated to the 15th century BCE, are connected by curtain walls constructed in basalt blocks.



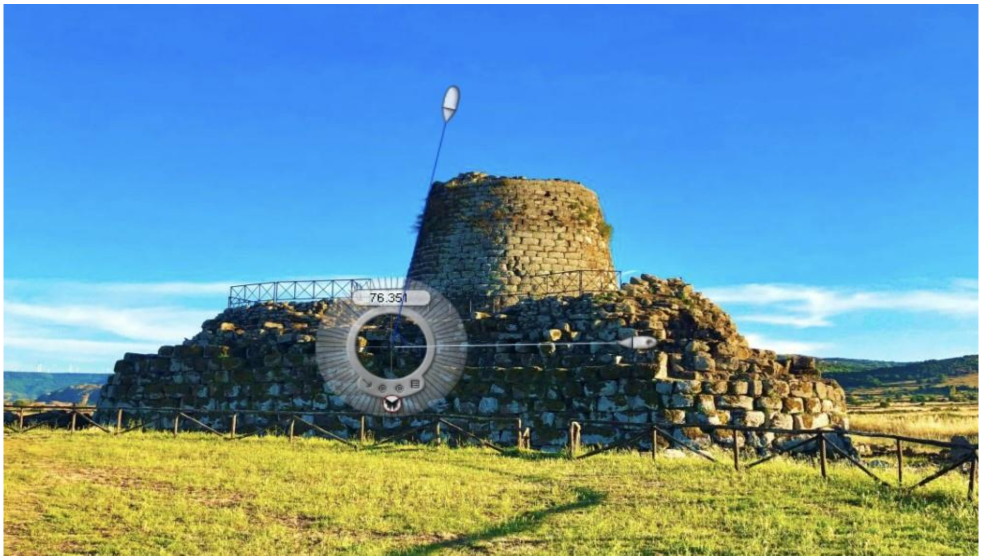
Nuraghe Santa Sabina

Nuraghe Santa Sabina is a simple stone tower made out of Basaltic rock next to a Byzantine style church. There are various side chambers and there is access to the top via a curved staircase between the inner and outer walls.



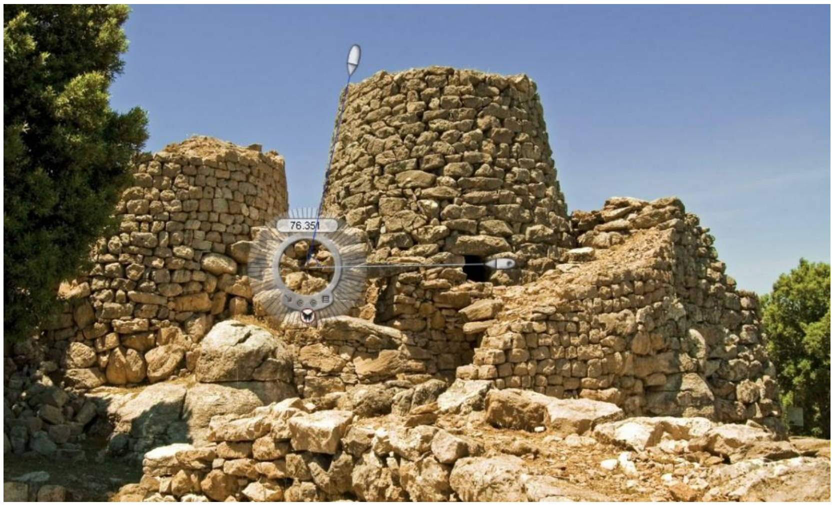
Nuraghe Santu Antine

Santu Antine is a nuraghe in Torralba, one of the largest in Sardinia. It is located in the center of the Cabu Abbas plain. The main structure was built around the 19-18th century BCE, and the other parts of the nuraghe date back to the 17th–15th century BCE. Santu Antine is made of huge basalt blocks.

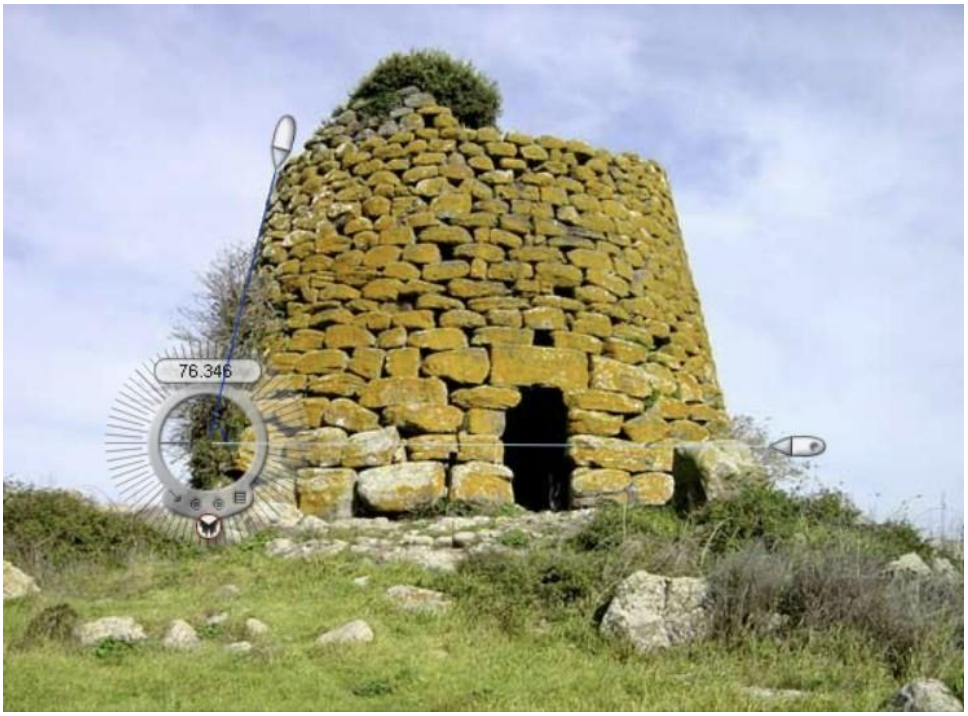


Nurage Serbissi

The Nuraghe Serbissi is a Nuragic complex dating back to 18th-10th century BCE. It is located in the municipality of Osini in Ogliastra, Italy. The Nuragic complex, built over a cave with two entrances, consists of a central tower of 6.3 meters high flanked by three smaller towers.



Nuraghe Succoronis



Nuraghe Su Nuraxi

Su Nuraxi is a Nuragic archaeological site in Barumini, Sardinia, Italy. Su Nuraxi is a settlement consisting of a seventeenth century BCE Nuraghe, a bastion of four corner towers plus a central one, and a village inhabited from the thirteenth to the sixth century BCE, developed around the nuraghe. They are considered by scholars to be the most impressive expression of the Nuragic civilization and were included in the UNESCO list of World Heritage Sites in 1997 as Su Nuraxi di Barumini.

Unnamed Nuraghes

These two unnamed nuraghes are also great examples of the 76.345.

Scottish Brochs

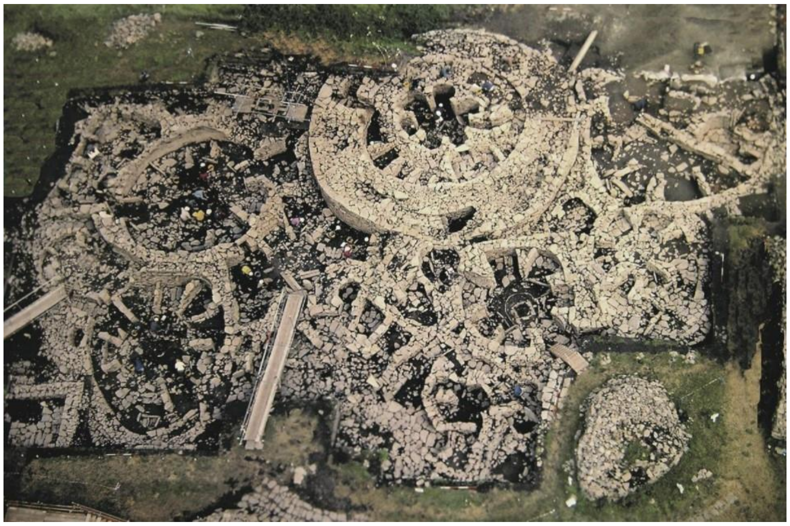
A broch is a drystone hollow-walled structure found in Scotland. Their origin is a matter of continuing research. Sixty years ago, most archaeologists believed that brochs, usually regarded as the 'castles' of Iron Age chieftains, were built by immigrants who had been pushed northward after being displaced first by the intrusions of Belgic tribes into what is now southeast England at the end of the second century BCE, and later by the Roman invasion of southern Britain beginning in AD 43.

The word ‘broch’ derives from the Norse borg (“fort”) and is used by archaeologists to describe the circular, prehistoric dry-stone towers found mainly in northern Scotland. When these monuments began to be studied in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, they were assumed to be fortifications. When actual excavations began in the mid-nineteenth century, they produced a good deal of material that was known to be Roman. Since the majority of brochs are on or very near the coast, they revised their thinking and interpreted them as a response to Roman slaving expeditions and military activity in the first century AD. This theory was undone by the development of radiocarbon dating techniques in the 1950’s. These now show that quite a number of the brochs were built several centuries before the first Romans arrived on the scene.

Recently the assumption that they were defensive works has come under question. Many of them are poorly situated to serve as fortifications—they are overlooked by higher ground or have no reliable supply of water.

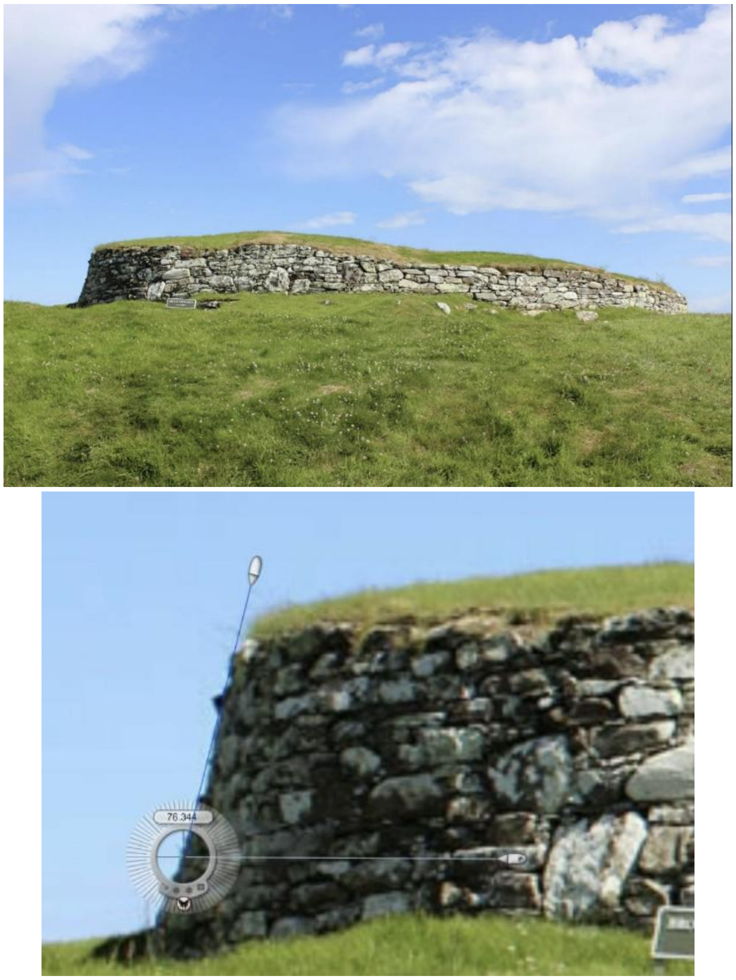
Given the consistent usage of 76.345 in the geometry of these structures, perhaps new insights as to their purpose may come from looking at the energetic and healing attributes of these structures.

The picture below is of the Old Scatness broch, which shows this site was inhabited by a fairly large community.



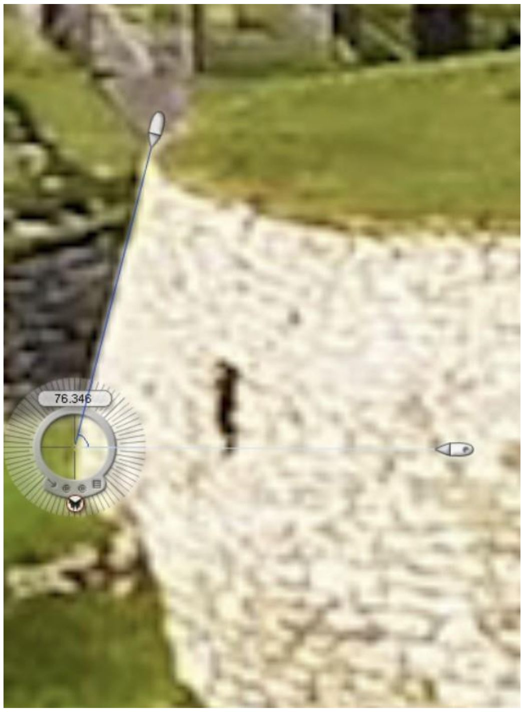
Carn Liath Broch

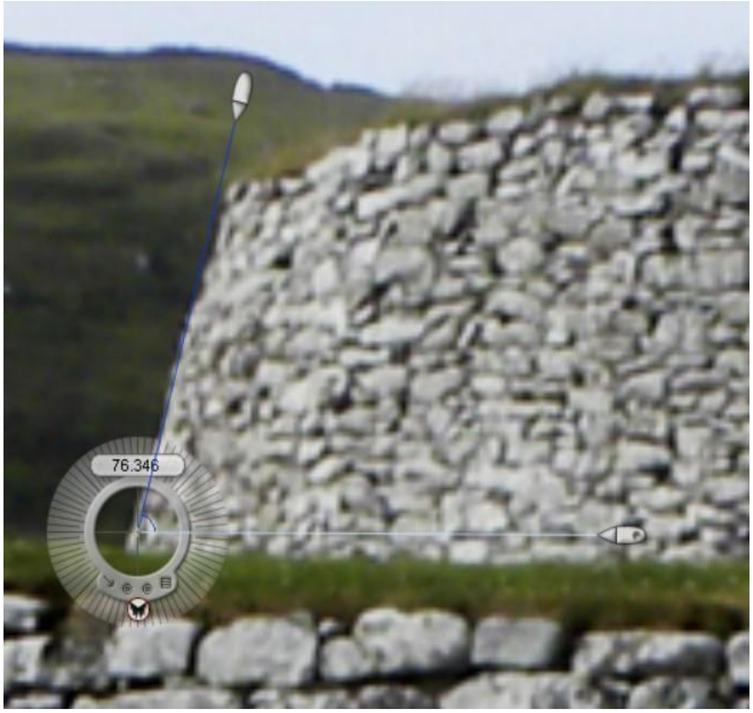
Carn Liath broch is on the eastern shore of the Scottish Highlands, near Golspie, Sutherland.



Clickimin Broch

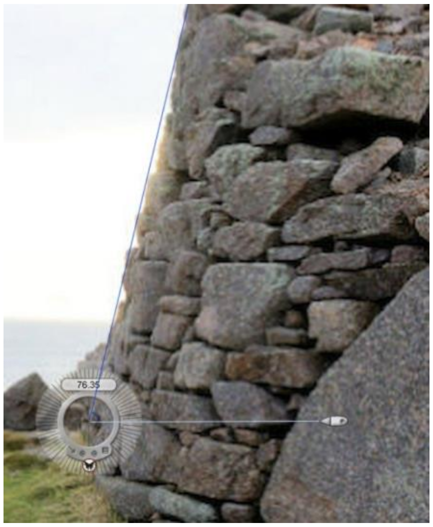
The Broch of Clickimin is a large, well-preserved but restored broch in Lerwick in Shetland, Scotland. Originally built on an island in Clickimin Loch, it was approached by a stone causeway. The broch is situated within a walled enclosure and, unusually for brochs, features a large "fore work" or "blockhouse" between the opening in the enclosure and the broch itself. The site is maintained by Historic Scotland.





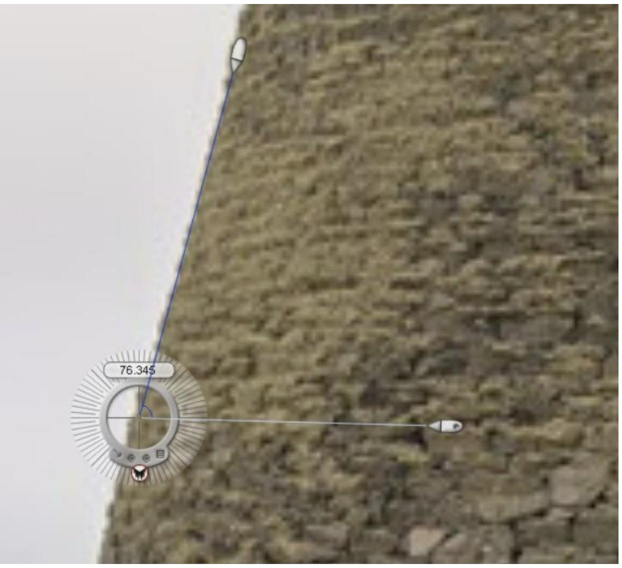
Culswick Broch

Culswick Broch is an unexcavated coastal broch in the Shetland Islands of Scotland. It has good views all around, including Foula and Vaila isles, and Fitful Head and Fair Isle in the south. The broch stands on the top of a rock platform and is about 3 meters high at its tallest point.



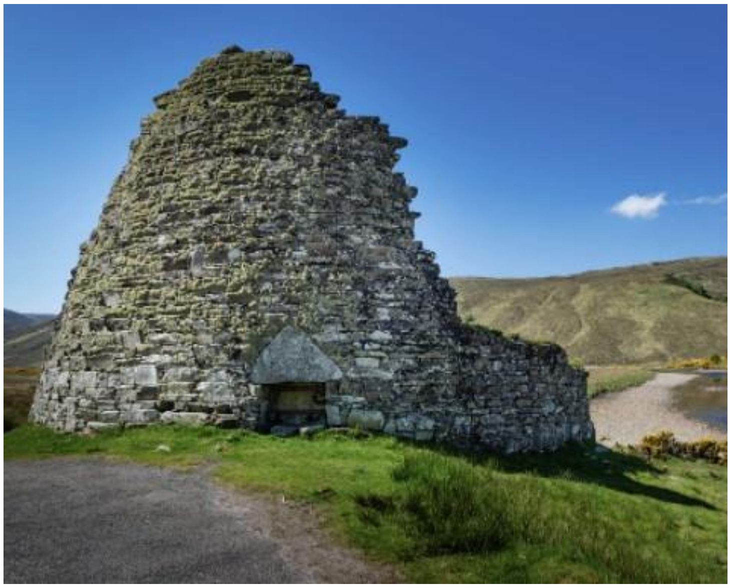
Dun Carloway Broch

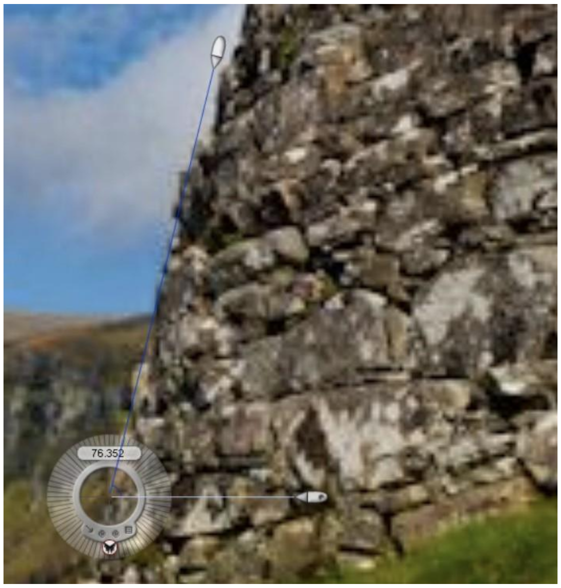
Dun Carloway is a broch situated in the district of Carloway, on the west coast of the Isle of Lewis, Scotland. It is a remarkably well-preserved broch – on the east side parts of the old wall still reach to 9 meters tall.



Dun Dornaigil Broch

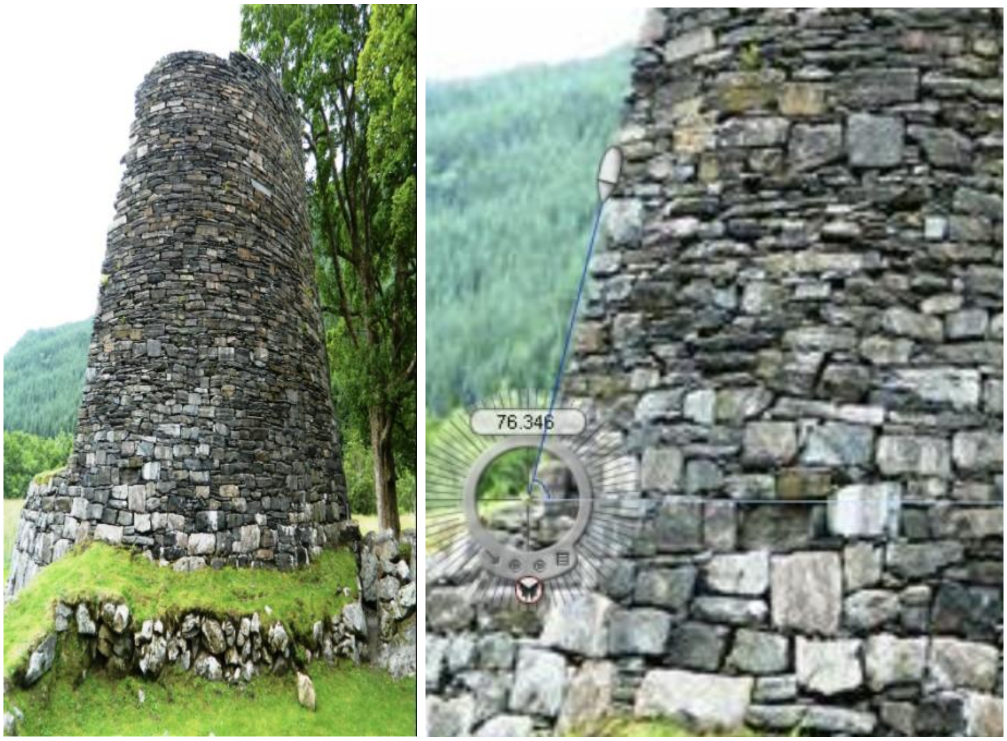
Dun Dornaigil is an Iron Age broch in Sutherland in the Scottish Highlands. It is in Strathmore on the eastern bank of the Strathmore River. It is under the care of Historic Environment Scotland.





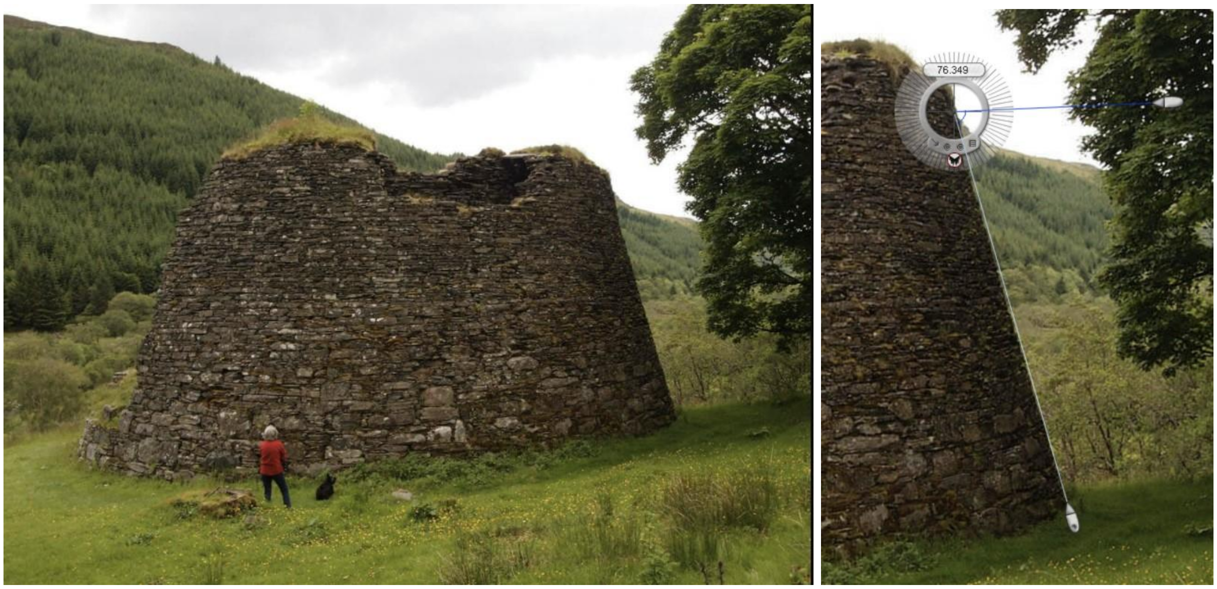
Dun Telve Broch

Dun Telve is an iron-age broch located about 2.5 miles southeast of the village of Glenelg, Inverness-shire in the Highland Region of Scotland. It is one of the best preserved brochs in Scotland.



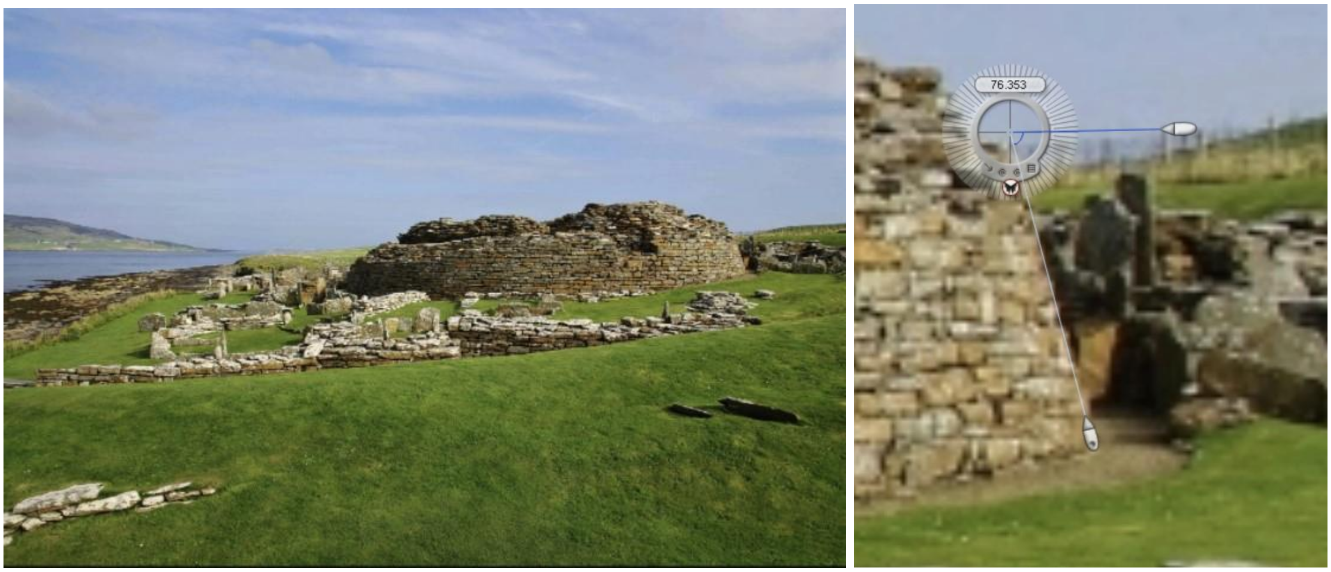
Dun Troddan Broch

Dun Troddan is an iron-age broch located about 3.1 miles southeast of the village of Glenelg, Highland, in Scotland. It is one of the best-preserved brochs in Scotland.



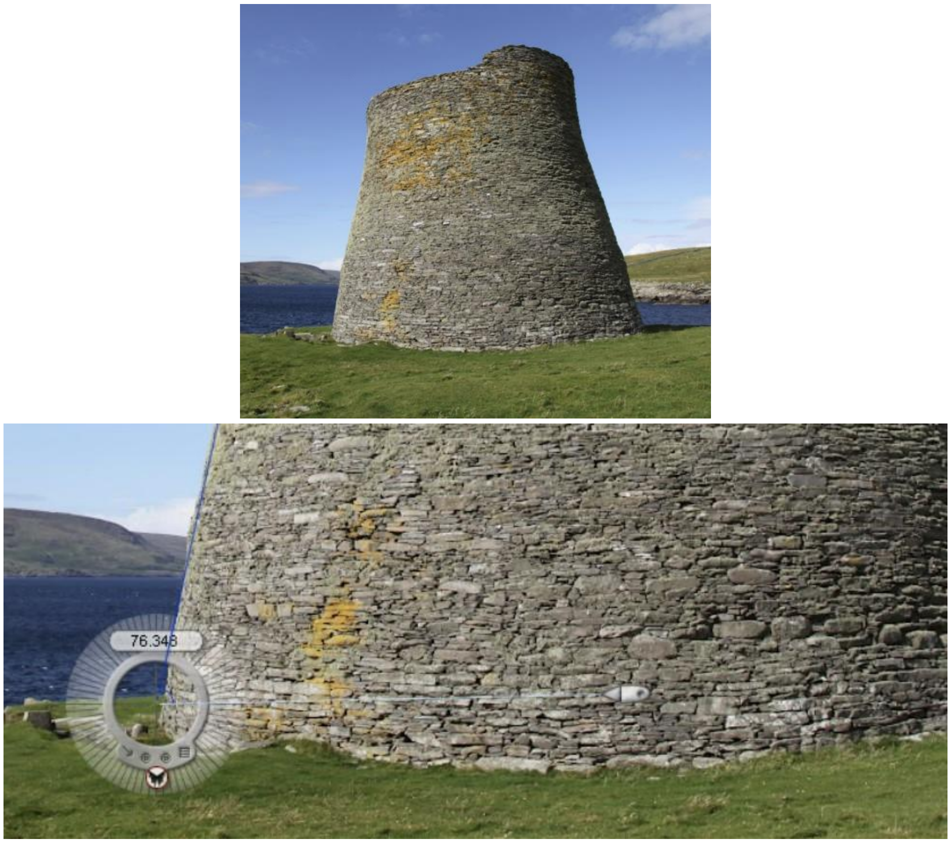
Gurness Broch

The Broch of Gurness is an Iron Age broch village on the northeast coast of Mainland Orkney in Scotland overlooking Eynhallow Sound, about 15 miles north-west of Kirkwall. It once housed a substantial community. Settlement here began sometime between 500 and 200 BCE.



Mousa Broch

Mousa Broch is a preserved broch on the island of Mousa in Shetland, Scotland. It is the tallest broch still standing and among the best-preserved prehistoric buildings in Europe. It is thought to have been constructed in 100 BCE and is one of more than 500 brochs built in Scotland. The site is managed by Historic Environment Scotland as a scheduled monument.



The Great Zimbabwe Ruins

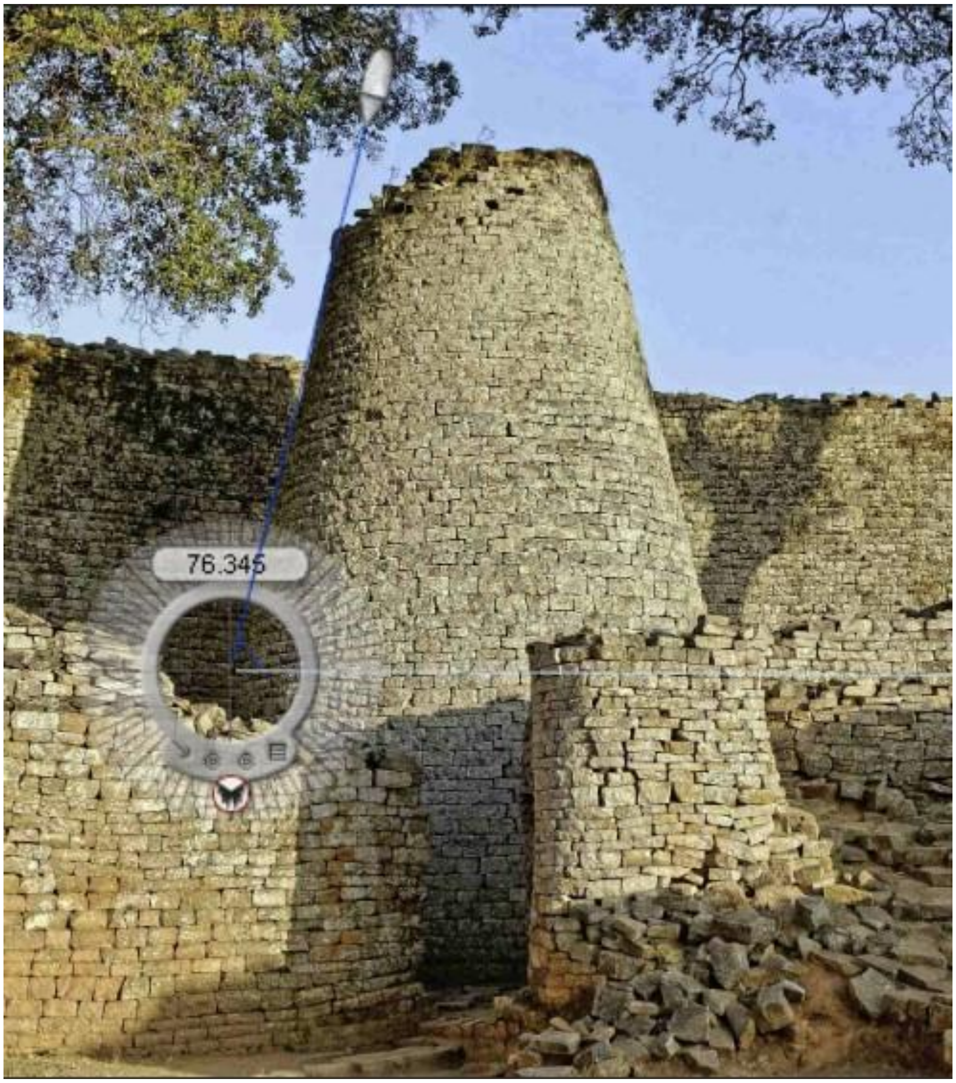
Great Zimbabwe is the name of the stone ruins of an ancient city near modern day Masvingo, Zimbabwe. People lived in Great Zimbabwe beginning around 1100 CE. but abandoned it in the 15th century.

Great Zimbabwe was part of a large and wealthy global trading network. Archaeologists have found pottery from China and Persia, as well as Arab coins in the ruins there. The elite of the Zimbabwe Empire controlled trade up and down the east African coast. However, the city was largely abandoned by the 15th century.

The tower itself measures 30 feet tall and 18 feet in diameter. With the exception of the building materials used, the Great Zimbabwe conical tower looks surprisingly similar to the Nuraghes of Sardinia and the Scottish Brochs.

In January 2020, researchers Michael Tellinger and Dr. Sam Osmanagic measured the highest concentration of negative ions they ever measured at the base of the conical tower. Research conducted at the University of London determined that exposure to negative ions results in a 99% reduction of viral load, very much in line with Russian Pyramid research which demonstrated similar results. It is hard not to believe that 76.345 is the driving force behind the similarity of results obtained by the University of London and the Russian Pyramid research discussed in Appendix 1.

Just as was the case with the Nuraghes in Sardinia, the slant angle of the conical tower is 76.345, once again pointing to an extensive knowledge of Sacred Geometry as well as the specific energetic qualities of 76.345.

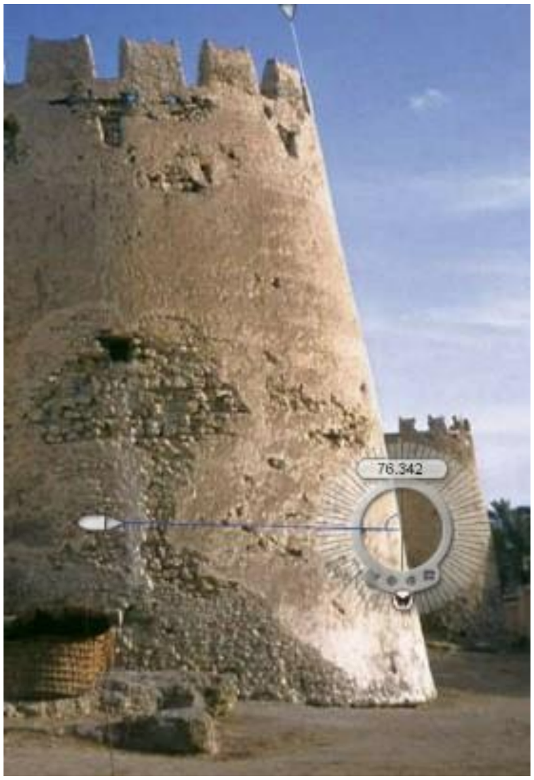

76.345

Castles and Forts

There are a number of examples of castles and forts incorporating 76.345. Knowledge of 76.345 in castles and forts may provide insights into possible alternative functionality for these structures.

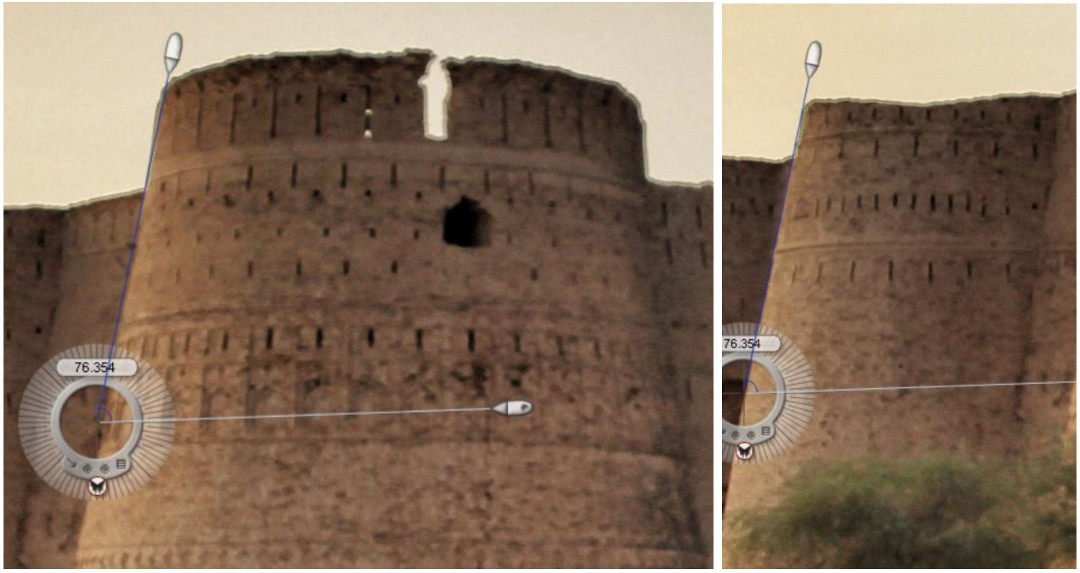
Qatif Castle - Saudi Arabia

Qatif Castle was a historic castle in the city of Qatif, Saudi Arabia. Initial construction of the castle dates back to the third century CE by the Sassanids. It was then refurbished by the Ottomans and utilized as a defensive military base for the Persian Gulf region. Later, the castle was turned into a civilian-purpose warehouse. The castle itself was a massive, densely populated area with several facilities, including eleven mosques. It was oval-shaped, and reached 365 meters from the east to west, and 275 meters from the north to south. At its peak, it contained a population of 5,000, and 300 shops. It was also equipped with a moat and farmlands for orchards and was connected to the nearby Qatif oasis.


76.342

Fort Derawar - Pakistan

Derawar Fort is a large square fortress in Ahmadpur East Tehsil, Punjab, Pakistan. The forty bastions of Derawar are visible for many miles. The walls have a perimeter of 1500 meters and stand up to thirty meters high. Fort Derawar was first built in the 9th century CE by RaiJajja Solanki, a Hindu Rajput ruler, as a tribute to Rawal Deoraj Bhati, the king of Jaisalmer and Bahawalpur. This historically significant fort presents an enormous and impressive structure in the heart of the Cholistan desert.

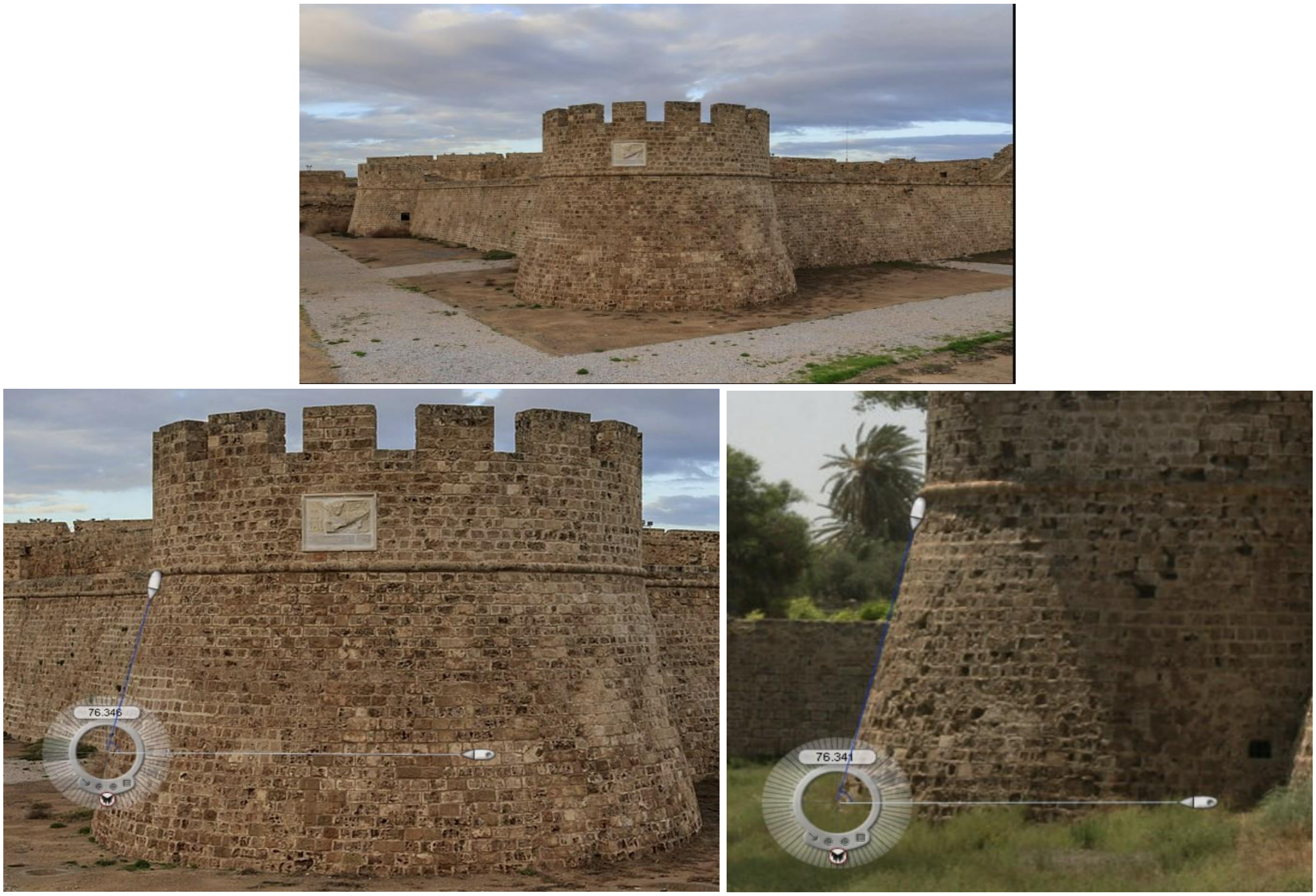


Lekuresi Castle - Albania

Lekuresi Castle is a ruined castle in southern Albania. The castle is on a strategic hill point overlooking the town of Saranda, southeast of the town center. The castle of Lekures was built in 1537 by Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent who had attacked Corfu and needed to control the harbor of Saranda and the road that connected it with Butrint.

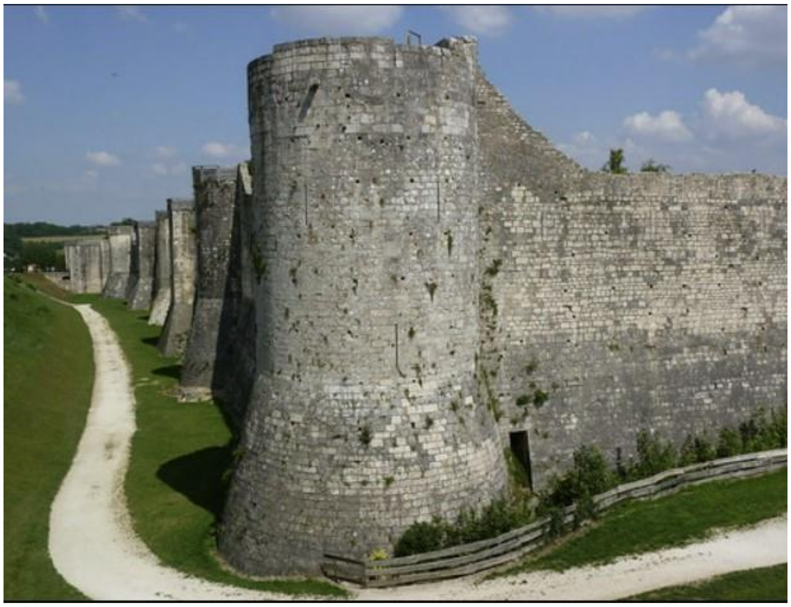
Othello Castle - Cyprus

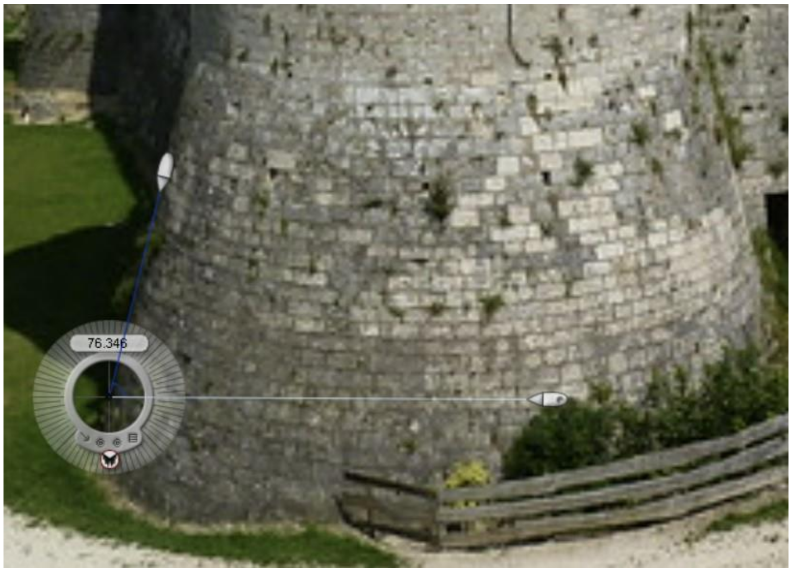
Othello Castle is a castle in Famagusta, Cyprus. It was built by the Lusignans in the 14th century and was later modified by the Venetians to protect the port against possible enemy attacks. The castle contains four circular towers. It contains a refectory and a dormitory, which were constructed during the Lusignan period.



Provins Ramparts

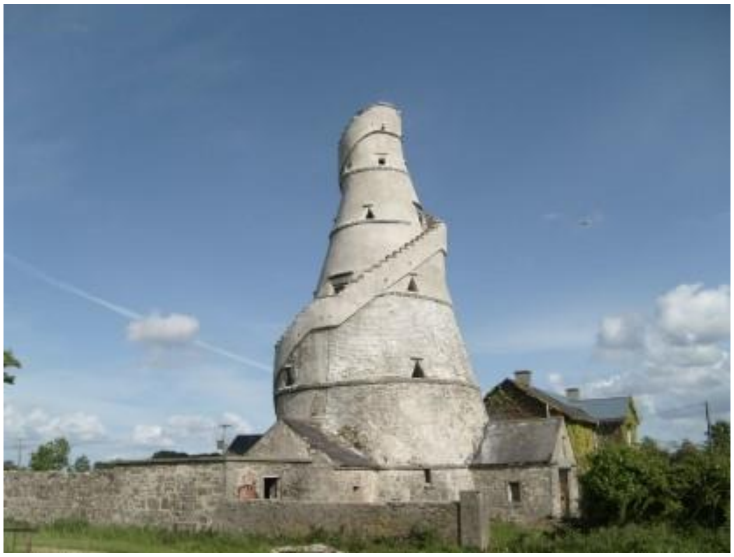
The medieval town of Provins, France is famous for its intact fortifications, impressive monuments and architectural character, combined with a network of small canals. Provins is one of the four towns (together with Troyes, Lagny and Bar-sur-Aube) where important medieval fairs were held in the reign of the Counts of Champagne, developing here from the 11th to the 14th centuries. The 12th-century ramparts still surrounding the Upper Town on three sides have been relatively well preserved.





Wonderful Barn

Made out of rock and shaped like a corkscrew, Wonderful Barn towers above the surrounding countryside, looking more like a medieval fortress than a barn. Built in Ireland in 1743, there is some debate over the original intended purpose of the barn. Others argue that because of the unique holes drilled through each of the floors the most likely use of the barn was as a granary. The barn could have been used to store extra grain in case of times of need.



Part 4 - 76.345 in Religious Architecture

Spiritual traditions worldwide use 76.345 in their construction, demonstrating that this geometry has been known for thousands of years. This geometry appears to have its origins in the East and subsequently spread throughout the world. Although the list is continuously expanding, this geometry is found in the following types of religious architecture:

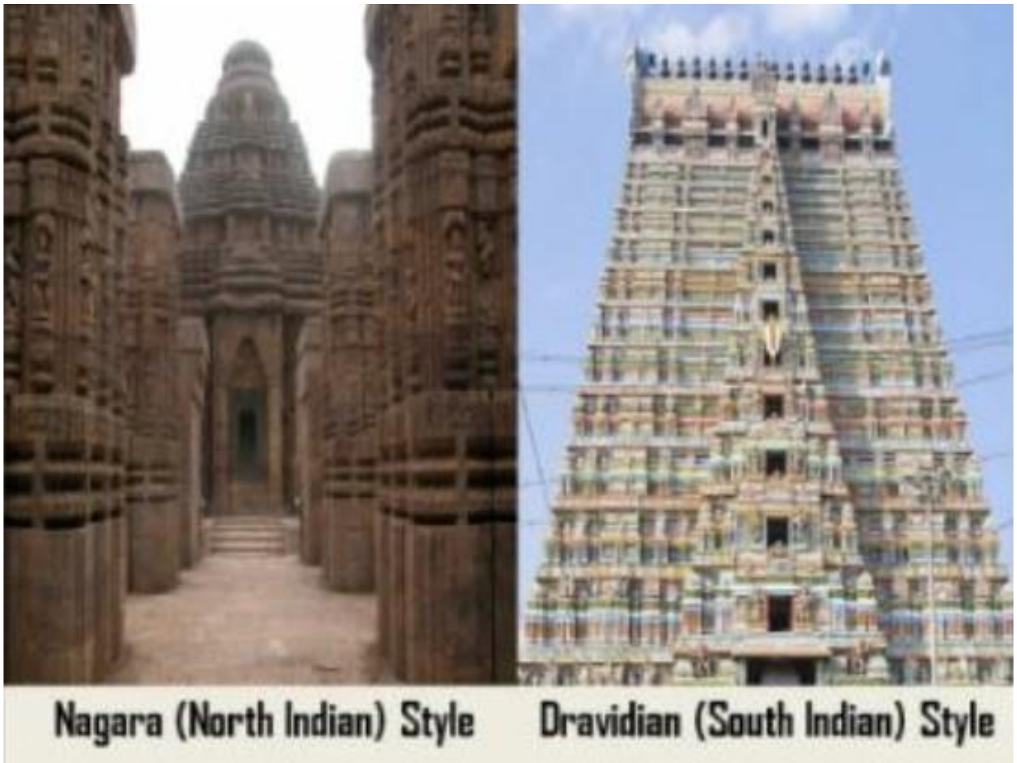
- Hindu Temples
- Buddhist Temples
- Pagodas
- Synagogues
- Mosques
- Gothic Cathedrals
- Stave Churches
- Neo-Gothic Churches and Cathedrals
- Contemporary Churches
- Mormon Churches

Hindu Temples

Soon after determining the geometry of the Russian Pyramids, a viewer from Europe wrote me to suggest I look at the Hindu temples of India. This suggestion turned out to be extremely valuable, as it led me to an ancient civilization that has been using this architectural geometry for thousands of years.

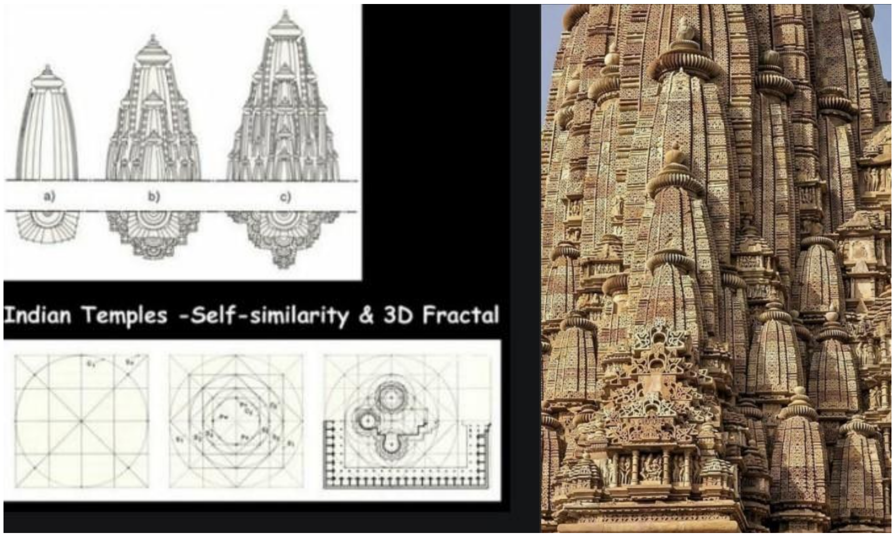
Although it is difficult to place a precise date when the first Hindu temple was built, estimates are that certain temples go back in time as far as 3,000 years. However, estimates of the age of the ancient Vedic texts from which Hinduism arose go back as far as 18,000 years.

The two main styles of Hindu temples are the Nagara, or North Indian style, and the Dravidian, or South Indian style. The Nagara style is characterized by a beehive shaped curvilinear tower called a Shikara, which is made up of layer upon layer of architectural elements. The Dravidian style is characterized by its pyramidal shaped central tower, called a Vimana.



Nagara Style Temples

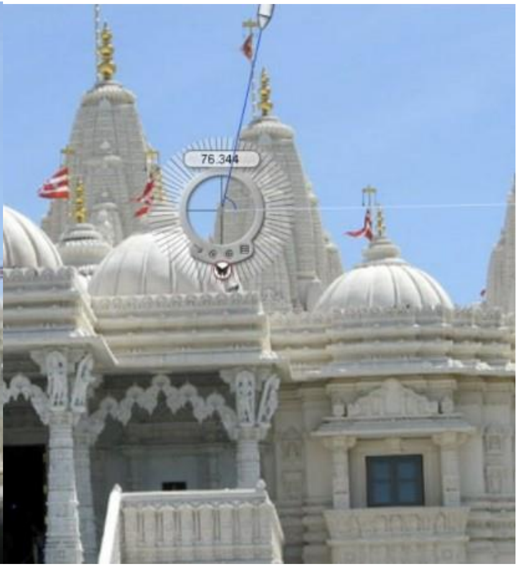
Nagara style temples display an advanced understanding of fractals. Yet according to our traditional historical narrative, fractals were only discovered in the 1970s by Benoit Mandelbrot. Fractals are themselves a product of 76.345 and the principles of Universal Phi Scaling. The pictures below show how the construction of the temple follows a fractal growth pattern.


a)
b)
c)
Indian Temples -Self-similarity & 3D Fractal

England

Neasden Temple - London

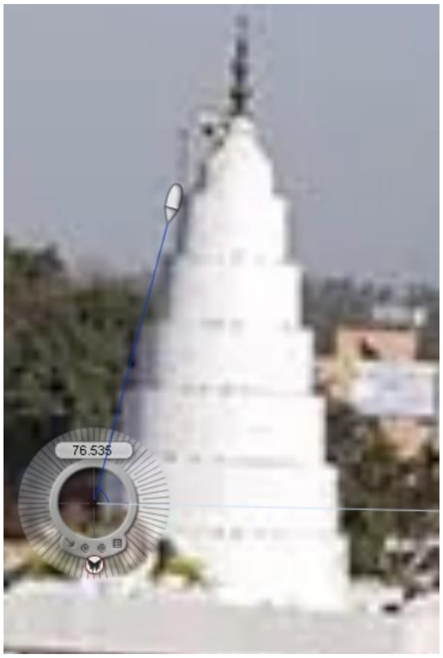
Neasden Temple is a modern Nagara style Hindu temple in Neasden, London, England. Built entirely using traditional methods and materials, Neasden Temple is considered Britain's first authentic Hindu temple. It was also Europe's first traditional Hindu stone temple. It was inaugurated in 1995 by Pramukh Swami Maharaj. This is an example of contemporary Hindu architecture that has maintained 76.345.



India

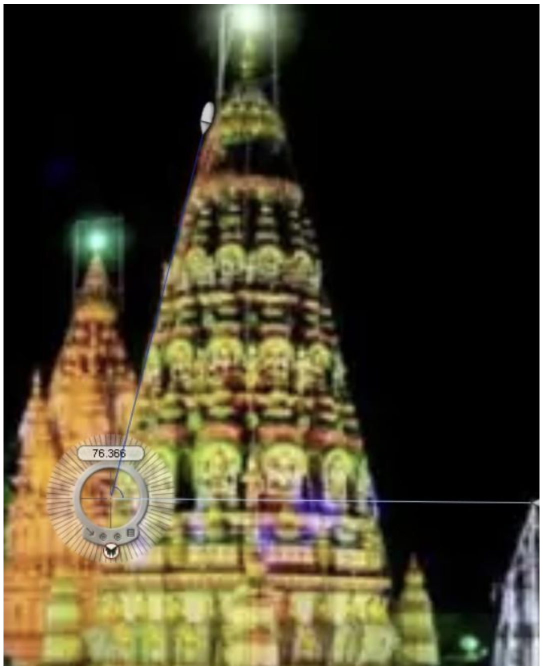
Bhuteshwar Temple

Bhuteshwar Temple is a Hindu temple dedicated to Bhuteshwar, a manifestation of Lord Shiva. Situated in Jind, Haryana, the city is noted for its countless temples that are devoted to Lord Shiva.



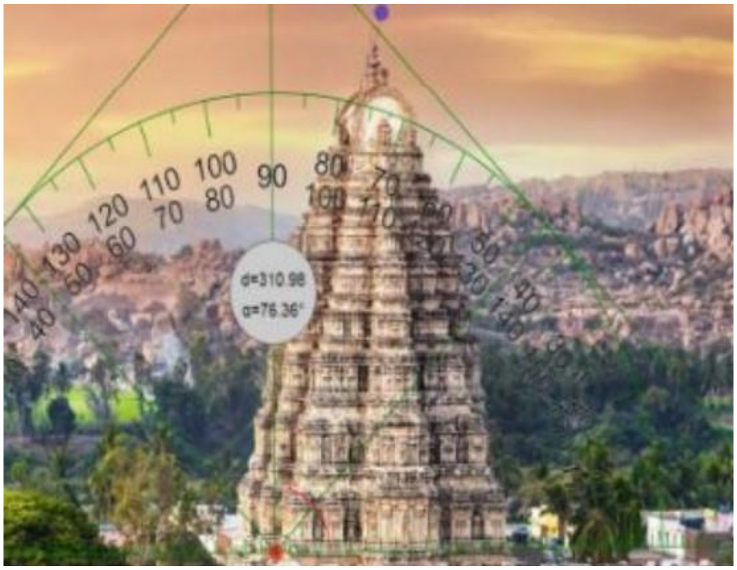
Vittala Temple - Hampi

The Vittala Temple in Hampi is an ancient monument that is well-known for its exceptional architecture and unmatched craftsmanship. It is one of the largest and the most famous structures in Hampi.



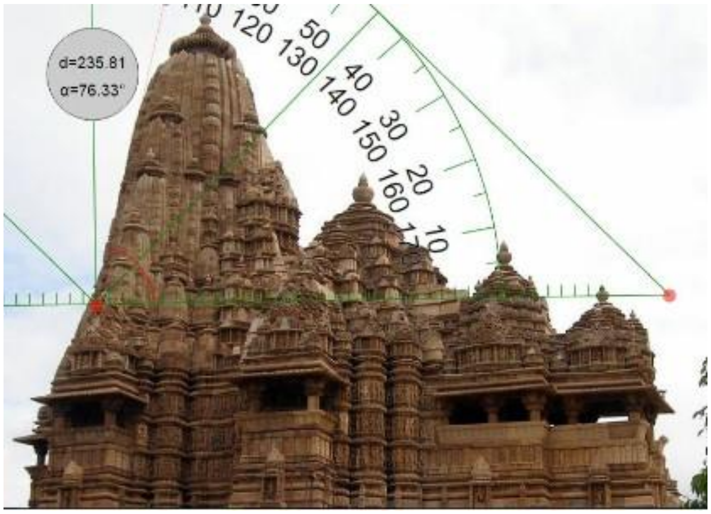
Virupaksha Temple – Karnataka

Virupaksha Temple is located in Hampi in the Ballari district of Karnataka, India. It is part of the Group of Monuments at Hampi, designated as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The temple is dedicated to Lord Virupaksha, a form of Shiva.



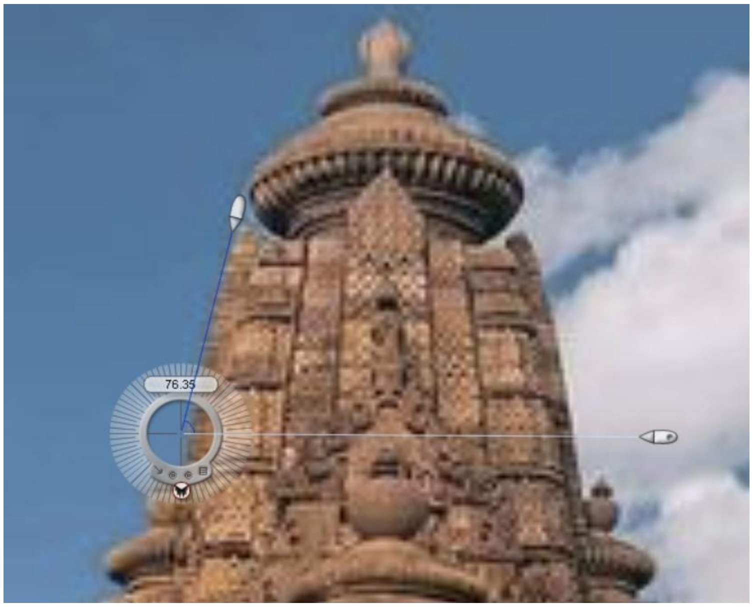
Kandariya Mahadeva Temple

Madhya Pradesh Kandariya Mahadeva Temple is located in the Chhatarpur district of Madhya Pradesh in Central India. It is in the Khajuraho village, and the temple complex is spread over an area of 6 square kilometers (2.3 square miles).



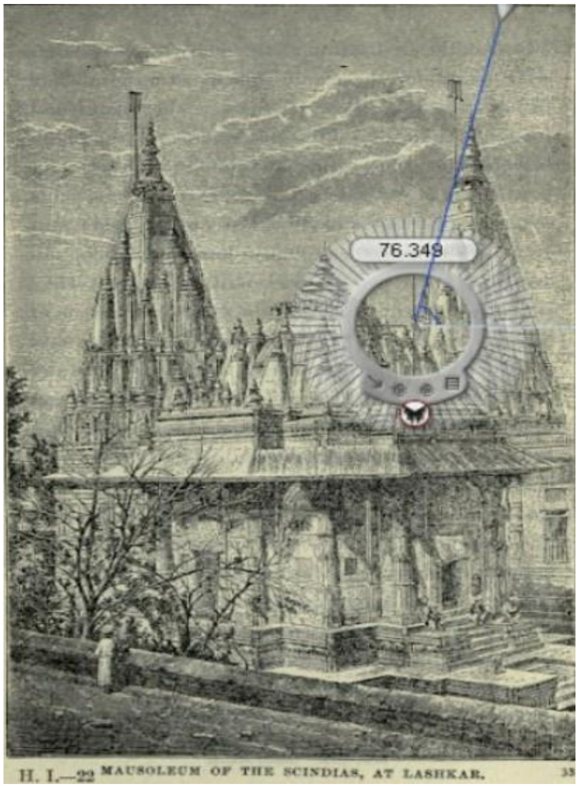
Khajuraho Temple - Madhya Pradesh

The Khajuraho Group of Monuments is a group of Hindu and Jain temples in Madhya Pradesh, India. It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Built between 950 and 1050 CE, it has 25 temples, spread over 6 square kilometers. The temples are famous for their Nagara-style architectural symbolism and their erotic sculptures.



Mausoleum of the Skindias - Lashkar

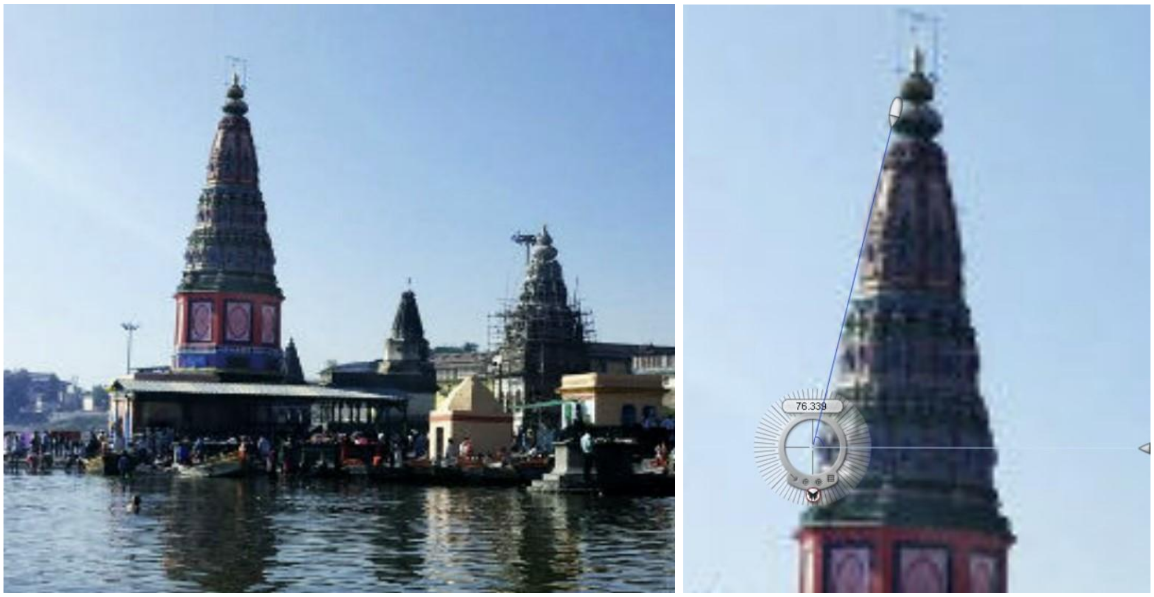
Mausoleum of the Scindias, Lashkar, engraving from India: travel in Central India and Bengal, 1877, by Louis Rousselet (1845-1929).



H. I.—22 MAUSOLEUM OF THE SCINDIAS, AT LASHKAR. 33

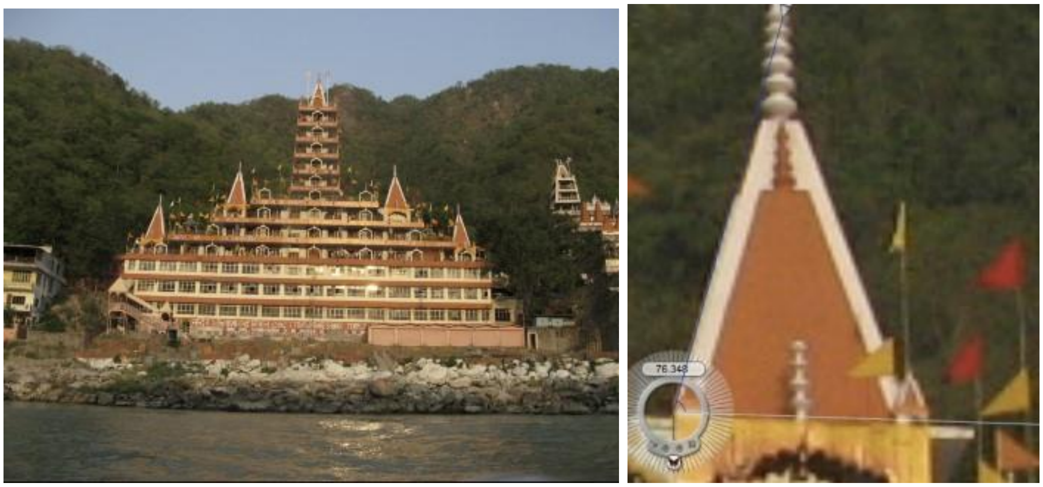
Vithoba Temple - Pandharpur

The Vithoba Temple, officially known as Shri Vitthal-Rukmini Mandir, is a Hindu temple in Pandharpur, in the Indian state of Maharashtra. It is the main center of worship for Vithoba, a form of the god Vishnu or Krishna, and his consort Rakhumai. The temple was built between 1108–1152 CE. Although parts of the temple date to the 12th or 13th centuries, the existing structure mainly dates to the 17th century or later.



Trayambakeshwar Temple - Rishikesh

Rishikesh is a city in the Dehradun district of the Indian state of Uttarakhand. Located in the foothills of the Himalayas in northern India, it is known as the "Gateway to the Garhwal Himalayas" and "Yoga Capital of the World". Trayambakeshwar Temple Rishikesh is one of the famous holy shrines in Rishikesh.

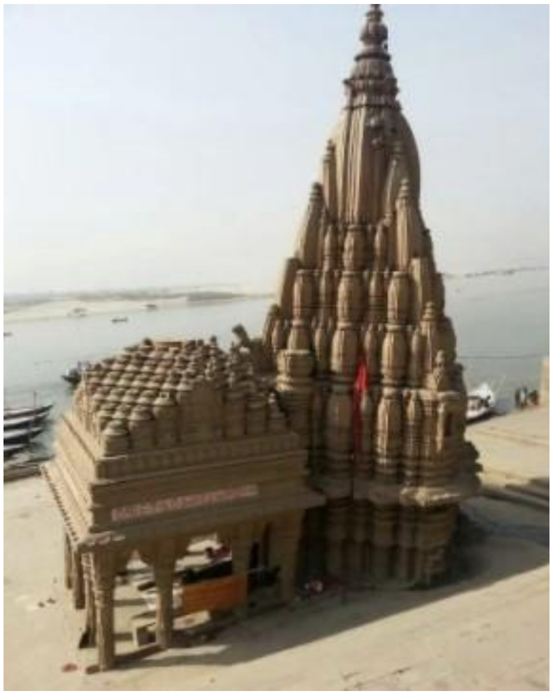


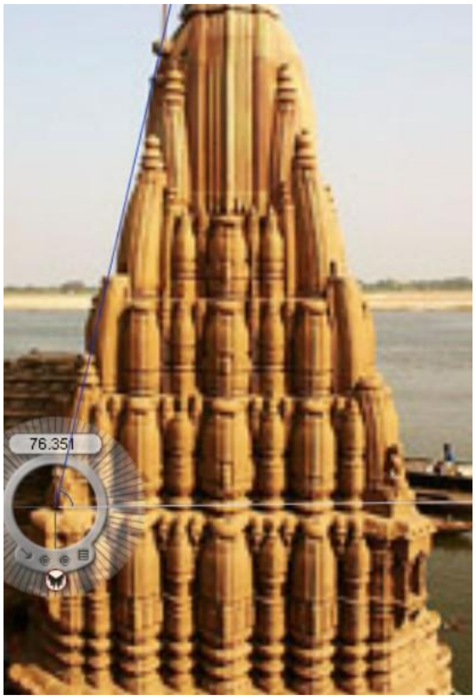
Brihadeeswarar Temple - Thanjavur

Brihadeeswarar Temple was dedicated in 1010 CE. This ancient shrine is situated at Thanjavur district in Tamil Nadu. Brihadeeswarar Temple is a revered temple for Hindus, which they bestow to Lord Shiva. This temple is one of the largest temples of India, and one of supreme brilliance of Indian architecture.

Ratneshwar Mahadev Mandir – Varanasi

Ratneshwar Mahadev Mandir is one of the most photographed temples in the holy city of Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh, India. The temple, while apparently well-preserved, leans significantly towards the back side (north-west), and its garbhagriha is generally below the water much of the year, except for a few months during the summer. The Ratneshwar Mahadev Temple is situated at Manikarnika Ghat, Varanasi.



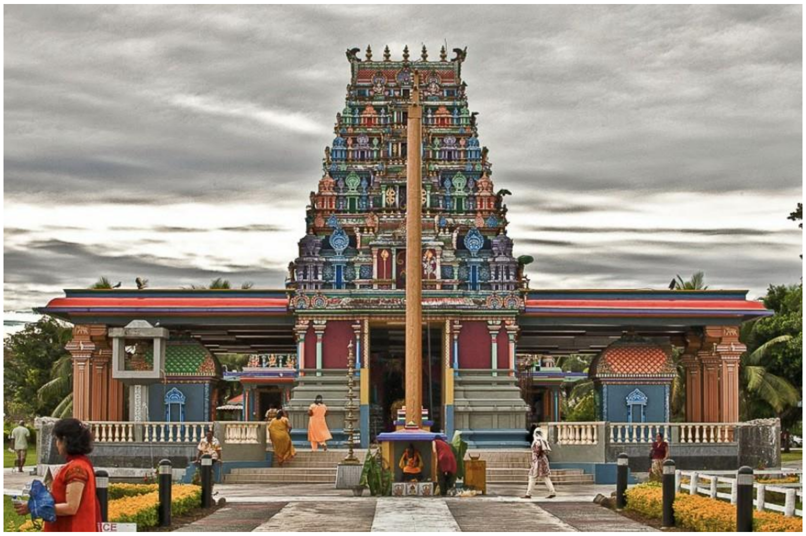


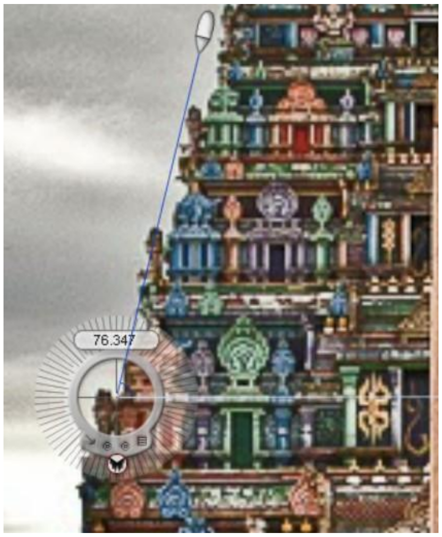
Dravidian Style Temples

Fiji

Sri Siva Subramaniya Hindu Temple – Nadi

The Sri Siva Subramaniya temple is a Hindu temple in Nadi, Fiji. It is the largest Hindu temple in the Pacific. The original date of construction of the temple is unknown.



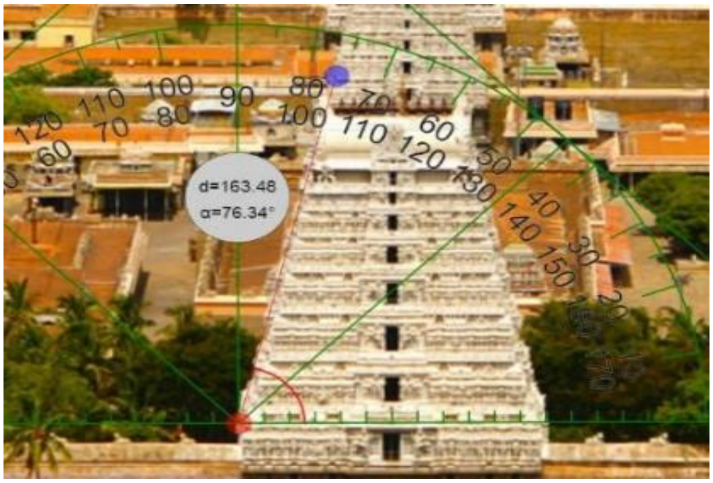


India

Meenakshi Temple- Madurai

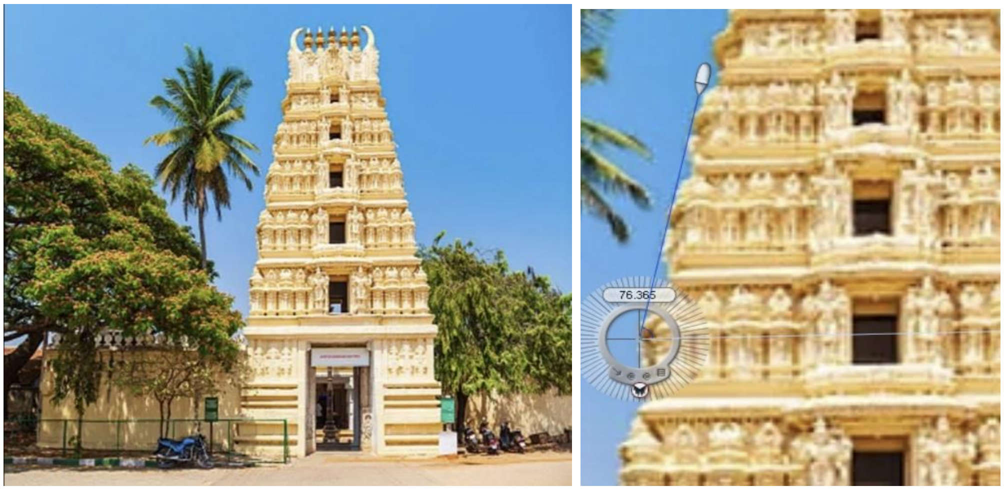
Meenakshi Amman Temple is a historic Hindu temple located on the southern bank of the Vaigai River in the temple city of Madurai, Tamil Nadu, India. It is dedicated to Parvati, known as Meenakshi, and her consort, Shiva, here named Sundareswarar.

The temple forms the heart and lifeline of the 2,500-year-old city of Madurai and is a significant symbol for the Tamil people, mentioned since antiquity in Tamil literature. Though most of the present structure was built between 1623 and 1655 CE, it is said that the temple was originally built in the 6th century BCE.



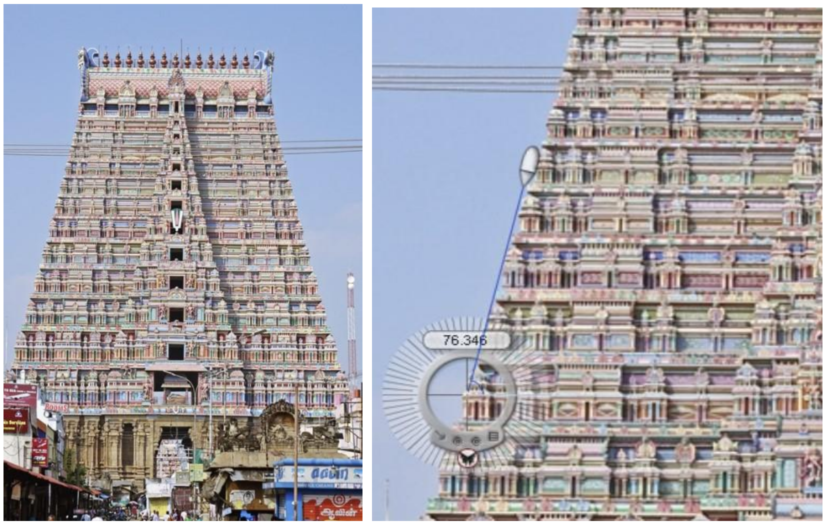
Chamundeshwari Temple - Mysore

The Chamundeshwari Temple is a Hindu temple located on the top of Chamundi Hills about 13 km from the palace city of Mysore in the state of Karnataka in India. The temple was named after Chamundeshwari, or the fierce form of Shakti, a tutelary deity held in reverence for centuries by the Maharaja of Mysore.



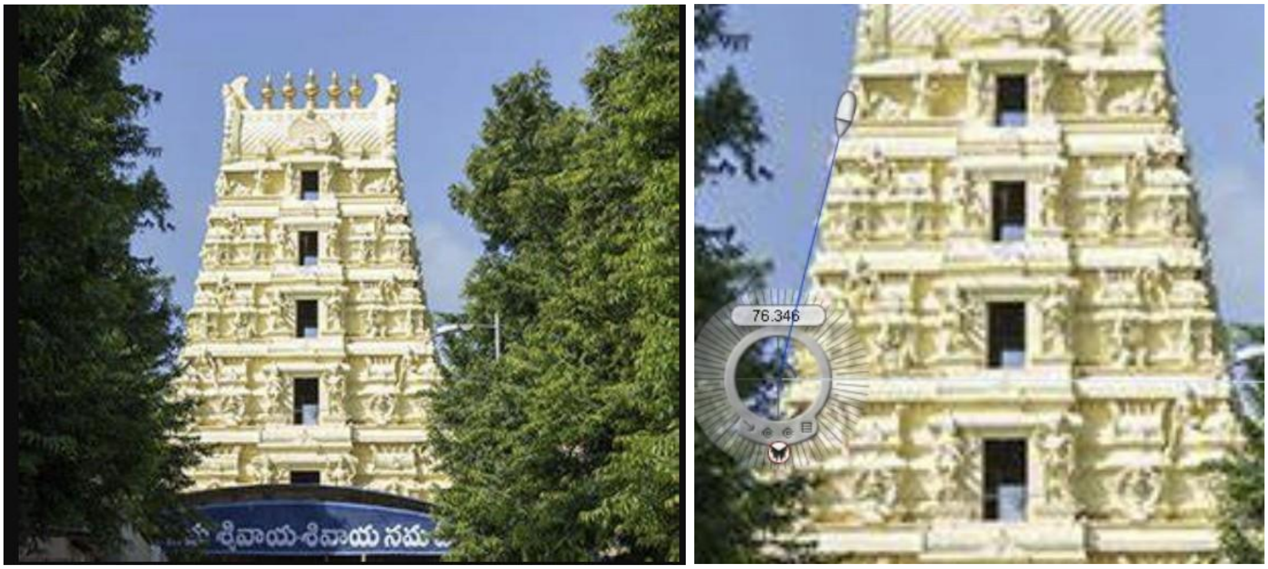
Ranganathaswamy Temple - Srirangam

The Sri Ranganathaswamy Temple is a Hindu temple dedicated to Ranganatha, a reclining form of the Hindu deity Vishnu, and is located in Srirangam, Tiruchirappalli, Tamil Nadu, India. The temple occupies an area of 155 acres with 81 shrines, 21 towers, 39 pavilions, and many water tanks integrated into the complex making it the world's largest functioning Hindu temple. The Srirangam temple is the largest temple compound in India and one of the largest religious complexes in the world. The temple complex is at least 2,000 years old.



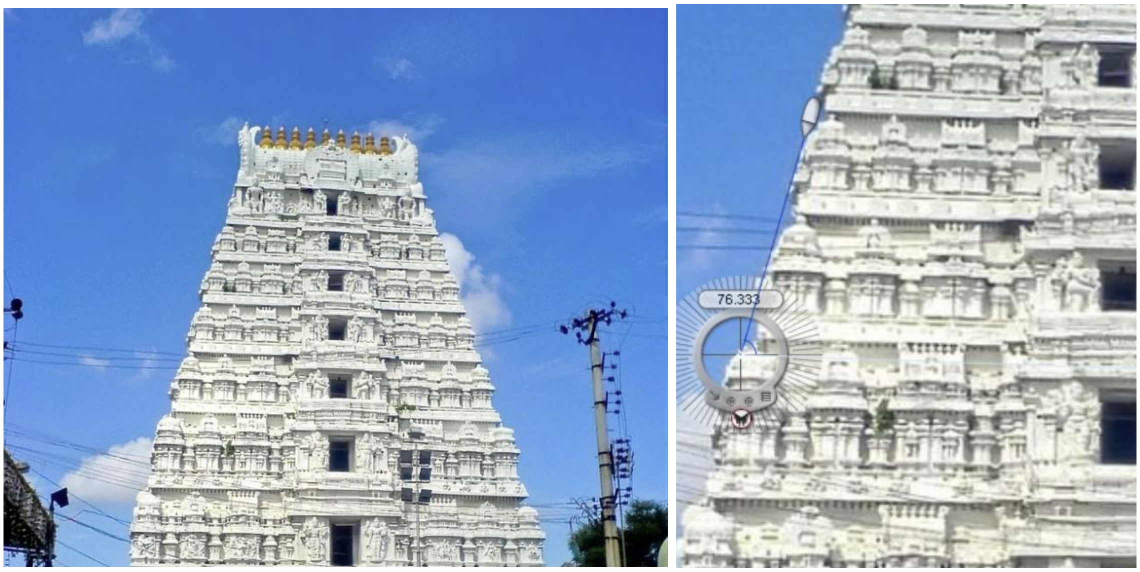
Mallikarjuna Temple – Srisailam

Mallikarjuna Temple is a Hindu temple dedicated to the deity Shiva, located at Srisailam in the Indian state of Andhra Pradesh. It is significant to the Hindu sects of both Shaivam as this temple is referred to as one of the twelve Jyotirlingas of Lord Shiva.



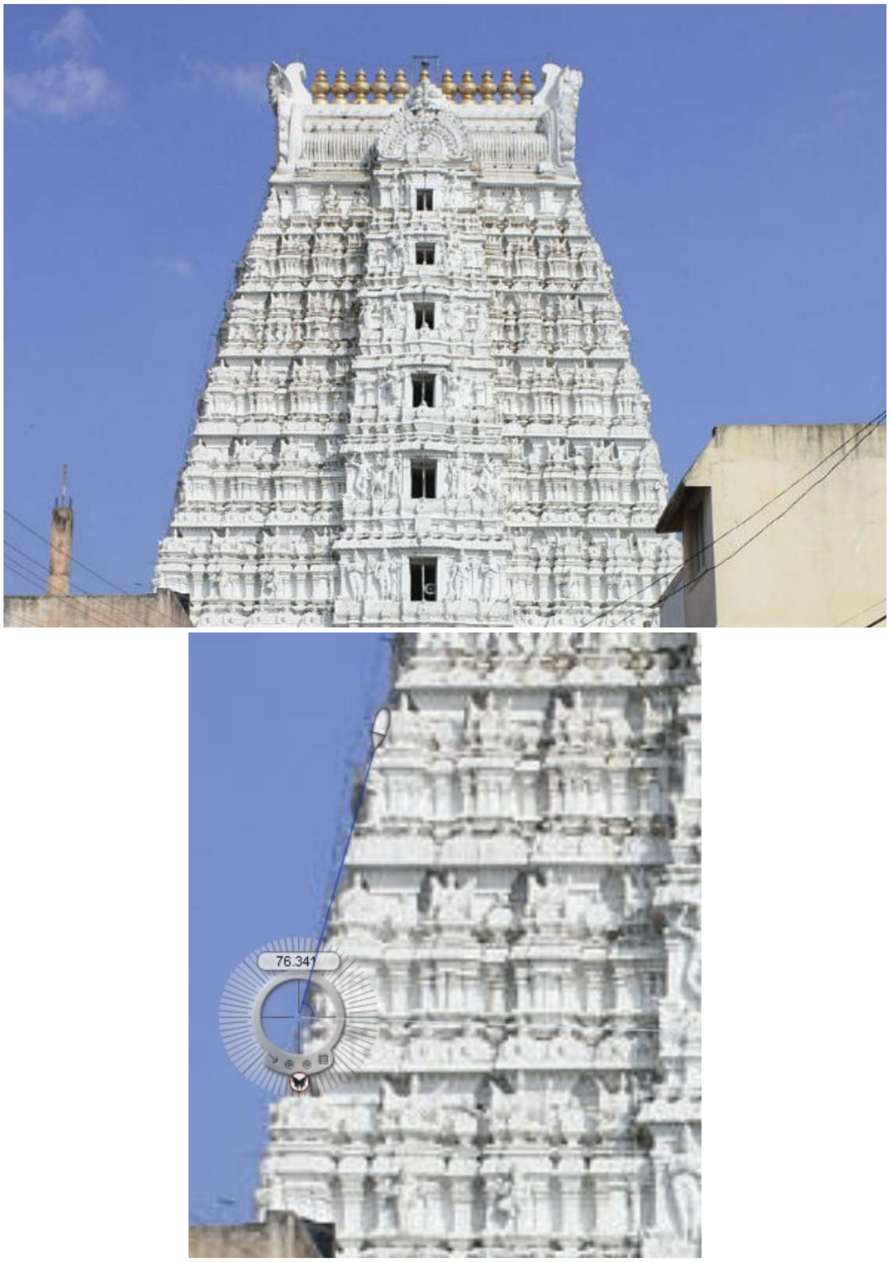
Srikalahasti Temple

Srikalahasti Temple is located in the town of Srikalahasti, in the state of Andhra Pradesh, India. It is one of the most famous Shiva temples in South India and is said to be the site where Kannappa was ready to offer both his eyes to cover blood flowing from the lingam before Shiva stopped him and granted him moksha.



Sri Venkateswara Swami Vaari Temple- Tirupattur

Sri Venkateswara Swami Vaari Temple is a Hindu temple situated in the hill town of Tirumala at Tirupati in Chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh, India. The Temple is dedicated to Venkateswara, a form of Vishnu, who is believed to have appeared here to save mankind from trials and troubles of *Kali Yuga*.



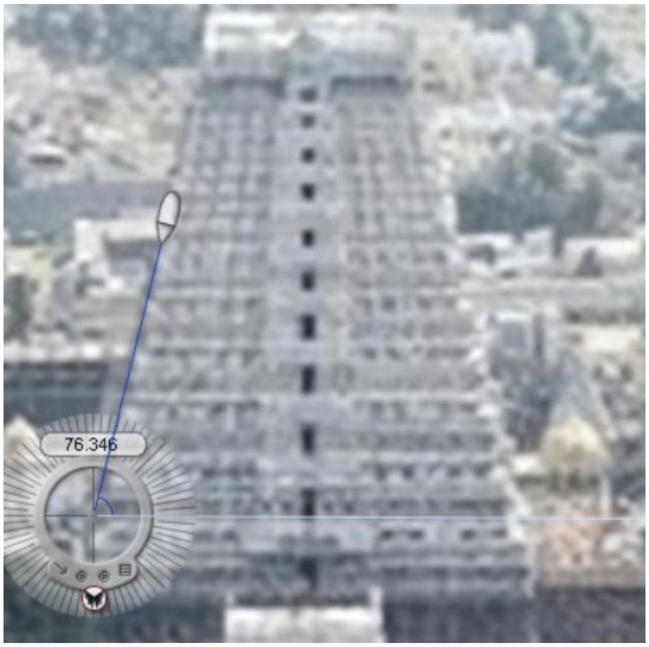
Brahmapureeswarar Temple - Tirupattur

The Brahmapureeswarar Temple is a Hindu Temple located in Tirupattur near Trichy, India. Worshippers believe that a person can change his fate by seeking the blessings of Lord Brahma at Sri Brahmapureeswarar Temple, Tirupattur. Brahma is the creator god in Hinduism. He is also known as Svayambhu (self-born) or the creative aspect of Vishnu, and the creator of the four Vedas. This is one of only a few temples devoted to Brahma.

100
80
90
80
100
d=340.3
α=76.34°

Arunachaleshwara Temple - Tiruvannamalai, India

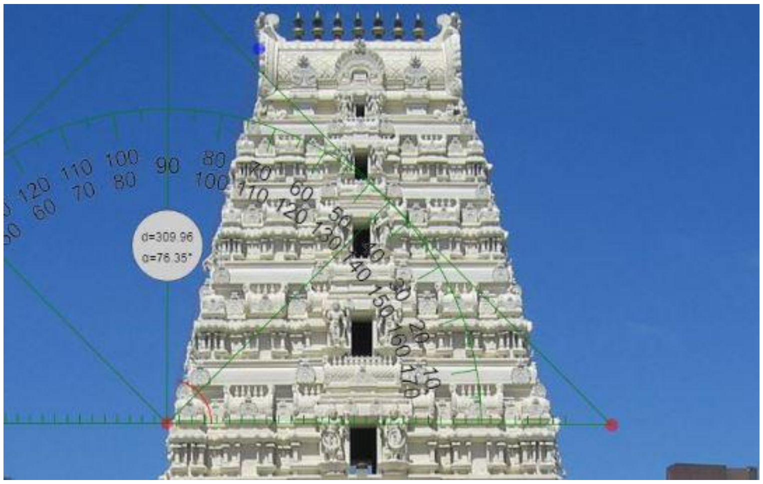
Arunachaleshwara Temple is a Hindu temple dedicated to the deity Shiva, located in Tamil Nadu, India. The temple complex covers 10 hectares and is one of the largest in India. It houses four gateway towers known as gopurams, the tallest of which is the eastern tower, with 11 stories and a height of 217 feet. This temple complex is believed to be the largest in the world devoted to Shiva. Characteristic of Dravidian style temples, the 76.345° slant angle is found on both the long and short sides of the base of these rectangular temples.



United States

Hindu Temple – Malibu, California

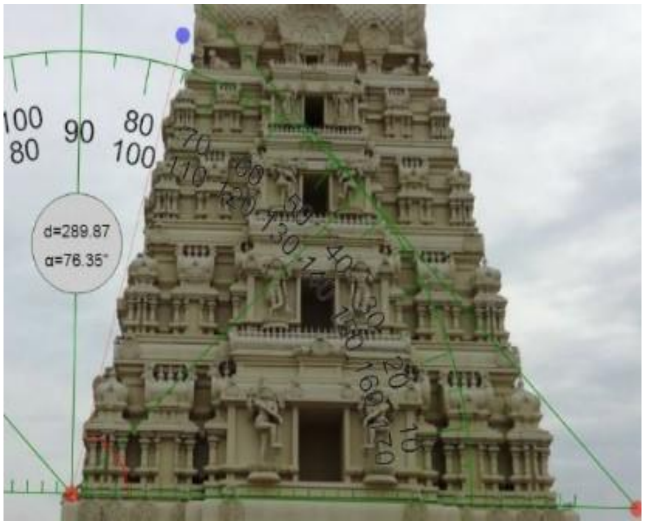
Malibu Hindu Temple was built in 1981. This famous temple was constructed in the city of Calabasas, California, in the Santa Monica Mountains. Lord Venkateswara is the main Idol worshiped along with Rama, Sita, Hanuman, Shiva and Padmavati.



Meenakshi Temple - Houston

Completed in 1982, this large, snow-white Hindu temple is open to the public for visitors looking to take in the beautiful temple grounds and interior buildings. Located in the Houston metropolitan area on a 23-acre tract of land, the Sri Meenakshi Temple is modeled closely after the historic Meenakshi temple in Madurai, India and features intricate carvings inside of its main temple, priests' quarters, youth center, library, and visitors center.

Of note is the fact that both the Houston and Malibu Temples are contemporary structures, and both incorporate 76.345. There are many more examples of these contemporary Dravidian temples, and they all incorporate 76.345.



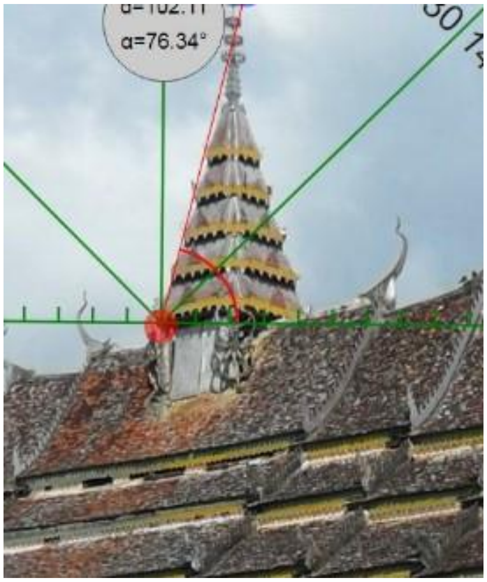
Buddhist Temples

A Buddhist temple or Buddhist monastery is the place of worship for Buddhists, the followers of Buddhism. They include the structures called vihara, chaitya, stupa, wat and pagoda in different regions and languages. Traditional Buddhist temples are designed to inspire inner and outer peace. Its architecture and structure varies from region to region. Usually, the temple consists not only of its buildings, but also the surrounding environment. The Buddhist temples are designed to symbolize five elements: fire, air, earth, water and Aether.

Cambodia

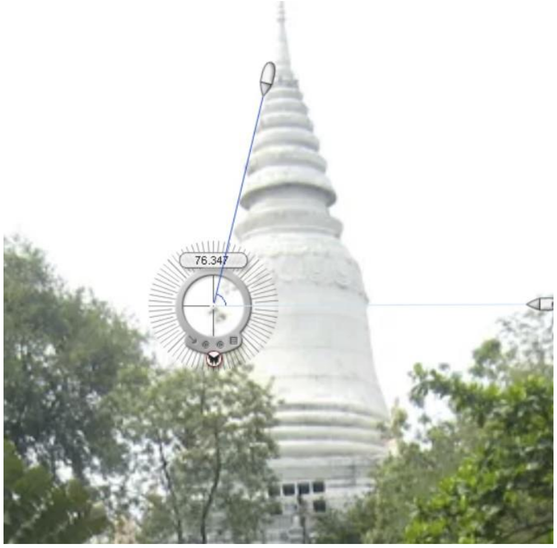
Wat Ek Phnom Buddhist Temple - Battambag

Wat Ek Phnom is an Angkorian temple located on the left side of the Sangkae River approximately 5 miles north of the city of Battambang in northwestern Cambodia. It is a Hindu temple built in the 11th century under the rule of King Suryavarman I.



Wat Phnom Temple - Phnom Penh

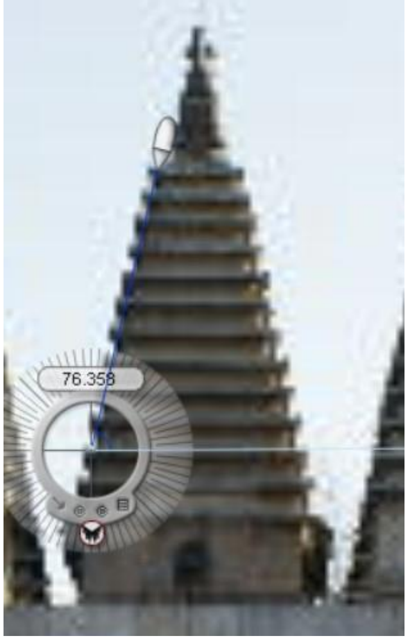
Wat Phnom is a Buddhist temple located in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. It was built in 1372 and stands 89 feet tall. It is the tallest religious structure in the city. Wat Phnom is the central point of Phnom Penh.



China

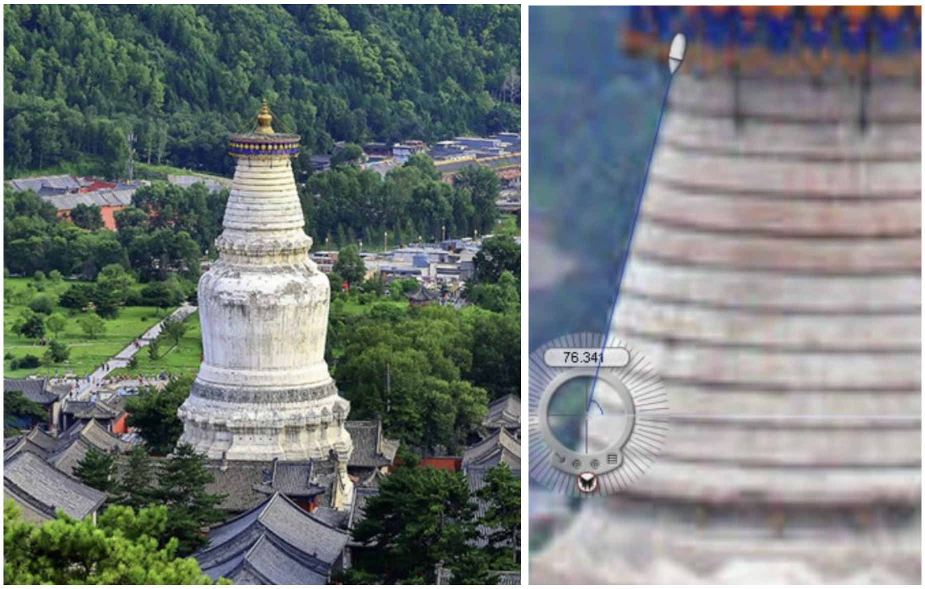
Five Pagoda Temple - Beijing

The Five Pagoda Temple has the oldest and most beautiful diamond throne pagoda among the six in China. Beijing Stone Carvings Art Museum is established within it. The temple was completed in 1473.



Tayuan Temple - Mount Wutai

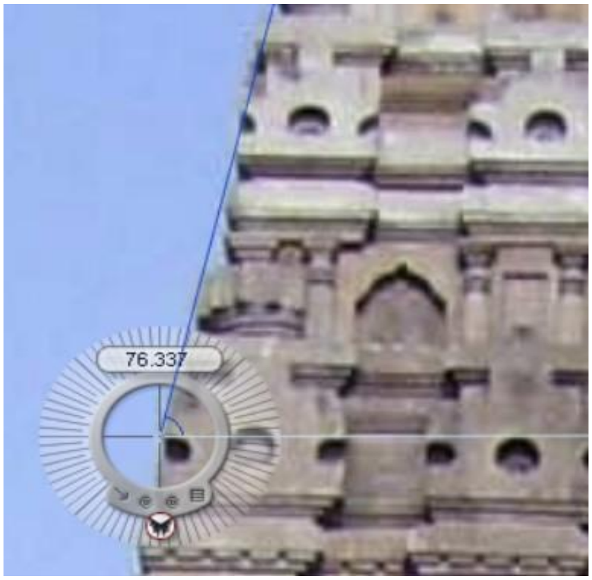
Tayuan Temple is located in the central area of Tai Huai town in Mount Wutai, Shanxi Province, China. The stupa, named the Great White Pagoda, was constructed in 1302 CE. It was later expanded to a temple and got its name as Tayuan Temple. It is one of the five famous temples for practicing Chan Buddhism.

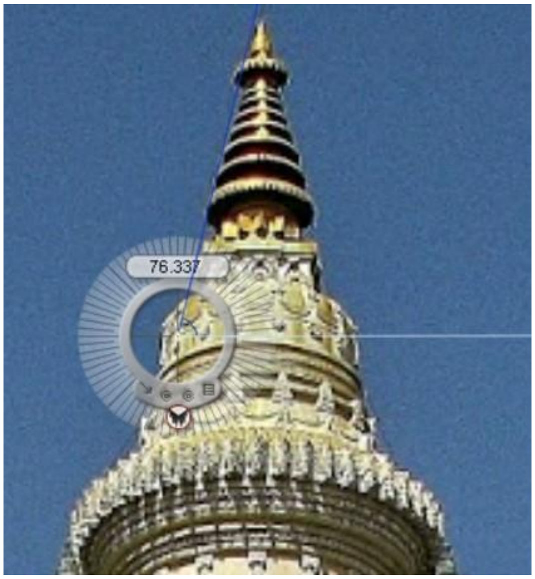


India

Mahabodhi Buddhist Temple - Bodh Gaya

The Mahabodhi Temple is an ancient, but substantially rebuilt and restored, Buddhist temple in Bodh Gaya, marking the location where the Buddha is said to have attained enlightenment. The site contains a descendant of the Bodhi Tree under which Buddha gained enlightenment and has been a major pilgrimage destination for Hindus and Buddhists for well over two thousand years.


76.337

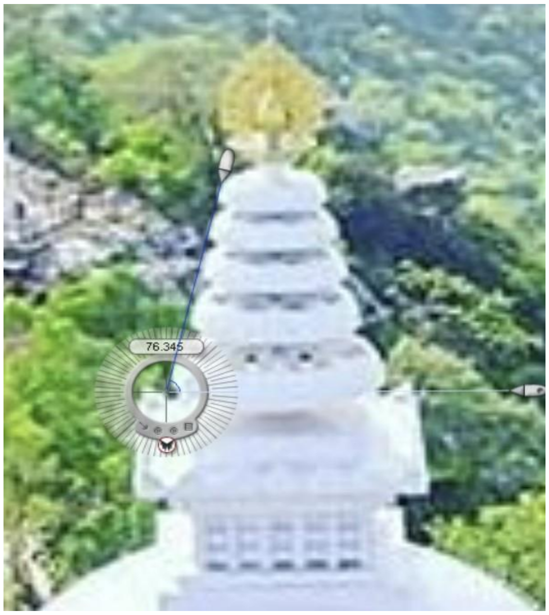

76.337

Vishnu Shanti Temple - Rajgir

Rajgir's name comes from Raj Griha, meaning the abode of the king. The city was the capital of the mighty Magadha Empire during the period of Lord Buddha's lifetime. Here the two rock-cut caves were the favorite retreats of the Buddha. Shanti Stupa is an immense white structure situated on the top of Ratnagiri hill and is the main Buddhist attraction at Rajgir.

Vishnu Shanti Stupa - Delhi

Shanti Stupa is a Buddhist monument in Delhi, India, intended as "a symbol of universal brotherhood and peace". It is one of several Peace Pagodas in the world. Started by the Nipponzan-Myōhōji-Daisanga religious order of Buddhism, it was inaugurated by the Dalai Lama on November 4, 2007.



Myanmar

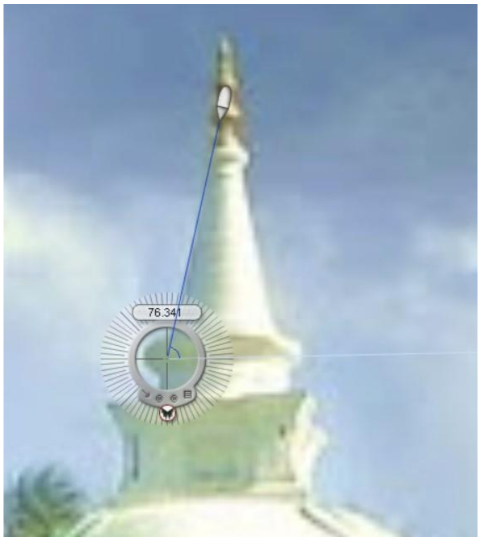
Buddhist Temples - Bagan

Bagan, Myanmar, was originally named Pagan. The Christian term "pagan" is derived from Pagan, the previous name for Bagan. Word of the beautiful temples reached the Middle East, and ultimately came to mean any spiritual belief system that was not Christian. In more recent times, the term has been used as a pejorative, although the beauty of the temples belies the negative meaning.

Sri Lanka

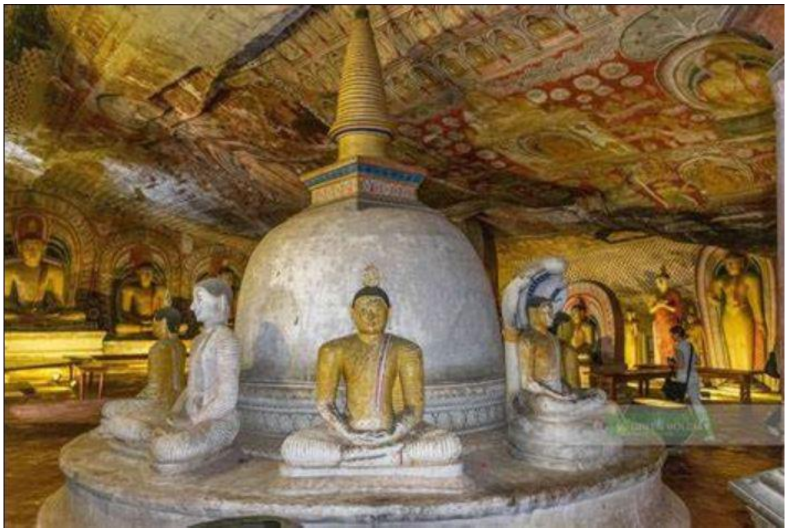
Udayagiri Raja Maha Vihara - Ampara

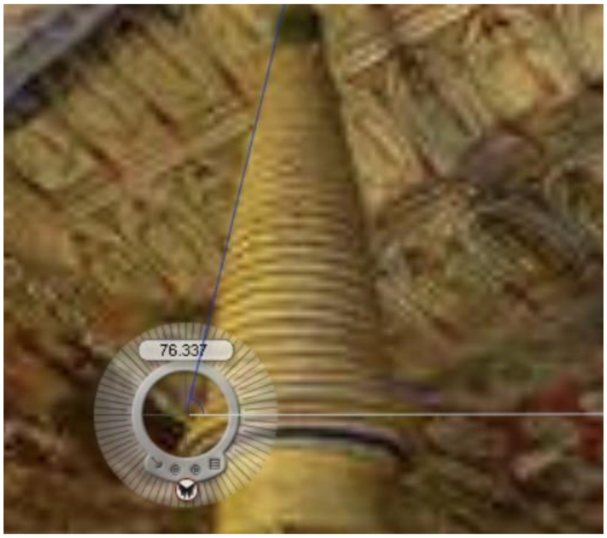
Udayagiri Raja Maha Vihara is an ancient Buddhist Temple situated in Udayagiri, Ampara District, Sri Lanka. The temple has been formally recognized by the Government as an archaeological site in Sri Lanka. The history of this temple goes back over 1,000 years.



Dambulla Buddhist Cave Temple

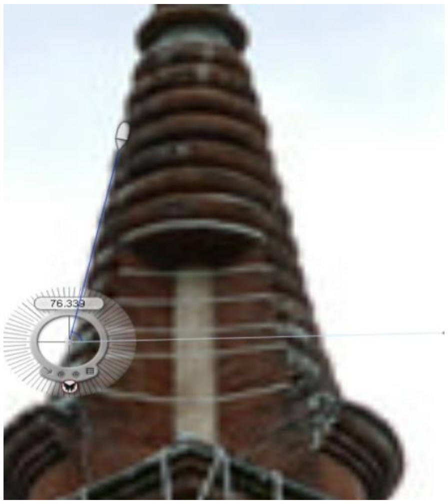
Dambulla Cave Temple is situated 92 miles east of Colombo. It is the largest and best-preserved cave temple complex in Sri Lanka. The rock towers 500 feet over the surrounding plains. There are more than 80 documented caves in the surrounding area. Major attractions are spread over five caves, which contain statues and paintings. These paintings and statues are related to Gautama Buddha and his life.





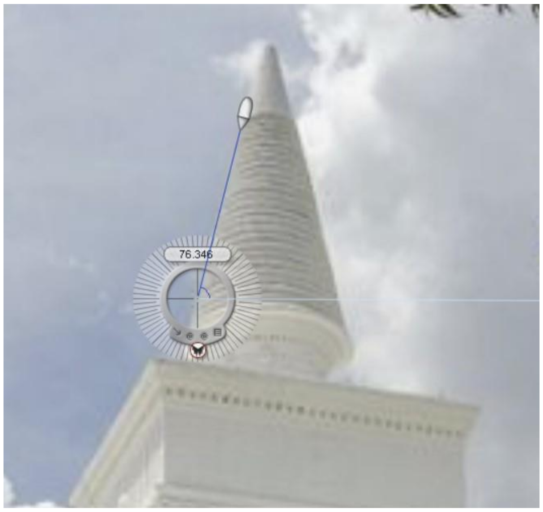
Dematamal Viharaya

Dematamal Viharaya is a Buddhist temple in Okkampitiya village, Monaragala district, Sri Lanka. The Stupa is considered as one of the oldest Stupas in Sri Lanka built in the 2nd Century BCE.



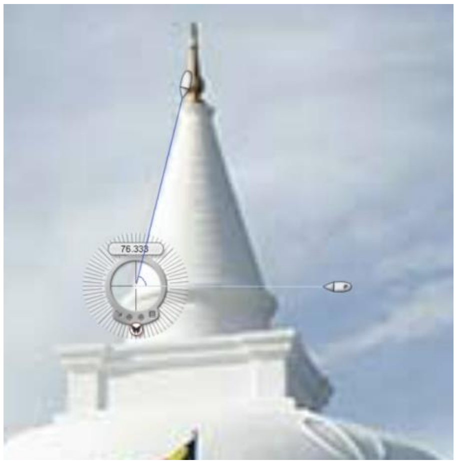
Kiri Vehera Stupa

Kiri Vehera is an ancient stupa situated in Kataragama, Sri Lanka. This stupa likely dates back to the 3rd century BCE. One of the most popular Buddhist pilgrimage sites in the country, Kiri Vehera is among the Solosmasthana, the 16 most sacred Buddhist pilgrimage sites of ancient Sri Lanka.



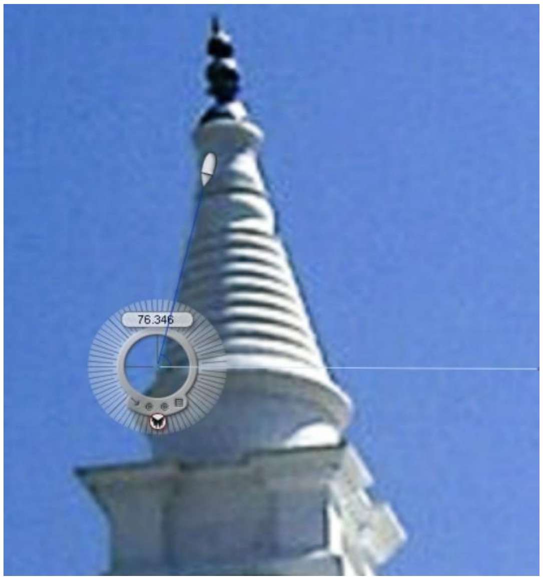
Lankarama Stupa

Lankarama is a stupa built by King Valagamba, in an ancient place at Galhebakada in the ancient kingdom of Anuradhapura, Sri Lanka.



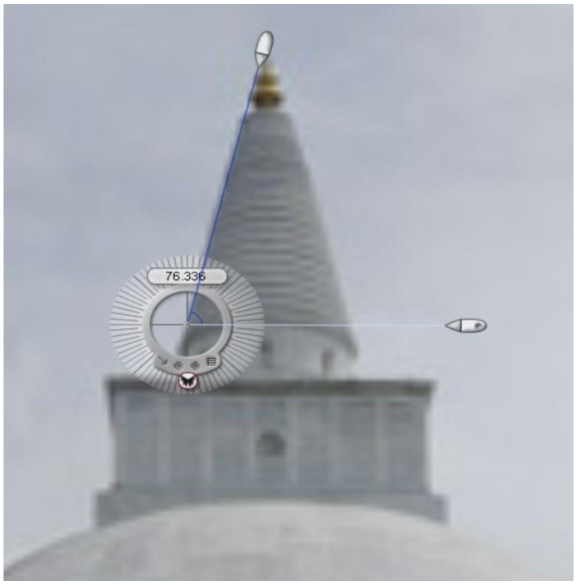
Maligatenna Raja Maha Vihara

Maligatenna Raja Maha Vihara is an ancient Cave temple located in Manawatu Hiripitiya village, Gampaha District, Sri Lanka. This temple has been recognized as an archaeological protected site in Gampaha District by the Archaeological department.



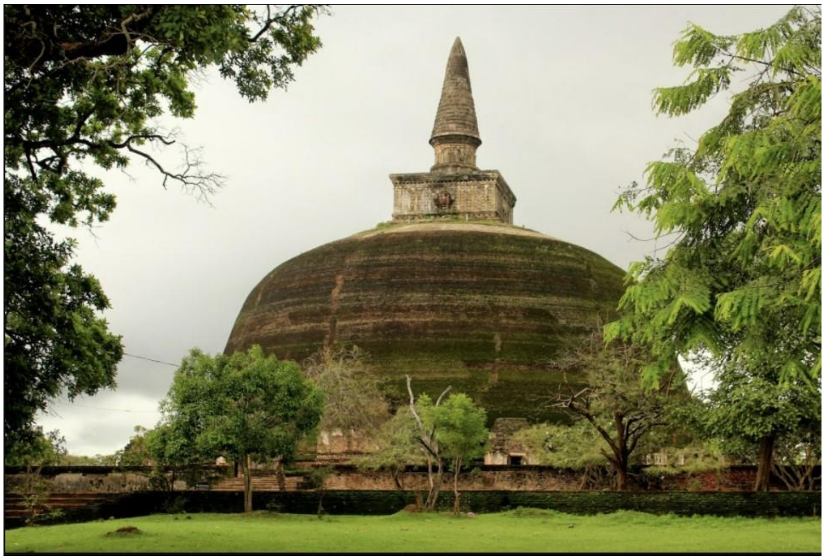
Mirisawetiya Stupa - Anuradhapura

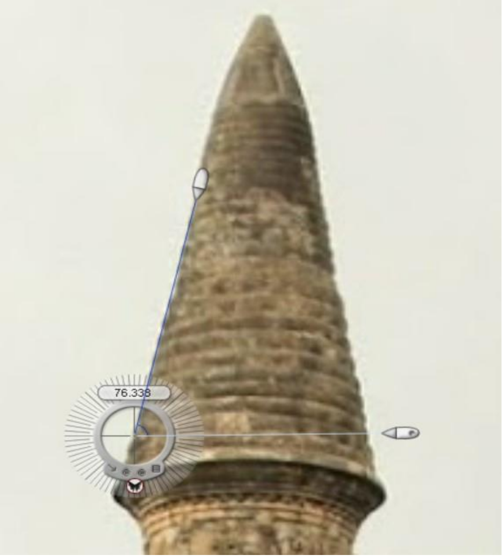
The Mirisaweti Stupa is a stupa situated in the ancient city of Anuradhapura, Sri Lanka. King Dutugamunu built the stupa after defeating King Elara. in approximately 150 BCE.



Rankoth Vehera Stupa

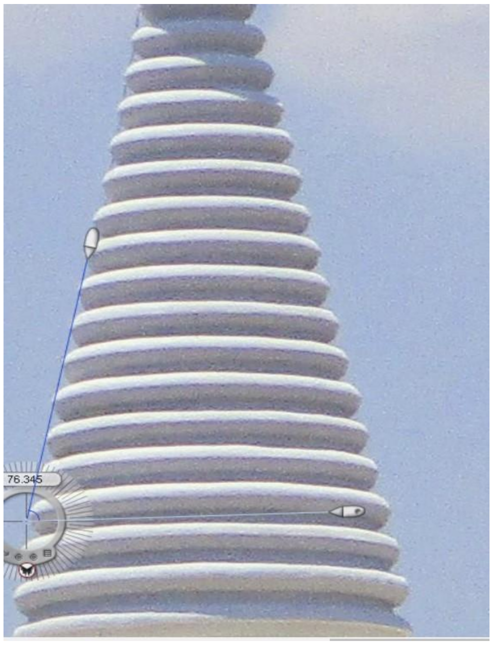
Rankoth Vehera Stupa is a stupa located in the ancient city of Polonnaruwa in Sri Lanka. The stupa was built by Nissanka Malla of Polonnaruwa, who ruled the country from 1187 to 1196.





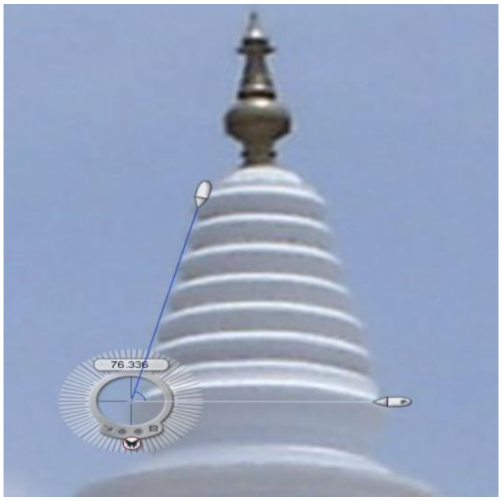
Somawathiya Chaitya Stupa

Somawathiya Chaitya is a Buddhist Stupa situated in the ancient city of Polonnaruwa, Sri Lanka. The Stupa is located within the Somawathiya National Park.



Thuparamaya Stupa

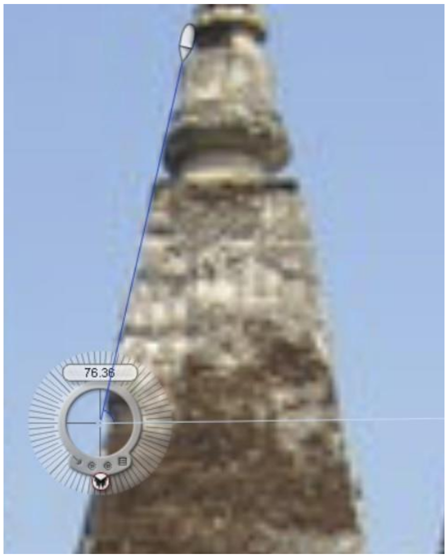
Thuparamaya is the first Buddhist temple that was constructed in Sri Lanka. The Thuparamaya Stupa is dated back to the reign of King Devanampiya Tissa (247-207 BCE). The temple has been formally recognized by the Government as an archaeological site in Sri Lanka.



Thailand

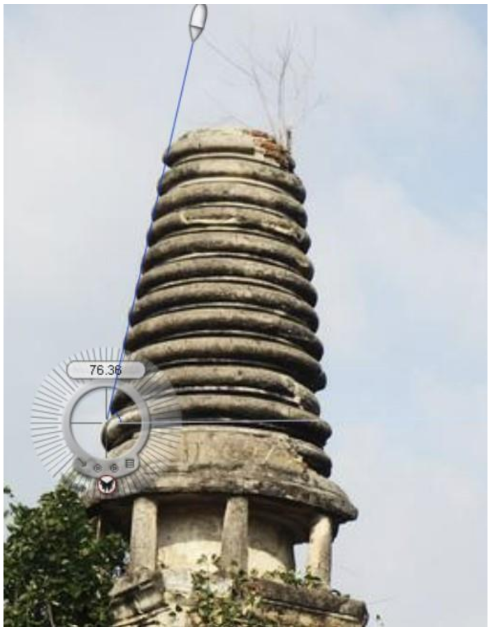
Wat Chet Yot

Wat Chet Yot is an ancient temple in Mueang Chiang Rai sub-district. There is no clear evidence on when the temple was built.



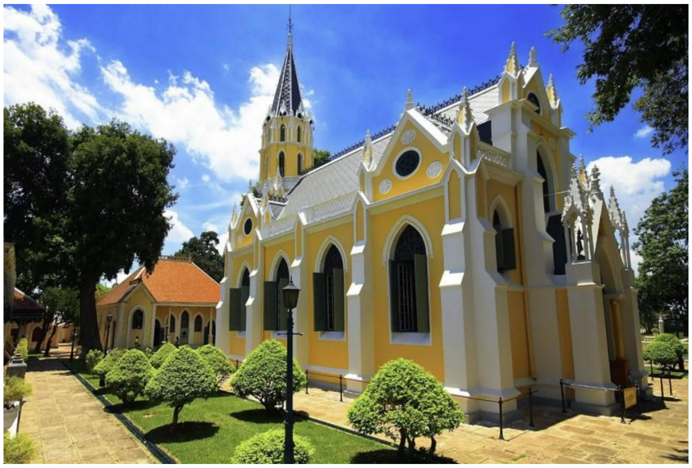
Wat Maheyong

Wat Maheyong is a Buddhist temple in Ayutthaya, Thailand. It was originally built in 1438, during the reign of King Borommarachathirat II, and restored in 1711 by King Thai Sa. The major buildings in this temple are its chedi (stupa) and ubosot (ordination hall). The chedi's platform is supported by 80 sculpted elephants.



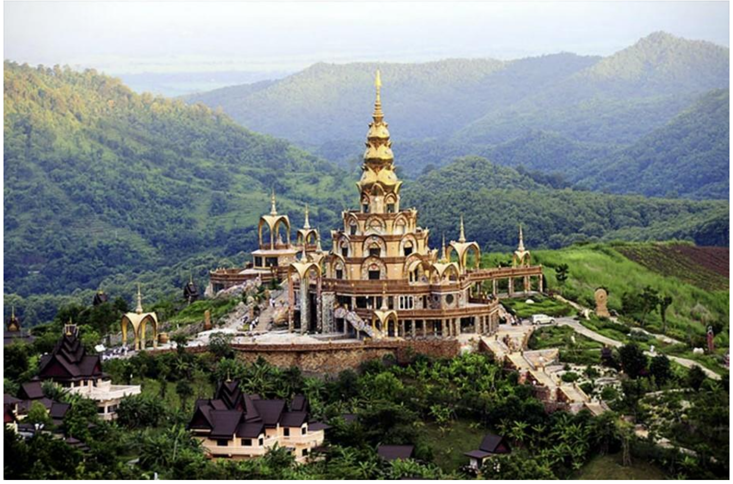
Wat Niwet Thammaprawat - Ratchaworawihan

Wat Niwet Thammaprawat Ratchaworawihan is a Buddhist temple of the Dhammayut Order, located within the grounds of the Bang Pa-In Royal Palace in Thailand's Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya Province. Founded in 1878, it is remarkable among Thai Buddhist temples in that its architecture mimics that of a European church, being built in the Gothic Revival style.



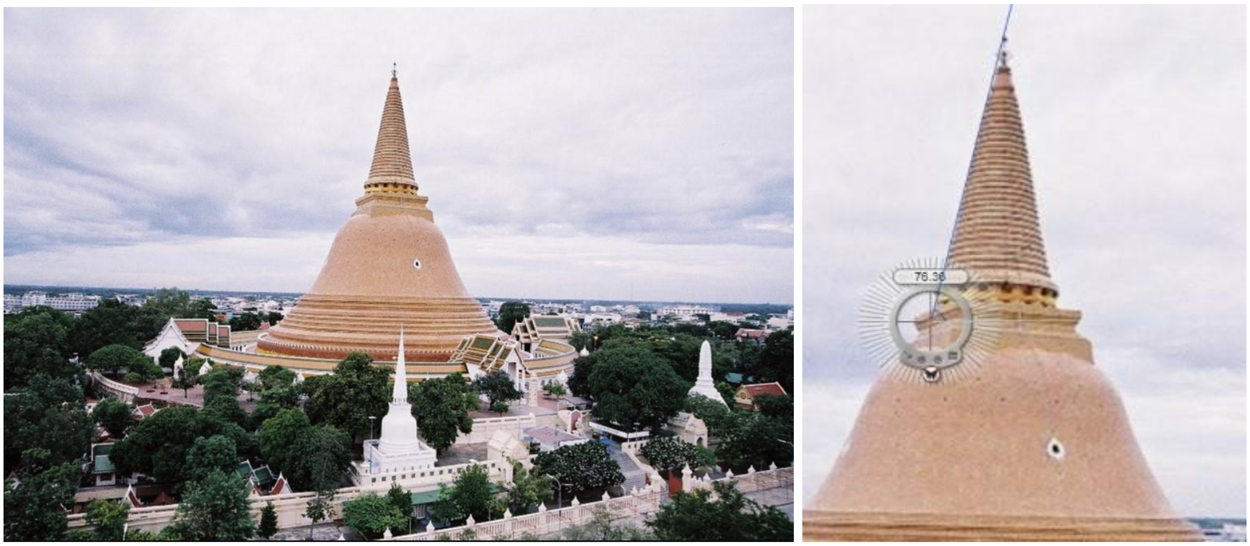
Wat Pha Sorn Kaew

Wat Pha Sorn Kaew is a Buddhist monastery and temple in Khao Kor, Phetchabun, in north-central Thailand. The main pagoda and surrounding buildings are adorned with over 5 million colorful mosaic tiles and pottery items and are set in a mountain location.



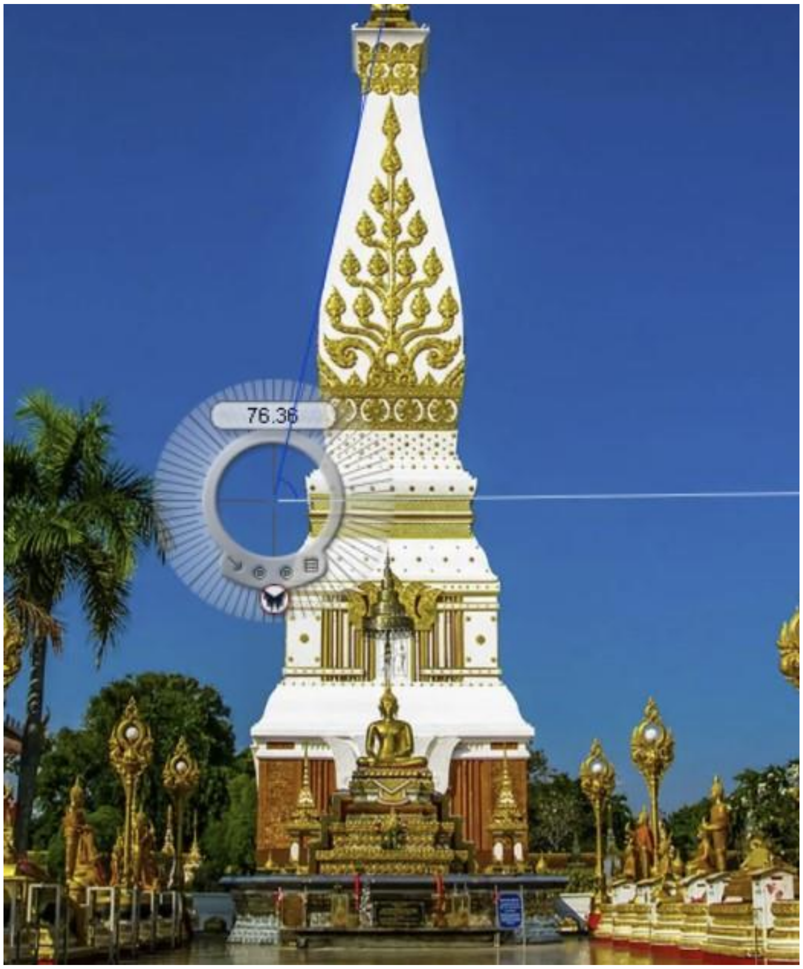
Wat Phra Pathom Chedi

Wat Phra Pathom Chedi is one of the largest and tallest Chedi in Thailand. It is also a place where the Buddha's relics are enshrined.



Wat Phra That Phano

Wat Phra That Phanom is a temple in the That Phanom District in the southern part of Nakhon Phanom Province, northeastern Thailand. According to legend, the temple contains the Buddha's breast bone and as such, it is one of the most important Theravada Buddhist structures in the region. It was originally built in the 16th century by the Laotian king, Photisarath of Lan Xang.



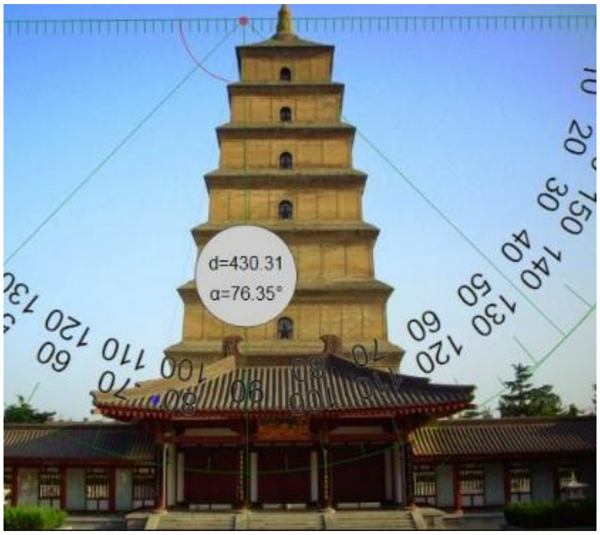
Pagodas

China

Great Wild Goose Pagoda - Xian

Giant Wild Goose Pagoda or Big Wild Goose Pagoda is a Buddhist pagoda located in southern Xi'an, Shaanxi, China. It was built in 652 during the Tang dynasty and originally had five stories. The structure was rebuilt in 704 during the reign of Empress Wu Zetian and its exterior brick facade was renovated during the Ming dynasty.

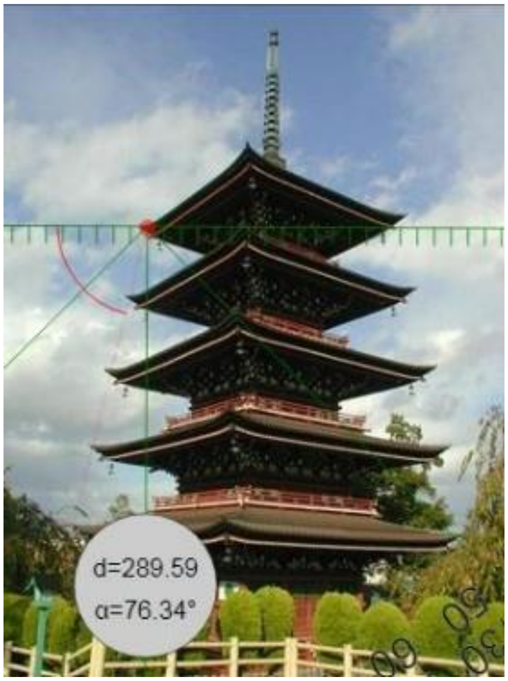
One of the pagoda's many functions was to hold sutras and figurines of Gautama Buddha that were brought to China from India by the seventh-century Buddhist monk, scholar, traveler, and translator Xuanzang.



Japan

Saisho-in Hirosaki Pagoda – Aomori

Saisho-in is a temple located in Aomori Prefecture, a temple which is famous for its Hirosaki 5-story pagoda. The pagoda is 31.2 meters tall and was completed in 1667. In 1908 it was designated as an important cultural property of Japan.

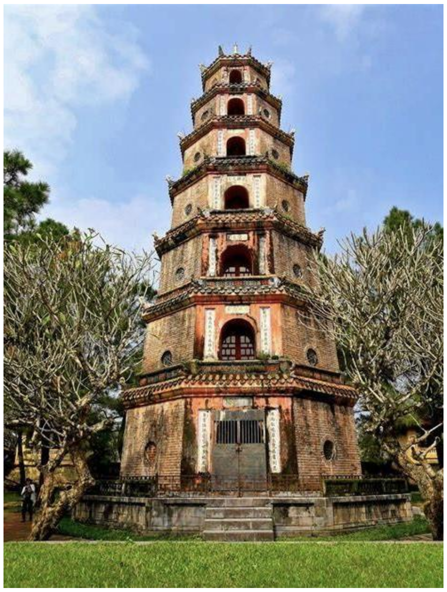
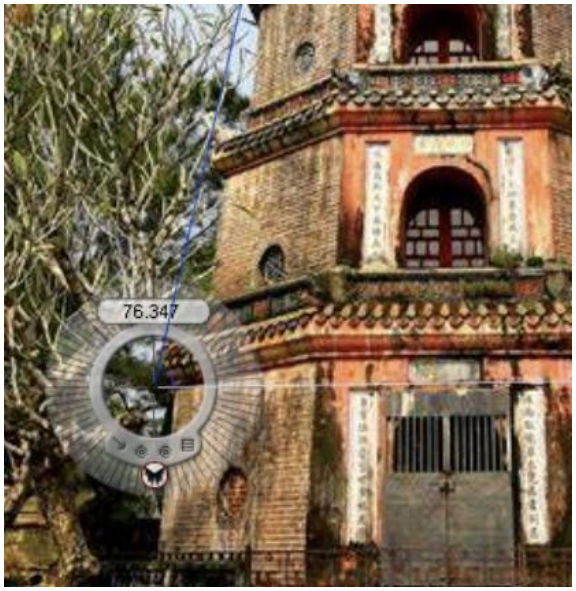


Temple Ji - Osaka, Japan

Temple Ji is a Pure Land Buddhist temple in Osaka, Japan. Temple Ji is said to have been founded in 1185 by Hōnen.

Thien Mu Pagoda - Hue, Vietnam

The Thien Mu Pagoda of the Celestial Lady is a historic temple in the city of Hue in Vietnam. Its iconic seven-story pagoda is regarded as the unofficial symbol of the city.

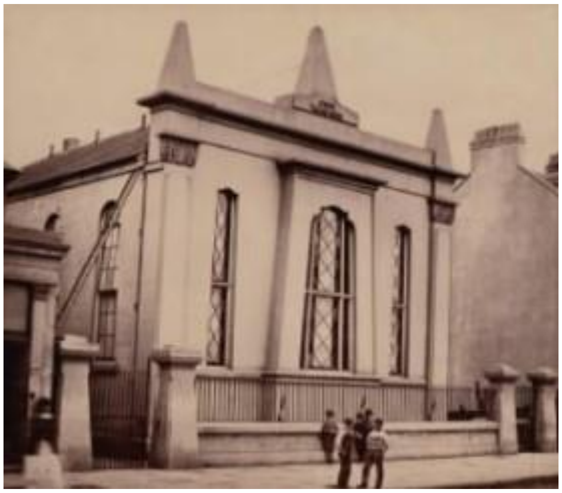
Synagogues

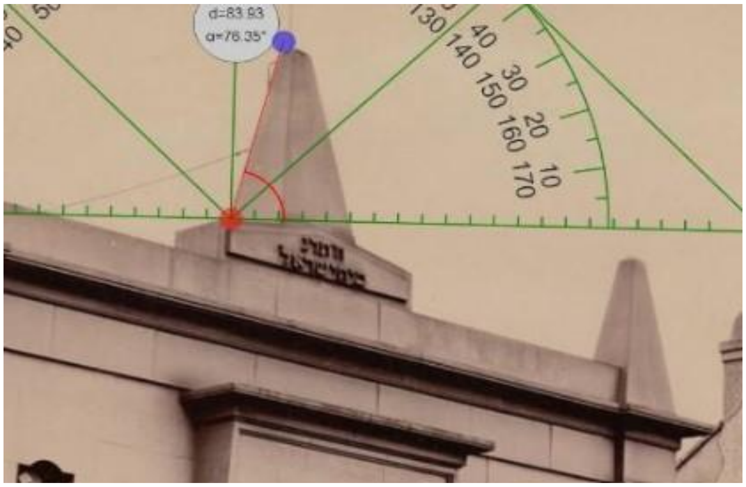
There is a dearth of photographic information available on Jewish synagogues, due in large part to the destruction of numerous synagogues during World War II. On November 9 -10, 1938, in an incident known as “Kristallnacht”, Nazis in Germany torched synagogues, and vandalized Jewish homes, schools and businesses. More than 1,000 synagogues were destroyed during the Third Reich’s “Night of Shattering Glass". Kristallnacht was carried out on the birthday of Martin Luther, the fifteenth century leader of the Reformation and founder of the Lutheran Church. Luther was himself an anti-Semite, who wrote the pamphlet "On the Jews and Their Lies". This pamphlet was used by the Nazis as justification for the Holocaust.

Australia

York Street Synagogue - Sydney

The York Street Synagogue was the focal point of Sydney's Jewish community from 1844 until the consecration of the Great Synagogue in 1878. It was designed by James Hume, who incorporated Egyptian elements into its style.

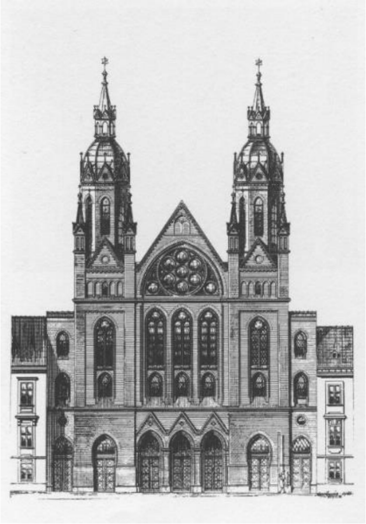


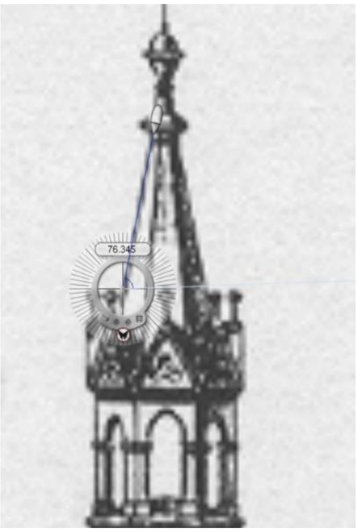


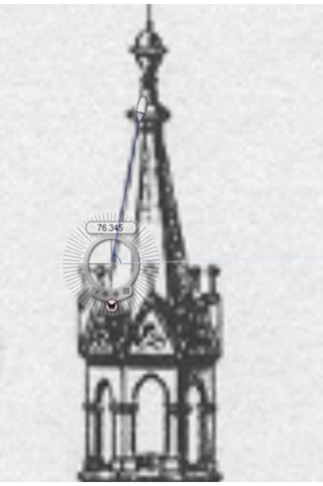
Austria

Neudeggergasse Synagogue - Vienna

Neudeggergasse Synagogue was a Jewish synagogue in Vienna, Austria. The synagogue was commissioned by Baron Moritz von Königswarter, and the architect was Max Fleischer. The synagogue was built in the North-German Neo-Gothic style. The synagogue was destroyed during the Reichs Kristallnacht pogroms in 1938, after the Anschluss of Austria to Nazi Germany.



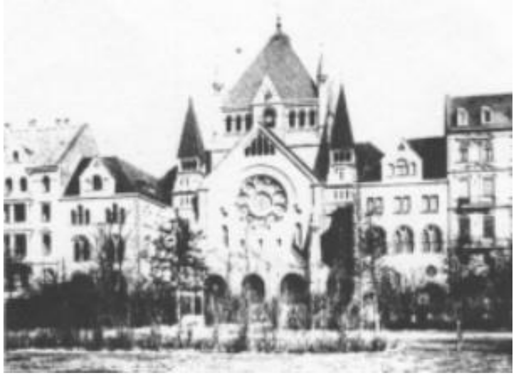


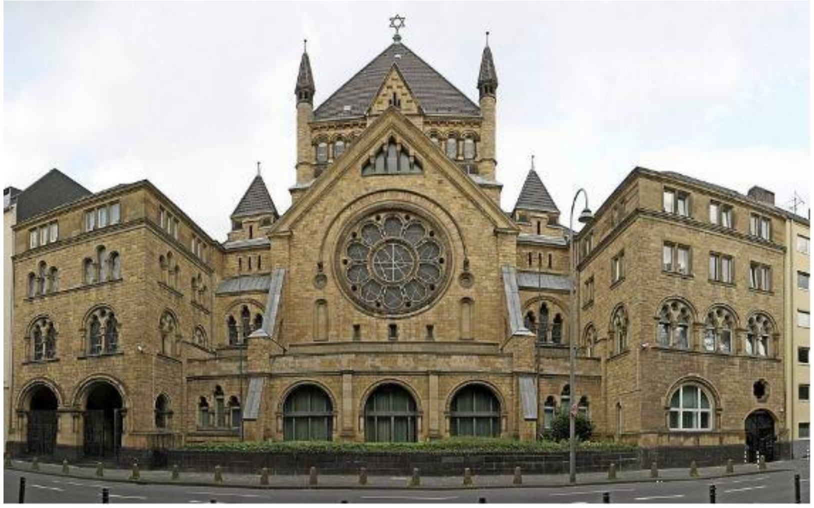


Germany

Roonstrasse Synagogue - Cologne

Roonstrasse Synagogue, located in Cologne, Germany, is the only surviving of the five synagogues of the city before the Nazi era. The Jewish community in Cologne has the longest history in Germany, being first mentioned in 321. Expelled in 1424, the Jews did not return to Cologne until 1798. The first photo was taken prior to the original synagogue’s destruction during World War II.

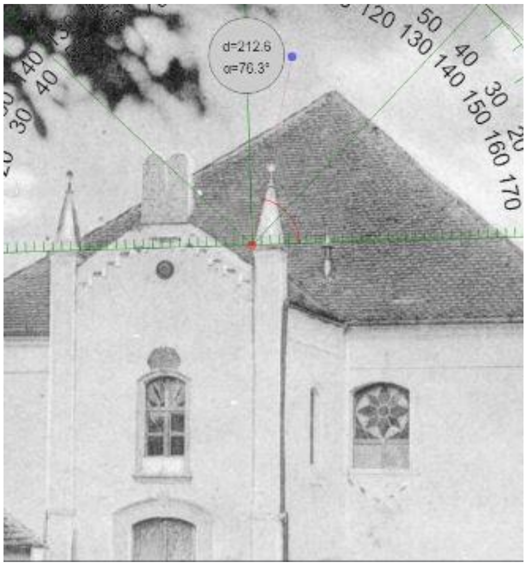




Hungary

Jewish Synagogue - Bonyad, Hungary

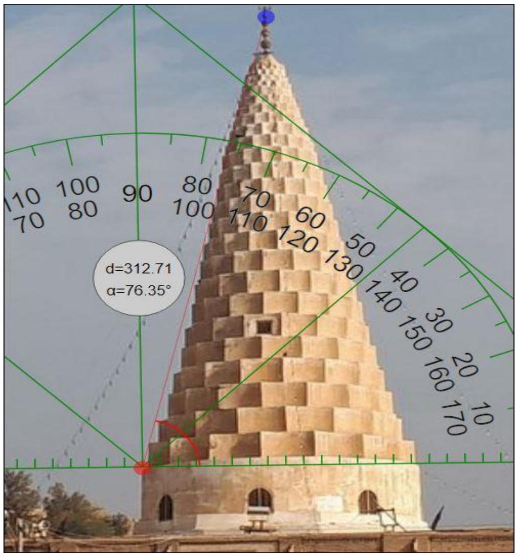
This synagogue was destroyed during World War II.



Iran

Tomb of Daniel - Susa

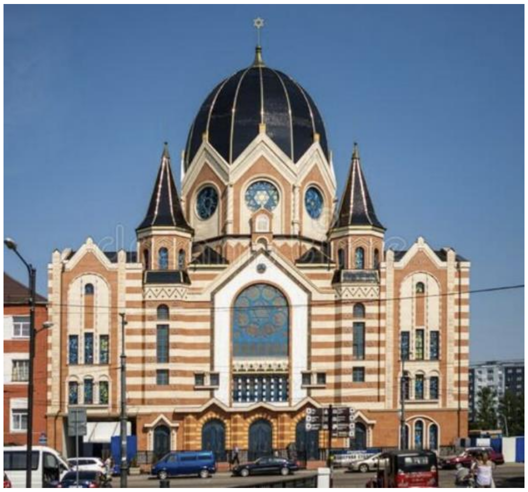
The Tomb of Daniel is not a synagogue, but a monument to the burial place of the prophet Daniel. Various locations have been named for the site, but the tomb in Susa, Iran is the most widely accepted. The Tomb of Daniel in Susa is a popular attraction among local Muslims and Iran's Jewish community alike.

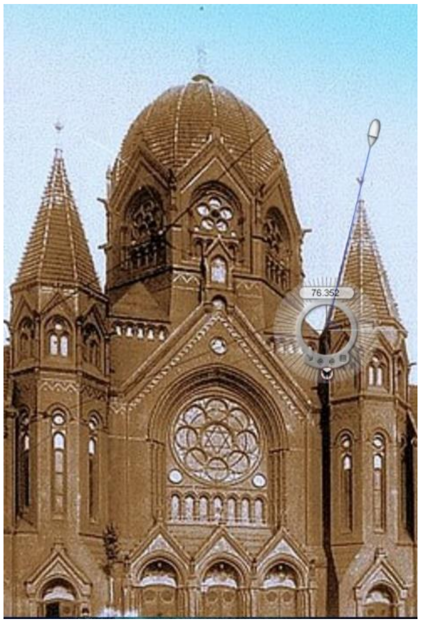


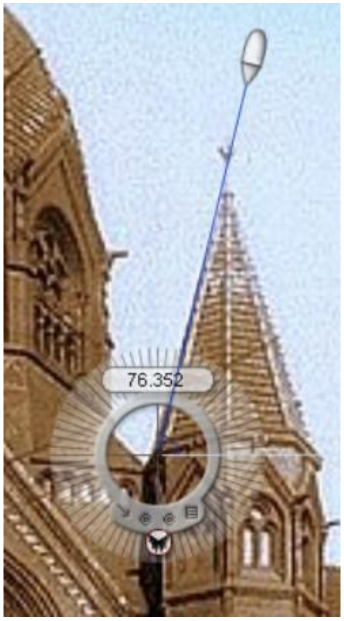
Russia

Kaliningrad Synagogue

A new synagogue has been opened in the Russian city of Kaliningrad on the spot of a previous synagogue destroyed by the Nazis during the Kristallnacht in 1938. The last two photographs below are from the former synagogue.







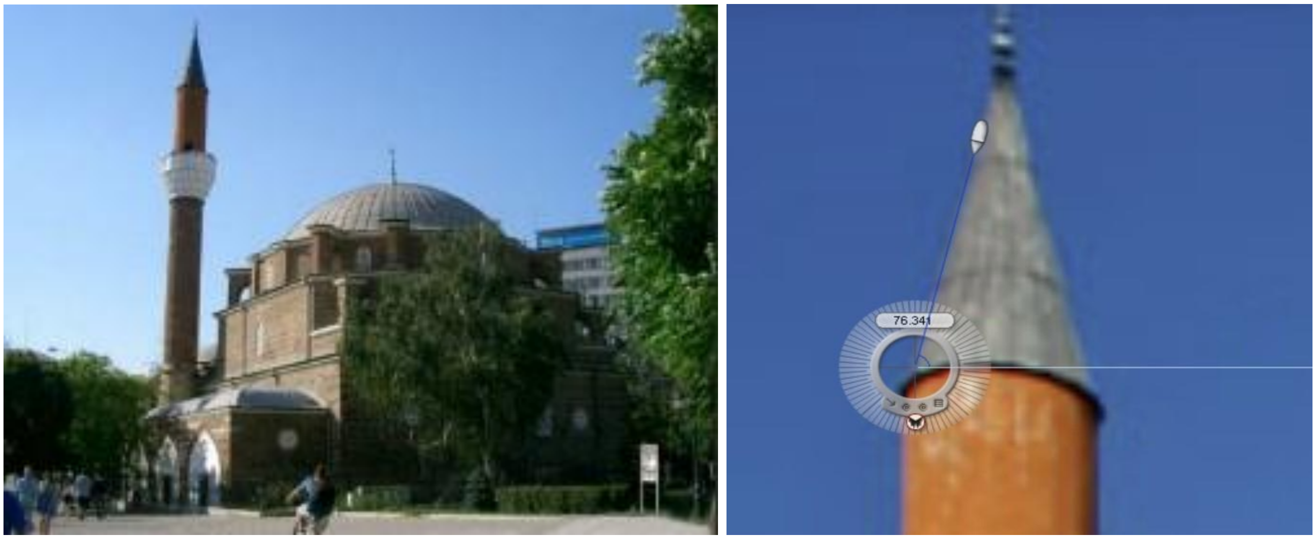
Mosques

A mosque, also called masjid, is a place of worship for Muslims. Any act of worship that follows the Islamic rules of prayer can be said to create a mosque, whether or not it takes place in a special building. Mosque buildings typically contain an ornamental niche set into the wall that indicates the direction of Mecca, ablution facilities and minarets from which calls to prayer are issued. Mosques typically have segregated spaces for men and women.

Bulgaria

Banya Bashi Mosque - Sofia

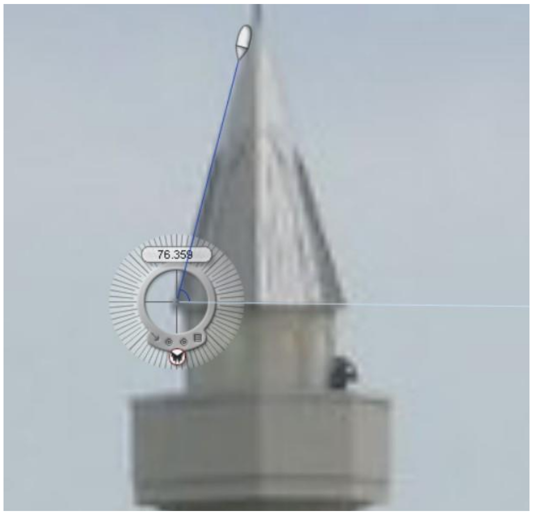
The Banya Bashi Mosque was designed by the Ottoman architect Mimar Sinan and completed in 1566, during the years the Ottomans had control of the city. The mosque is famous for its large dome, with a diameter of 15 meters, and the minaret. Currently, the Banya Bashi Mosque is the only functioning mosque in Sofia, a remnant of the Ottoman rule of Bulgaria that lasted nearly five centuries and is used by the city's Muslim community.



Canada

Baitun Nur Mosque - Calgary

Baitun Nur, Arabic for "House of Light", is an Ahmadiyya mosque in Calgary, Alberta. Baitun Nur is the largest mosque in Canada. The cornerstone of the mosque was laid in 2005. Construction was completed in 2008 at an estimated self-funded cost of C$15 million.

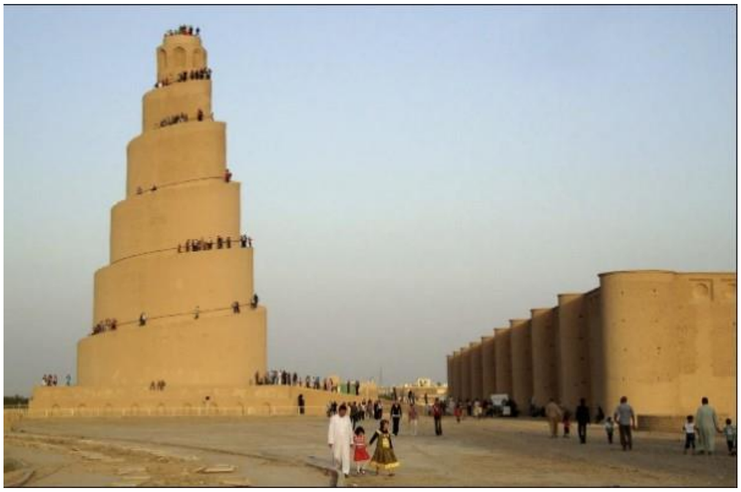


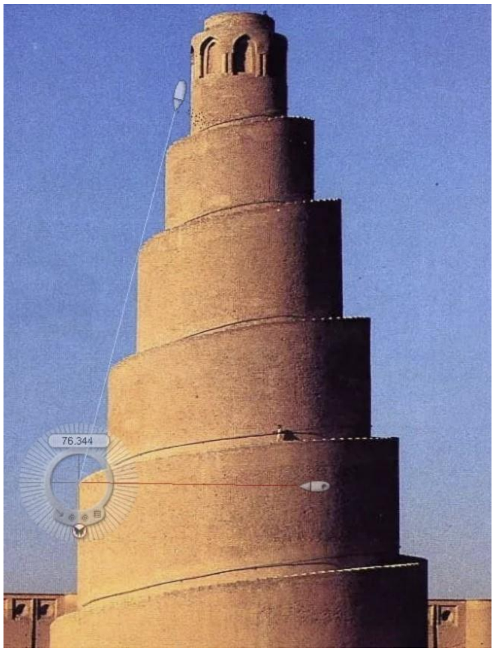
Iraq

Great Mosque of Samarra

The Great Mosque of Samarra is a mosque from the 9th century CE located in Samarra, Iraq. The mosque was commissioned in 848 and completed in 851 by the Abbasid caliph Al-Mutawakkil who reigned in Samarra from 847 until 861. At the time of construction, it was the world's largest mosque. It is known for its 52 meters (171 ft) high minaret encircled by a spiral ramp. The mosque is located within the 37,210-acre Samarra Archaeological City UNESCO World Heritage Site, listed in 2007.

Note the similarity between this mosque and the drawings of the Tower of Babel we will explore later.

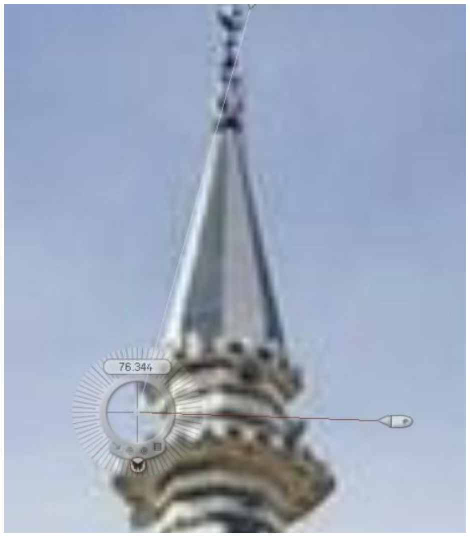




Jordan

Abu Darwish Mosque - Amman

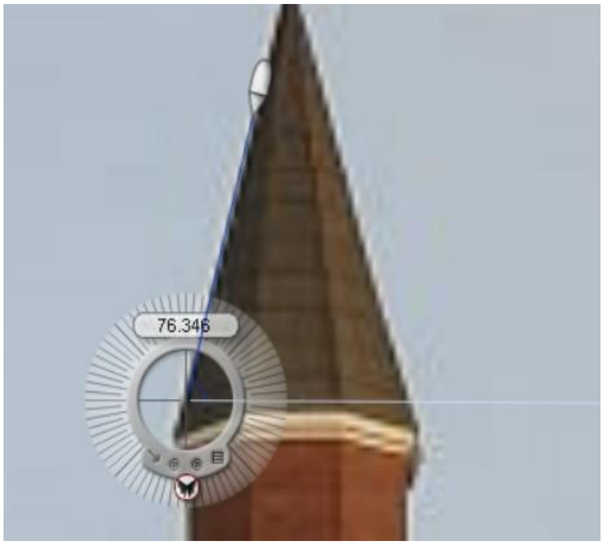
The Mosque of Abu Darwish was built in Jabal al-Ashrafieh, one of Amman’s seven hills in 1961 with a total area of 2,500 square meters, consisting of six domes and a 36-meter-tall minaret. More than 7,000 worshippers can be accommodated in the mosque.



Russia

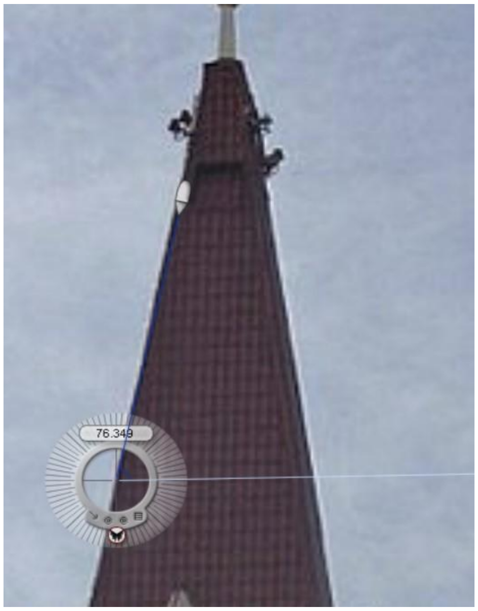
Memorial Mosque - Moscow

The Memorial Mosque is located in Moscow. Although there is little information available on the internet on this site, it is likely the geometry is borrowed from the Tartarian architecture we will be discussing later.



Lala Tulpan Mosque - Ufa

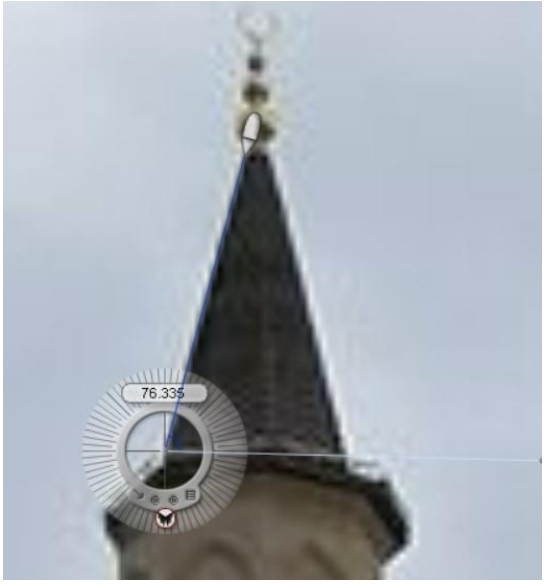
Lala Tulpan ("Tulip in Bloom") in Ufa is one of Russia's largest mosques with 53-meter-tall twin minarets. The building can hold up to 1000 worshippers. It was built between 1990 and 1998.



Ukraine

Ar-Rahma Mosque - Kiev

The Ar-Rahma Mosque, or Mercy Mosque, is a mosque in Kyiv (Kiev), the capital of Ukraine. It was built between the years 1996 and 2000 in the Tatarka neighborhood of the city.



Gothic Cathedrals

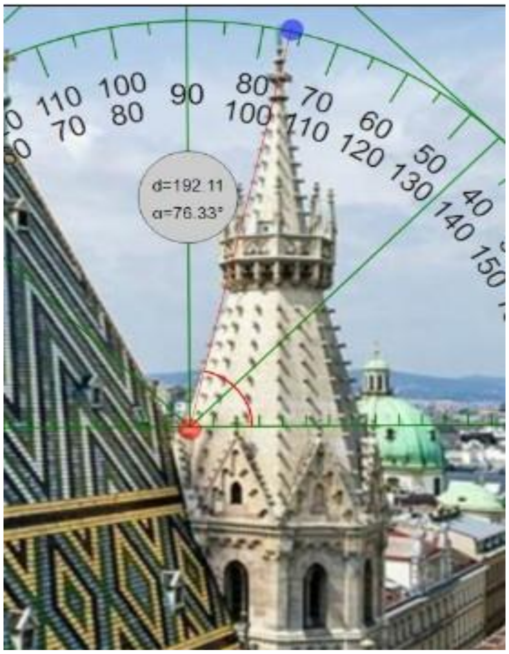
Gothic cathedrals are some of the most recognizable and magnificent architectural feats ever constructed. With soaring towers and softly filtered light streaming through stained glass windows, everything about the Gothic cathedral is transportive and ethereal. The Gothic style originated in 12th-century France in a suburb north of Paris, conceived of by Abbot Suger (1081-1151), a powerful figure in French history and the mastermind behind the first-ever Gothic cathedral, the Basilica of Saint-Denis.

Most Gothic Cathedrals contain steeples, although there are some that do not. **Of those cathedrals containing steeples, 76.345 is the predominant slant angle used.** There are a number of steeples with 80^{o}- 83^{o} slant angles, for which there is no known relationship to Phi. There are also a number of steeples with 72^{o} - ~73^{o} slant angles. Both 72^{o} and 72.828^{o} represent Phi-related slant angles. Further research into these alternate geometries could produce some interesting results.

Austria

St. Stephen's Cathedral - Vienna

St. Stephen's Cathedral is the mother church of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Vienna and the seat of the Archbishop of Vienna. The current cathedral rests on the ruins of two earlier churches, the first a parish church consecrated in 1147. The most important religious building in Vienna, St. Stephen's Cathedral has borne witness to many important events in Habsburg and Austrian history.



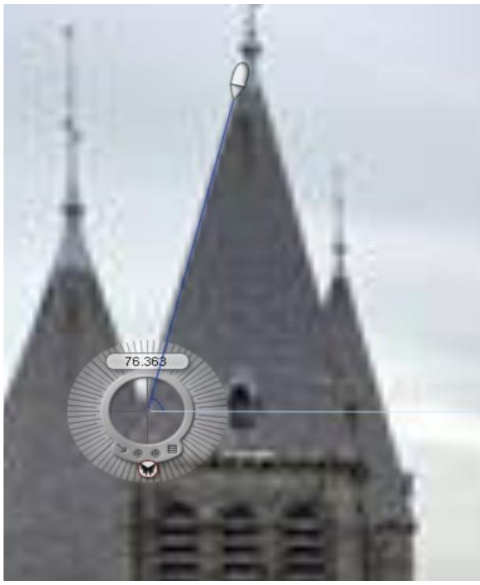
Belgium

St. Bavo's Cathedral - Ghent

The Saint Bavo Cathedral is an 89-meter-tall Catholic, Gothic cathedral in Ghent, Belgium. It is the seat of the diocese of Ghent, is named for Saint Bavo of Ghent, and contains the well-known Ghent Altarpiece. The building is built on the site of the former Chapel of St. John the Baptist, primarily of wooden construction that was consecrated in 942. Construction of the Gothic church began around 1274.

Tournai Cathedral

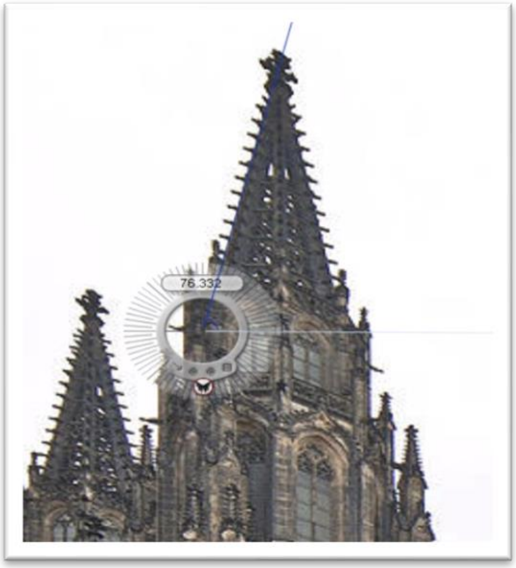
The Tournai Cathedral is a Roman Catholic church of the Diocese of Tournai in Tournai, Belgium. It has been classified both as a Wallonia's major heritage site since 1936 and as a World Heritage Site since 2000. Begun in the 12th century on even older foundations, the building combines the work of three design periods with striking effect.



Czech Republic

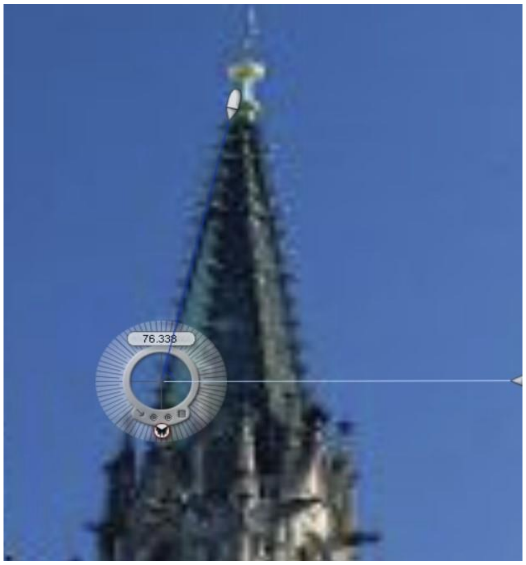
St. Vitus Cathedral - Prague

The Metropolitan Cathedral of Saints Vitus, Wenceslaus and Adalbert is a Roman Catholic metropolitan cathedral in Prague, the seat of the Archbishop of Prague. Construction of the present-day Gothic Cathedral began on November 21, 1344.



Saint Wenceslas Cathedral - Olomouc

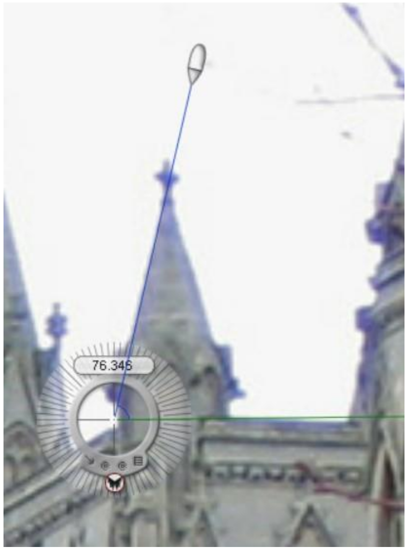
Saint Wenceslas Cathedral is a gothic cathedral at Wenceslas square in Olomouc, in the Czech Republic, founded in 1107. The cathedral began in the Romanesque style and was consecrated in 1131. Extensive Gothic modifications were made in the 13th and 14th centuries.



England

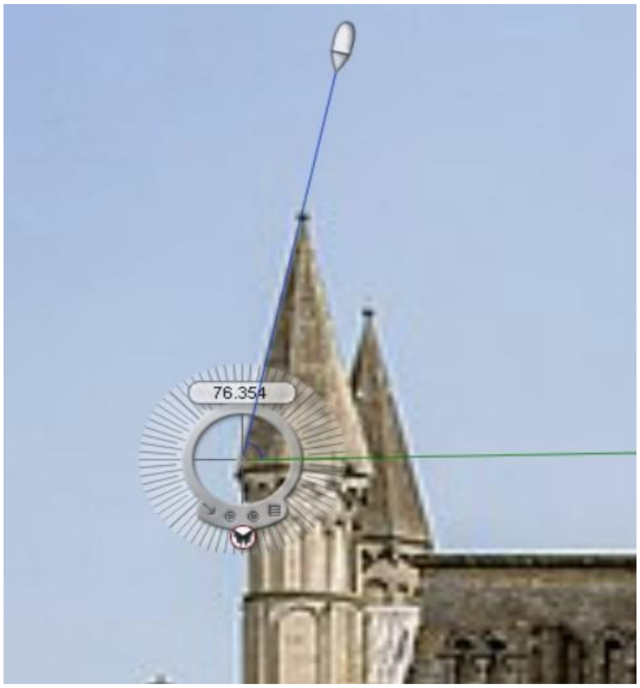
Bristol Cathedral

Bristol Cathedral is the Church of England cathedral in the city of Bristol, England. Founded in 1140 and consecrated in 1148, it was originally St. Augustine's Abbey, but in 1542 it became the seat of the newly created Bishop of Bristol and the cathedral of the new Diocese of Bristol.



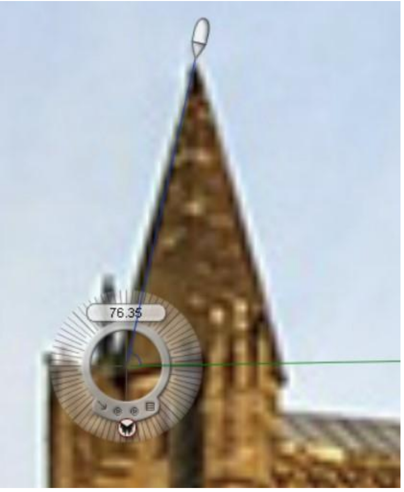
Ely Cathedral

Ely Cathedral is an Anglican cathedral in the city of Ely, Cambridgeshire, England. The cathedral has its origins in 672 CE when St. Etheldreda built an abbey church. The present building dates back to 1083 and was granted cathedral status in 1109.



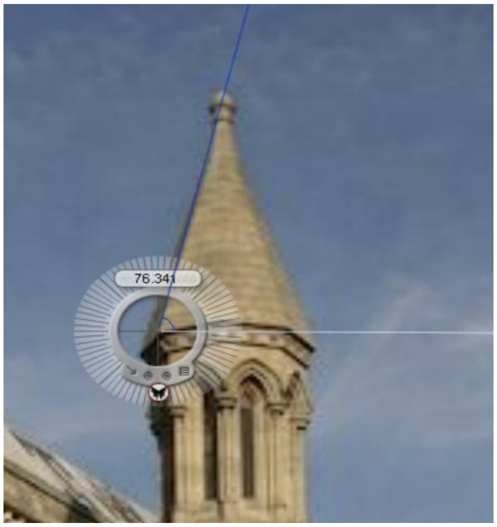
Hereford Cathedral

Hereford Cathedral is the cathedral church of the Anglican Diocese of Hereford in Hereford, England. A place of worship has existed on the site of the present building since the 8th century or earlier. The present building was begun in 1079. Substantial parts of the building date from both the Norman and the Gothic periods.



St. Albans Cathedral

St Albans Cathedral is a Church of England cathedral in St Albans, England. Much of its architecture dates from Norman times. It ceased to be an abbey following its dissolution in the 16th century and became a cathedral in 1877. Probably founded in the 8th century, the present building is of Norman or Romanesque architecture of the 11th century, with Gothic and 19th-century additions.



Christ Church Cathedral - Oxford, England

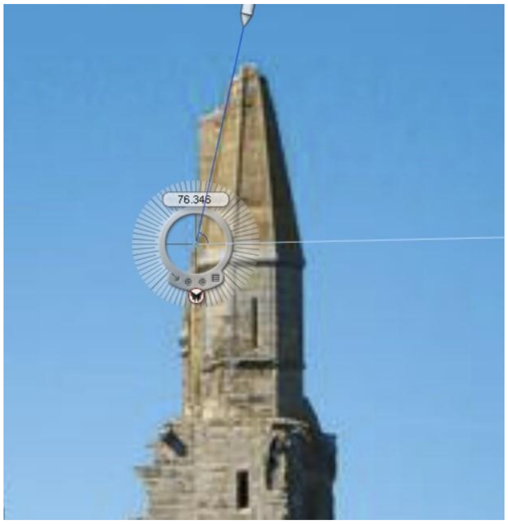
Christ Church Cathedral is the cathedral of the Anglican diocese of Oxford. It is also the chapel of Christ Church at the University of Oxford. This dual role as cathedral and college chapel is unique in the Church of England. The cathedral was originally the church of St Frideswide's Priory. The site was historically presumed to be the location of the nunnery founded by St Frideswide, the patron saint of Oxford.

Rochester Cathedral

Rochester Cathedral is an English church of Norman architecture in Rochester, Kent. The church is the cathedral of the Diocese of Rochester in the Church of England and the seat of the Bishop of Rochester. Construction of the cathedral began in 1079 and continued until 1238.

Whitby Abbey

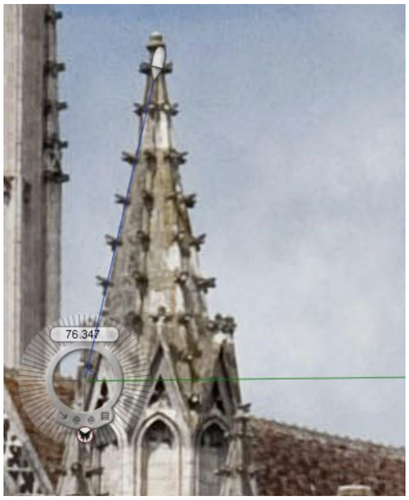
Whitby Abbey was a 7th-century Christian monastery that later became a Benedictine abbey. The abbey and its possessions were confiscated by the crown under Henry VIII during the Dissolution of the Monasteries between 1536 and 1545. Since that time, the ruins of the abbey have continued to be used by sailors as a landmark. Since the 20th century, the substantial ruins of the church have been declared a Grade I Listed building and are in the care of English Heritage.



France

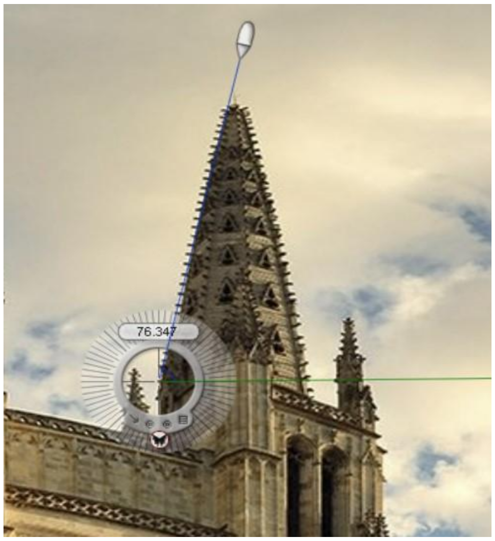
Auxerre Cathedral

Auxerre Cathedral is a Roman Catholic church, dedicated to Saint Stephen, located in Auxerre, Burgundy, France. It was constructed between the 13th and 16th centuries, on the site of a Romanesque cathedral from the 11th century. Since 1823 it has been the seat of a diocese united with that of Sens Cathedral.



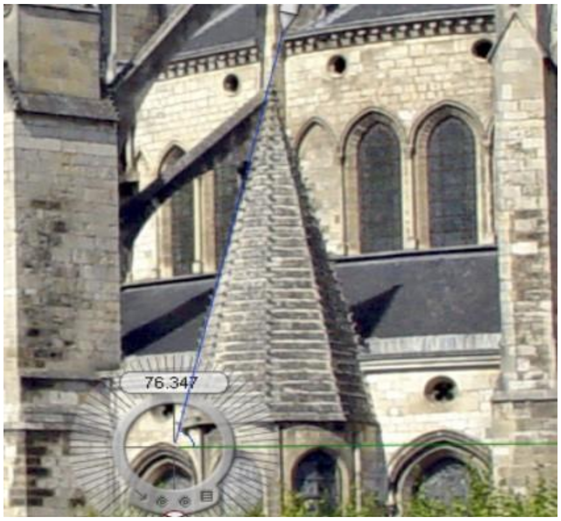
Bordeaux Cathedral

Bordeaux Cathedral is a Roman Catholic church dedicated to Saint Andrew and located in Bordeaux, France. It is the seat of the Archbishop of Bordeaux. In 1998, UNESCO designated the cathedral as a World Heritage site.



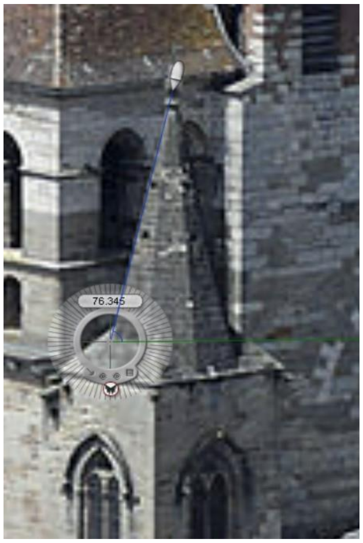
Bourges Cathedral

Bourges Cathedral is a Roman Catholic church located in Bourges, France. The cathedral is dedicated to Saint Stephen and is the seat of the Archbishop of Bourges. Built atop an earlier Romanesque church from 1195 until 1230, it was constructed at about the same time as Chartres Cathedral. The cathedral was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1992.



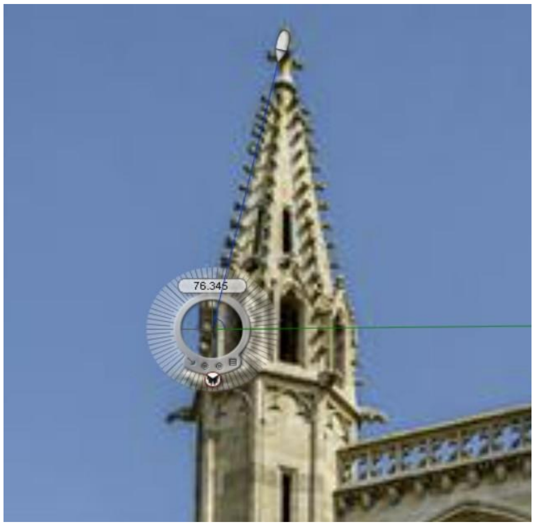
Cahors Cathedral

Cahors Cathedral is a Roman Catholic church located in the town of Cahors, Occitanie, France. The church was built by bishop Gerard de Cardaillac in the 11th century. It was consecrated by Pope Calixtus II on September 10, 1119 and completed around 1135.



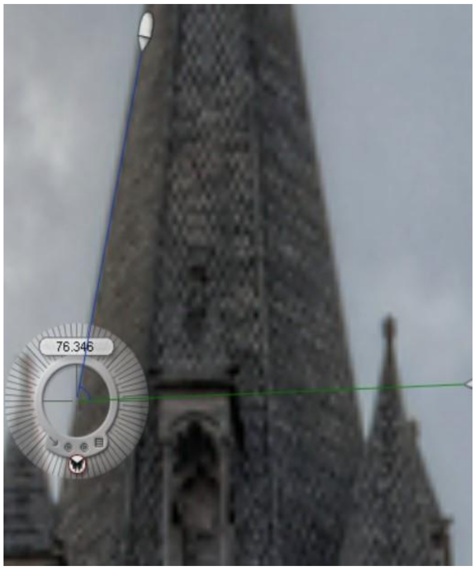
Basilica of Sts. Nazaire and St. Celsus - Carcassonne

The Basilica of Saints Nazarius and Celsus is a Roman Catholic minor basilica located in the citadel of Carcassonne, France. It is a national monument and is in the Gothic-Romanesque architectural tradition. The original church is thought to have been constructed in the 6th century during the reign of Theodoric the Great, ruler of the Visigoths. Around the end of the 13th century, the cathedral was reconstructed in the Gothic style.



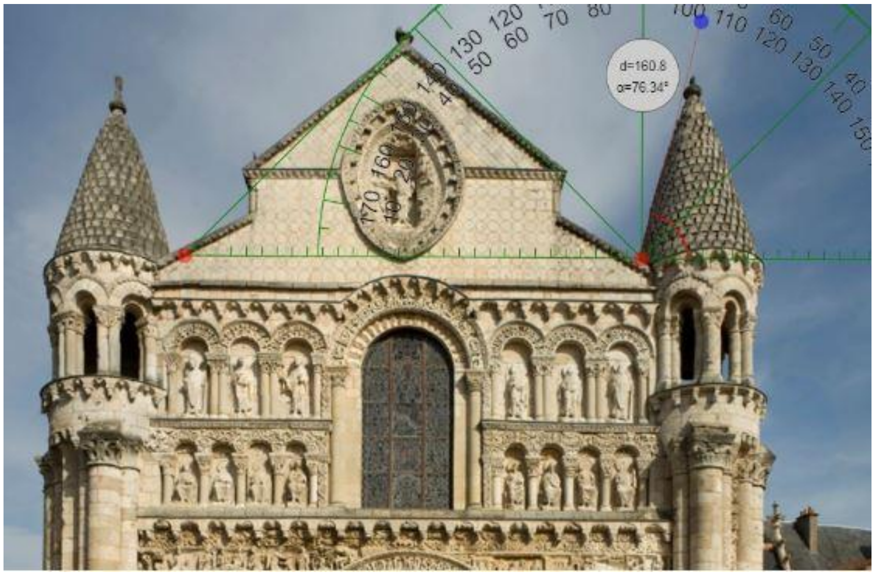
Coutances Cathedral

Coutances Cathedral is a Gothic Roman Catholic cathedral constructed from 1210 to 1274 in the town of Coutances, Normandy, France. It incorporated the remains of an earlier Norman cathedral. Standing 80 meters (295 ft) tall, it dominates the town and can be seen from as far away as the island of Jersey.



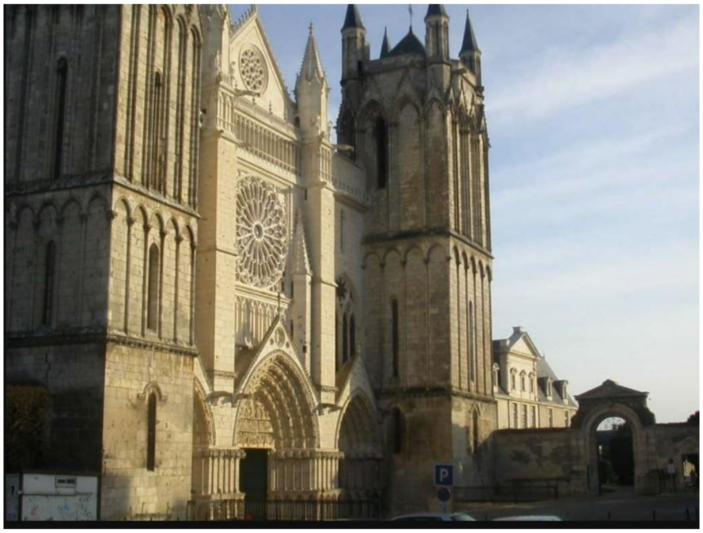
Notre-Dame la Grande – Poitiers

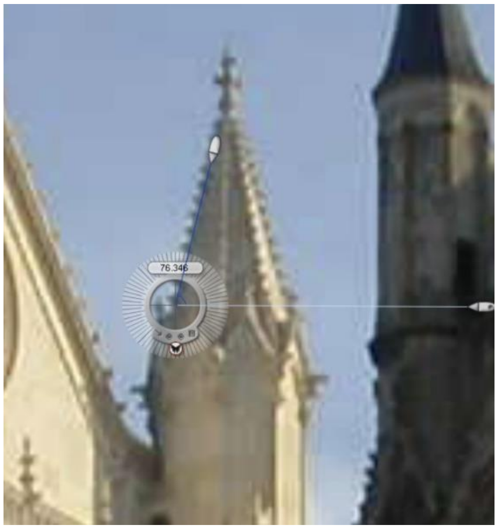
Notre-Dame la Grande is a Roman Catholic church in Poitiers, France, and is a part of the Catholic diocese of Poitiers. The church is mentioned in the 10th century, under the name of "Sancta Maria Maior", referring to the Romanesque church of the same name. The whole of the building was rebuilt in the second half of the 11th century and inaugurated in 1086 by the future Pope Urban II.



Poitiers Cathedral

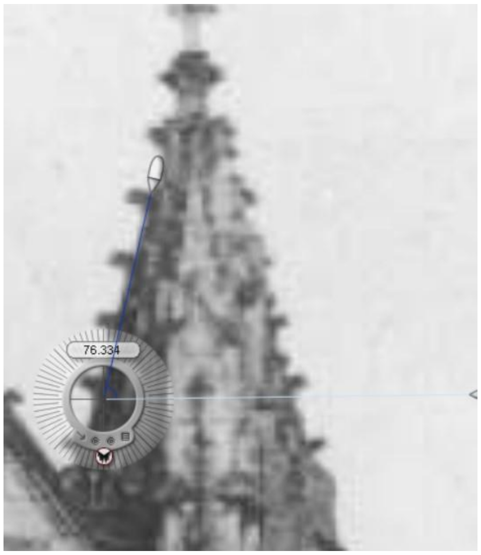
Poitiers Cathedral is a Roman Catholic church in Poitiers, France. It is the seat of the Archbishop of Poitiers. Its construction began in 1162 by Henry II of England and Eleanor of Aquitaine on the ruins of a Roman basilica, and work was well advanced by the end of the 12th century. It is the largest medieval monument in the city of Poitiers.





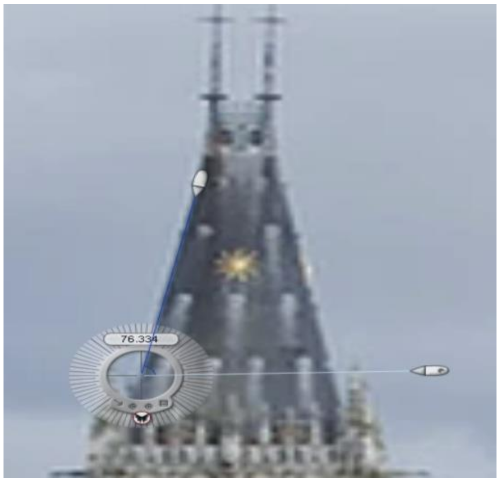
Pontoise Cathedral

Pontoise Cathedral is a Roman Catholic church located in the town of Pontoise, on the outskirts of Val d'Oise in Paris, France. The cathedral has been the episcopal seat of the Diocese of Pontoise since its creation in 1966. It was formerly a parish church. Construction began in the 12th century on the site of an ancient chapel of Saint Eustace and the building was enlarged and completed in the 15th and 16th centuries.



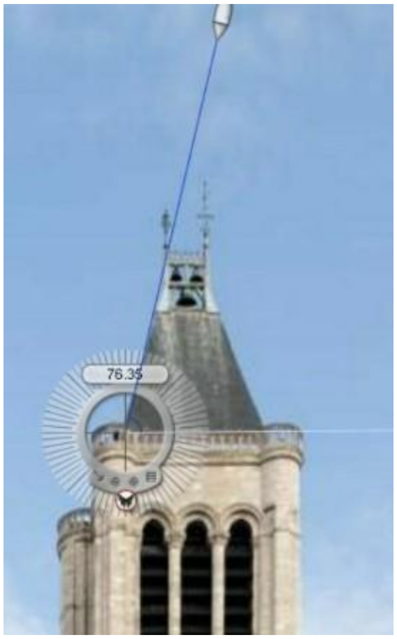
Rouen Cathedral

Rouen Cathedral is a Roman Catholic church in Rouen, Normandy, France. It is famous for its three towers, each in a different style. The Cathedral was built and rebuilt over a period of more than eight hundred years. Construction of the current cathedral was begun in 1030 but was not completed until 1880.



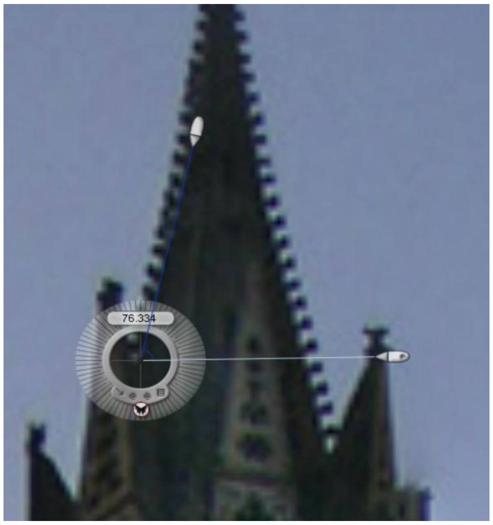
Basilica of Saint-Denis

The Basilica of Saint-Denis is a large former medieval abbey church and present cathedral in the city of Saint-Denis, a northern suburb of Paris. The building, completed in 1144, is historically and architecturally significant as it is widely considered the first structure to employ all of the elements of Gothic architecture.



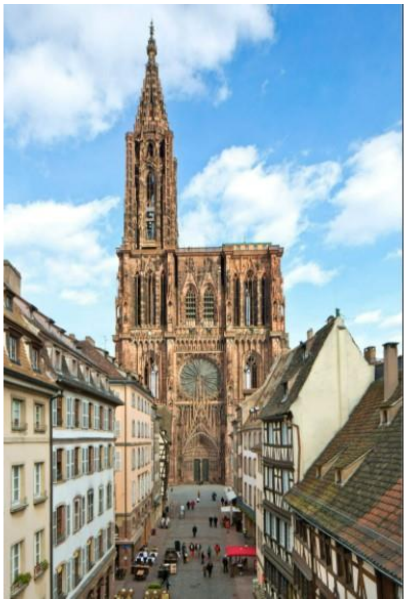
Senlis Cathedral

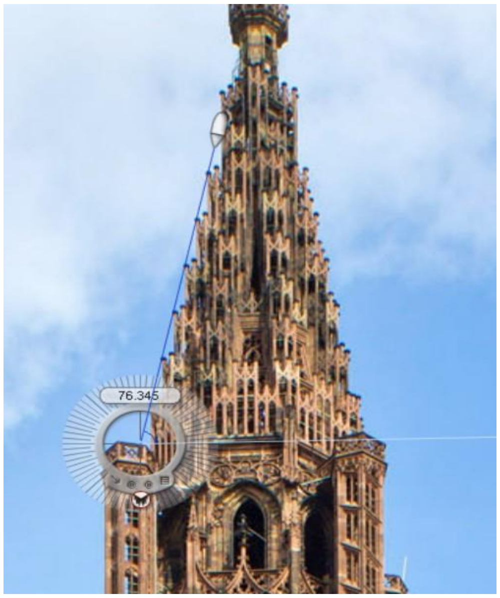
Senlis Cathedral is a Roman Catholic church and former cathedral in Senlis, Oise, France. The cathedral was built, for the most part, during the third quarter of the 12th century, when the royal city of Senlis was experiencing a true "golden age". It was profoundly renovated in the 13th and 16th centuries.



Strasbourg Cathedral

Strasbourg Cathedral is a Catholic cathedral in Strasbourg, Alsace, France. At a height of 466 feet, it was the world's tallest building from 1647 to 1874. Today it is the sixth-tallest church in the world and the highest existing structure built entirely in the Middle Ages.

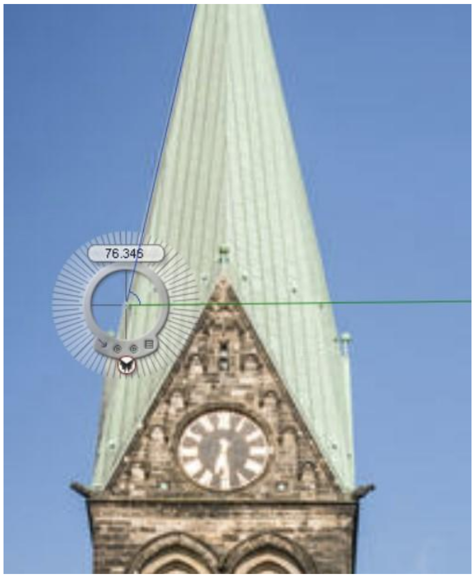




Germany

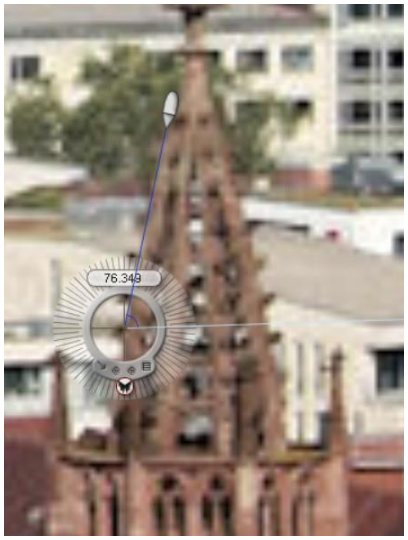
Bremen Cathedral

Bremen Cathedral, dedicated to St. Peter, is a church situated in the market square in the center of Bremen, Germany. The cathedral belongs to the Bremian Evangelical Church, a member of the Protestant umbrella organization named Evangelical Church in Germany.



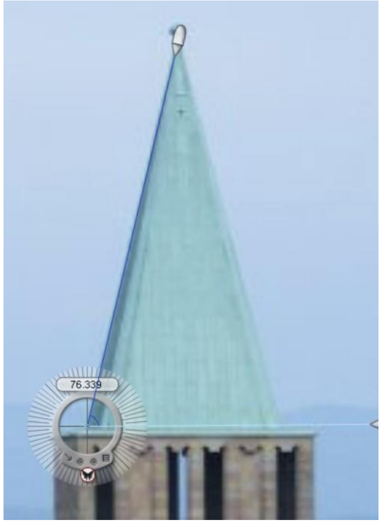
Freiburg Cathedral

Freiburg Cathedral is the cathedral of Freiburg, Germany. The last duke of Zähringen had started the building around 1200. The cathedral was partly built on the foundations of an original church that had been there from the beginning of Freiburg, in 1120. It is the only Gothic church tower in Germany that was completed in the Middle Ages (1330). In 2009 the cathedral was entered in the monument list of Hamburg-Mitte.



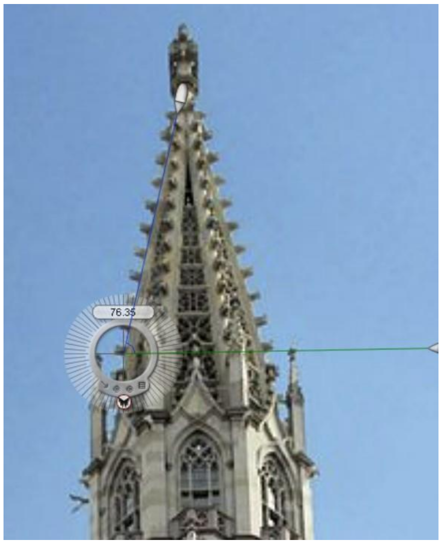
St. Martin's Church - Kassel

St Martin's Church is a Protestant parish church in Kassel, Hesse, Germany. It is also the preaching-church of the bishop of the Evangelical Church of Hesse Electorate-Waldeck. It is constructed in the Gothic style and was begun in 1364, completed in 1462, and dedicated to St. Martin of Tours. It became a Protestant church in 1524, when Philip I, Landgrave of Hesse converted to Protestantism. It was rebuilt to a slightly modified plan after the Second World War.



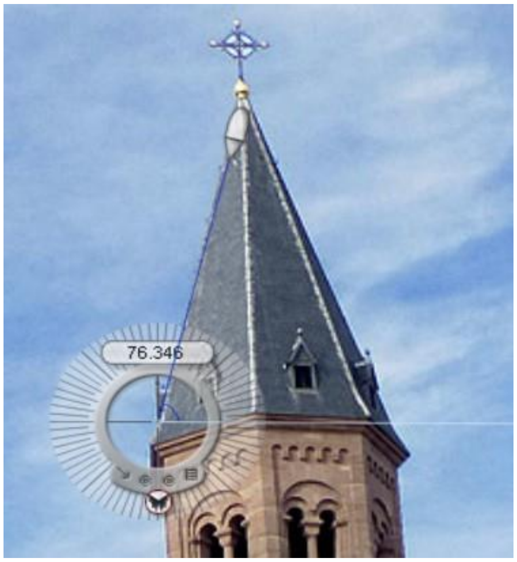
Konstanz Cathedral

Konstanz Cathedral is a historical building in Konstanz, southern Germany, the proto-cathedral of the former Roman Catholic diocese of Konstanz. In 1052, the cathedral collapsed. The next 300 years saw the construction of one tower, followed by the second, then a great fire destroyed one tower along with parts of the basilica. The south tower was completed in 1378.



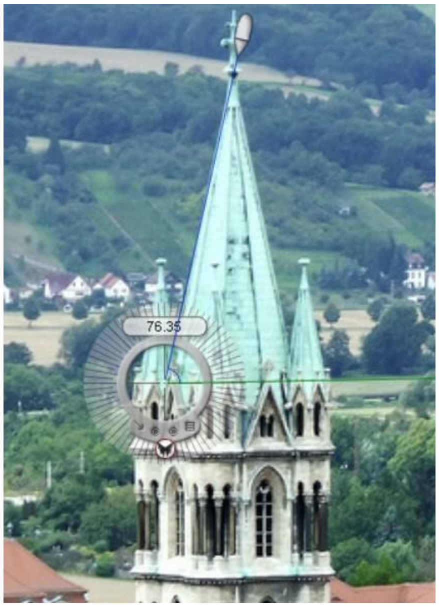
Mainz Cathedral

Mainz Cathedral is located near the historical center of the city of Mainz, Germany. This 1000-year-old Roman Catholic cathedral is the location of the Bishop of Mainz. The interior of the cathedral houses tombs and funerary monuments of former powerful Electoral-prince-archbishops of the diocese and contains religious works of art spanning a millennium.



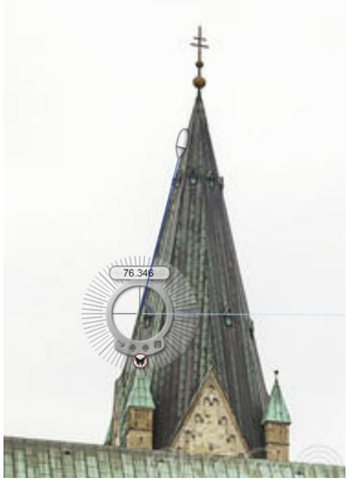
Naumburg Cathedral

Naumburg Cathedral is the former cathedral of the Bishopric of Naumburg-Zeitz. The church building, most of which dates back to the 13th century, is a renowned landmark of the German late Romanesque period and was recognized as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2018.



Paderborn Cathedral

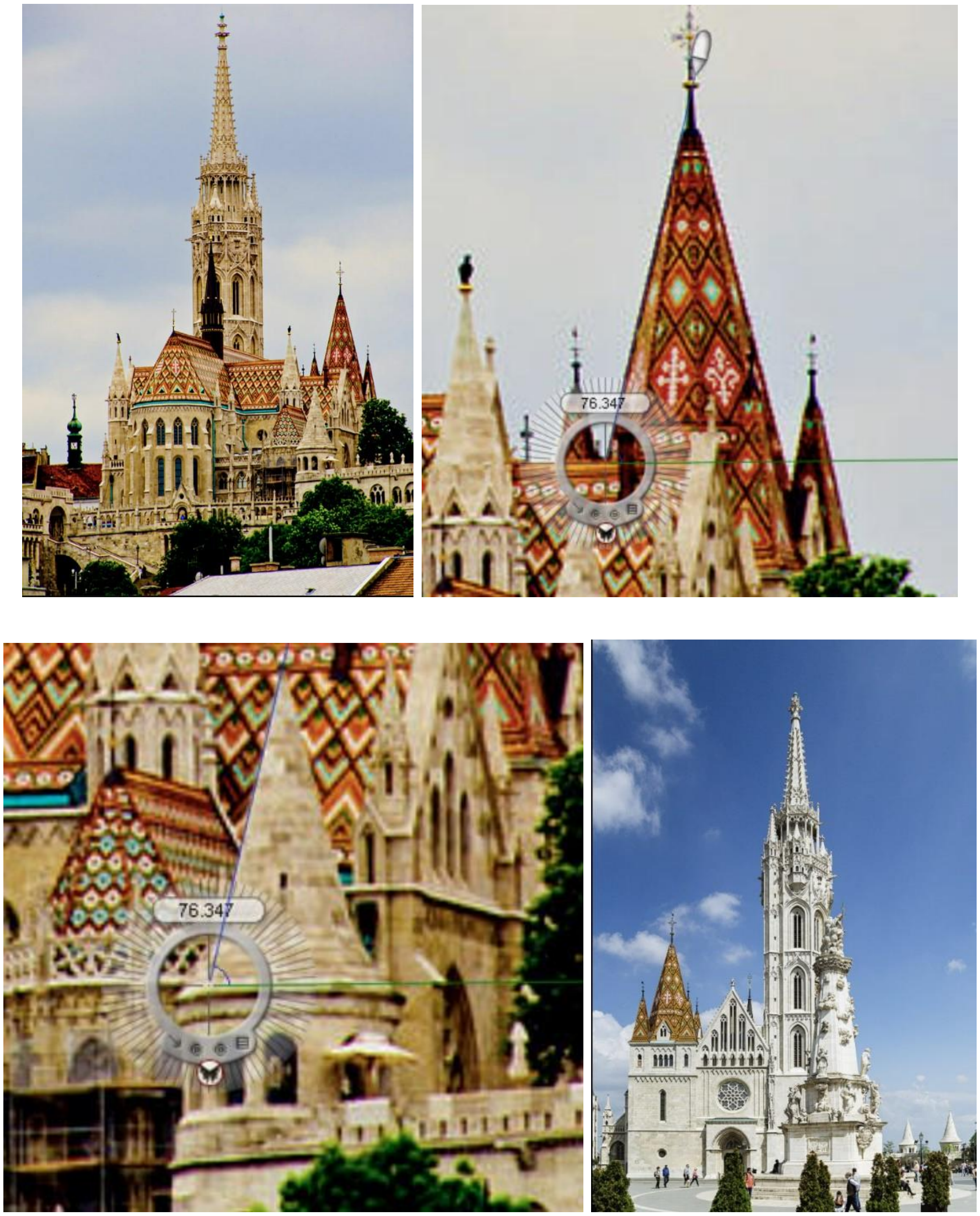
Paderborn Cathedral is the cathedral of the Catholic Archdiocese of Paderborn. It is located in the city center of Paderborn, North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany. Today's cathedral is located in a position that has been occupied by churches for hundreds of years. The cathedral was reconstructed in the 13th century.



Hungary

Matthias Church - Budapest

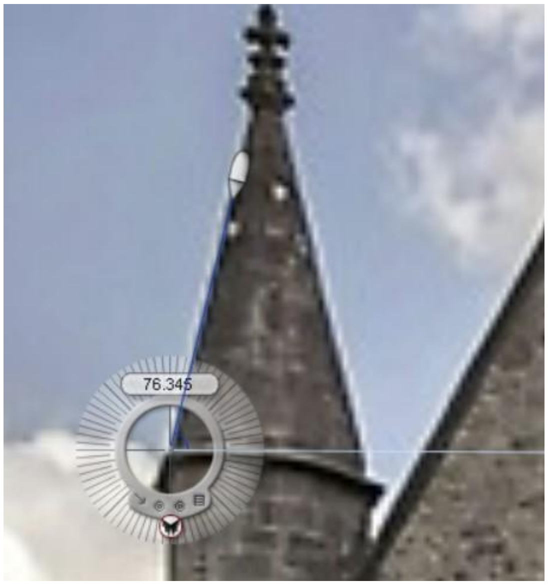
The Matthias Church is a Roman Catholic church located in the Holy Trinity Square, Budapest, Hungary. The current building was constructed in the second half of the 14th century and was extensively restored in the late 19th century. It was the second largest church of medieval Buda and the seventh largest church of the medieval Hungarian Kingdom.



Ireland

St. Canice's Cathedral - Kilkenny

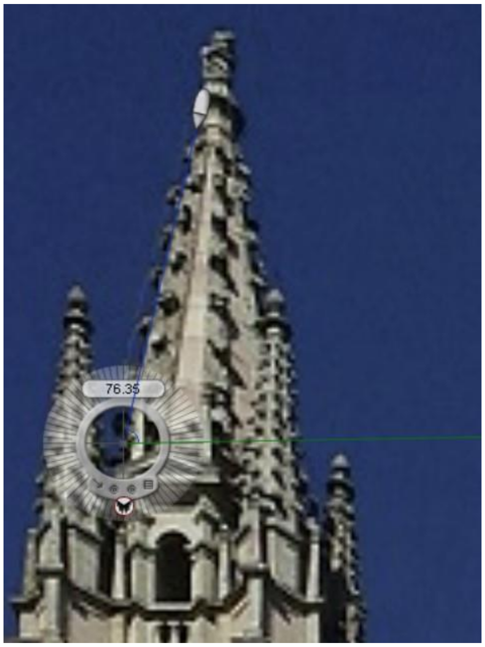
St. Canice's Cathedral is a cathedral of the Church of Ireland in Kilkenny, Ireland. It is in the ecclesiastical province of Dublin. The present building dates from the 13th century and is the second longest cathedral in Ireland, after St Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin. Beside the cathedral stands a 100 ft 9th-century St Canice's tower, an example of a well-preserved 9th-century "Celtic Christian" round tower.



Italy

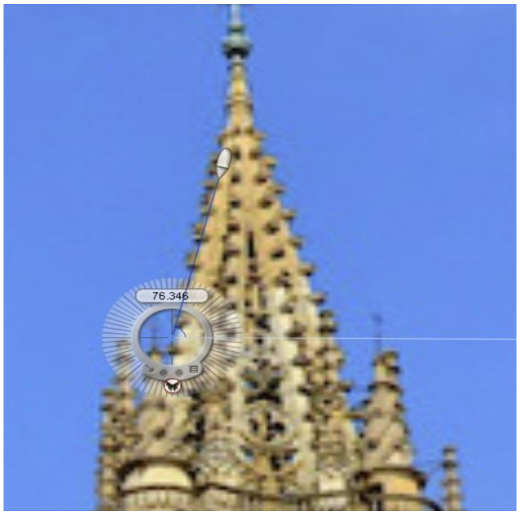
Orvieto Cathedral

Orvieto Cathedral is a large 14th-century Roman Catholic cathedral dedicated to the Assumption of the Virgin Mary and situated in the town of Orvieto in Umbria, central Italy. The construction of the cathedral lasted almost three centuries with the flagstone of the cathedral laid on November 13, 1290 and continuing until 1591.



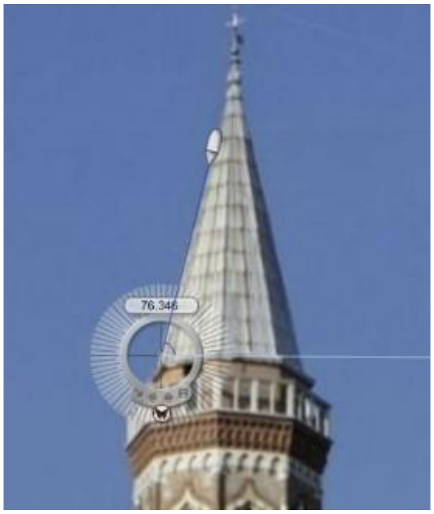
Oviedo Cathedral

Oviedo Cathedral is a Roman Catholic church and minor basilica in the center of Oviedo, in the Asturias region of northern Spain. The cathedral was founded by King Fruela I of Asturias in 781 AD and enlarged in 802. At the end of the 13th century Gutierre de Toledo began the new Gothic Basilica.



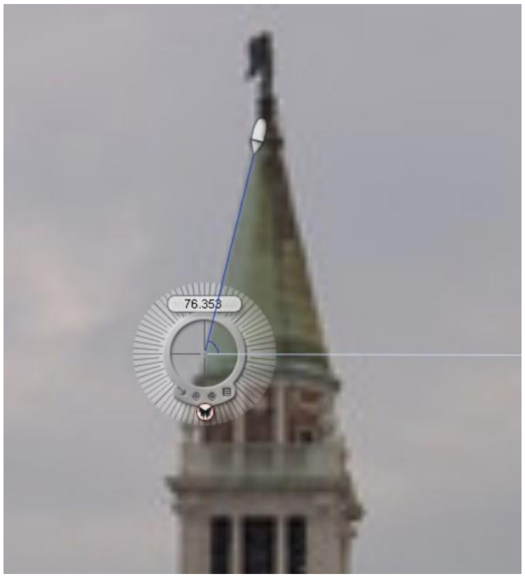
Basilica of Saint Anthony – Padua

The Basilica of Saint Anthony of Padua is a Roman Catholic church and minor basilica in Padua, Veneto, Northern Italy, dedicated to St. Anthony. Construction of the Basilica began around 1232, just one year after the death of St. Anthony. It was completed in 1310 although several structural modifications took place between the end of the 14th and the mid-15th century.



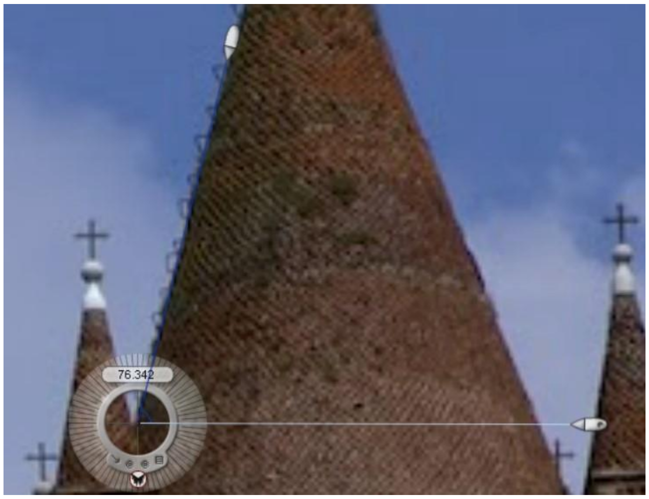
Church of San Giorgio Maggiore - Venice

San Giorgio Maggiore is a 16th-century Benedictine church on the island of the same name in Venice, Italy, and built between 1566 and 1610. The first church on the island was built about 790, and in 982 the island was given to the Benedictine order. The Benedictines founded a monastery there, but in 1223 all the buildings on the island were destroyed by an earthquake.



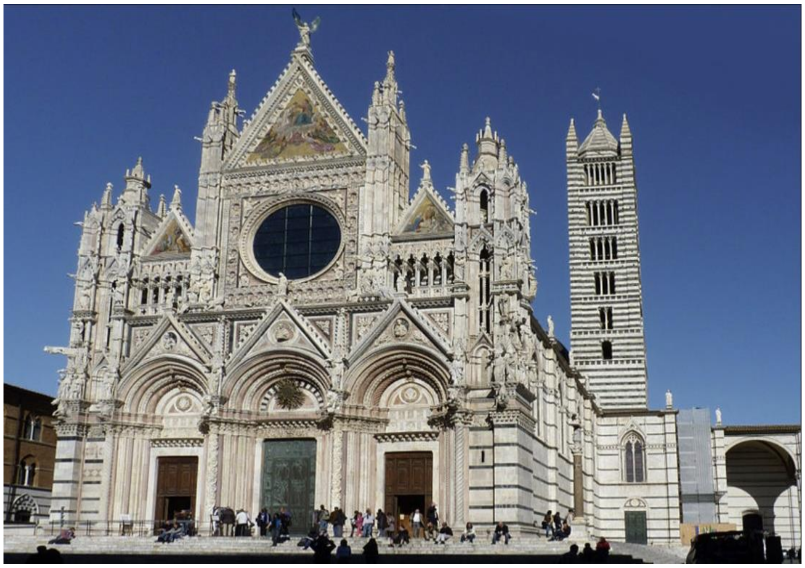
Basilica of San Zeno - Verona

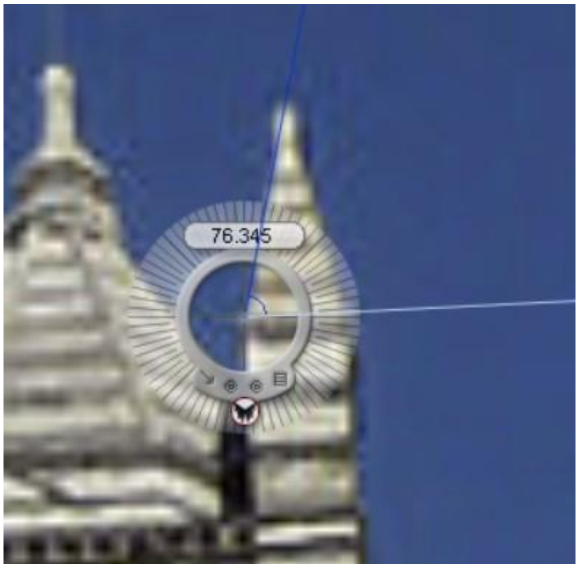
The Basilica of San Zeno is a minor basilica of Verona, Northern Italy constructed between 967-1398 CE. It stands adjacent to a Benedictine abbey, both dedicated to St Zeno of Verona. Erection of the present basilica and associated monastery began in the 9th century.



Siena Cathedral - Siena, Italy

Siena Cathedral is a medieval church in Siena, Italy, dedicated from its earliest days as a Roman Catholic Marian church, and now dedicated to the Assumption of Mary. The cathedral was designed and completed between 1215 and 1263 on the site of an earlier structure. The existence of gargoyles on the facade, coupled with the red and white horizontal stripes on the cathedral, bring into question the narrative that this building originated as a church. We will be discussing this cathedral in greater detail in the chapter on church power plants.

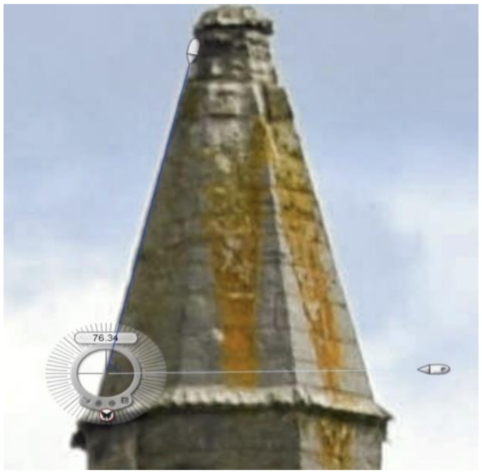




Scotland

St. Andrews Cathedral - Fife

The Cathedral of St. Andrew is a ruined cathedral in St. Andrews, Fife, Scotland. It was built in 1158 and became the center of the Medieval Catholic Church in Scotland as the seat of the Archdiocese of St. Andrews. It fell into disuse and ruin after Catholic mass was outlawed during the 16th-century Scottish Reformation. It is currently a monument in the custody of Historic Environment Scotland. The ruins indicate that the building was approximately 390 ft long and is the largest church to have been built in Scotland.



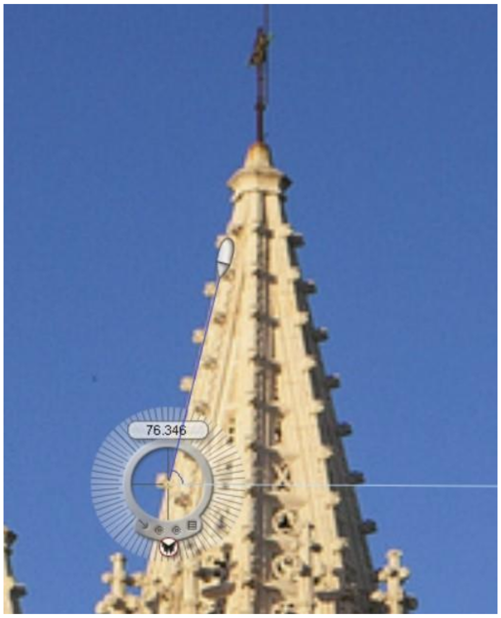
Spain

Leon Cathedral

Leon Cathedral is a Catholic church, the episcopal see of the diocese of Leon in northwestern Spain. It was the first monument declared by the Royal Order of Spain on August 28, 1844. The cathedral was initiated in the 13th century.

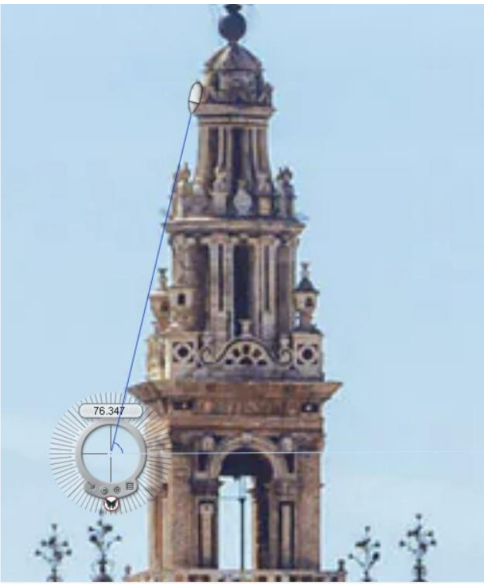
Palma Cathedral

The Cathedral of Santa Maria of Palma is a Gothic Roman Catholic cathedral located in Palma, Mallorca, Spain. It was begun by King James I of Aragon in 1229 but only finished in 1601. It sits within the old city of Palma atop the former citadel of the Roman city.



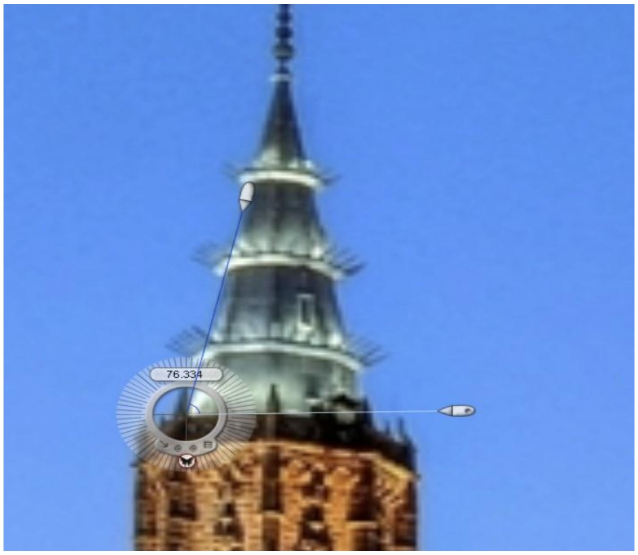
Seville Cathedral

Seville Cathedral is a Roman Catholic cathedral in Seville, Andalusia, Spain. It was registered in 1987 by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site. It is the fourth-largest church in the world as well as the largest Gothic church.



Toledo Cathedral

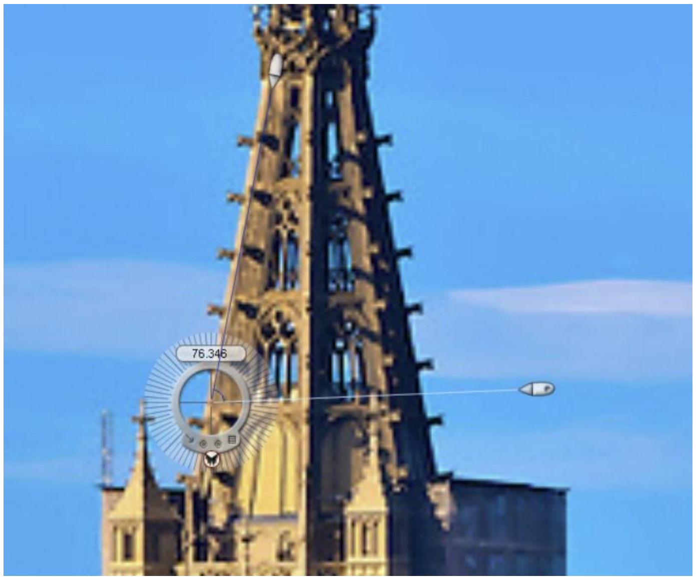
The Toledo Cathedral is a Roman Catholic church in Toledo, Spain. It is the seat of the Metropolitan Archdiocese of Toledo. The cathedral of Toledo is one of the three 13th-century High Gothic cathedrals in Spain. It was begun in 1226 and completed in 1493.



Switzerland

Bern Cathedral

Bern Cathedral is a Swiss Reformed cathedral, in the old city of Bern, Switzerland. Built in the Gothic style, its construction started in 1421. Its tower, with a height of 330 feet, was only completed in 1893. It is the tallest cathedral in Switzerland and is a Cultural Property of National Significance. The first church on this site probably was a small chapel built during the founding of Bern in 1191.

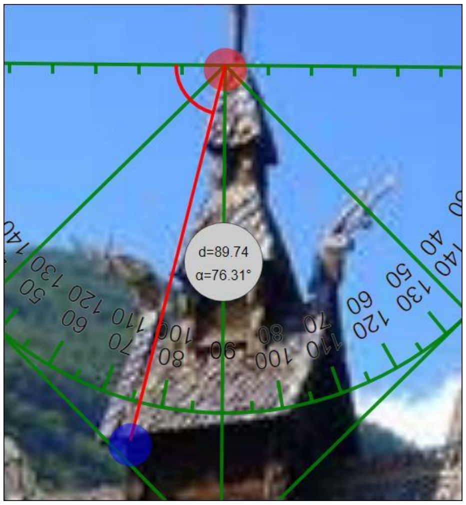


Stave Churches

Stave churches are a type of wooden church built in northern Europe mainly between 800 and 1,200. In the mid-14th century construction abruptly ceased. About 30 stave churches survive in Norway, nearly all dating from the 12th and 13th centuries; Sweden, Poland, and England each have one of these churches. In addition, two replicas of Stave Churches have been constructed in the United States - one in Minnesota and one in South Dakota.

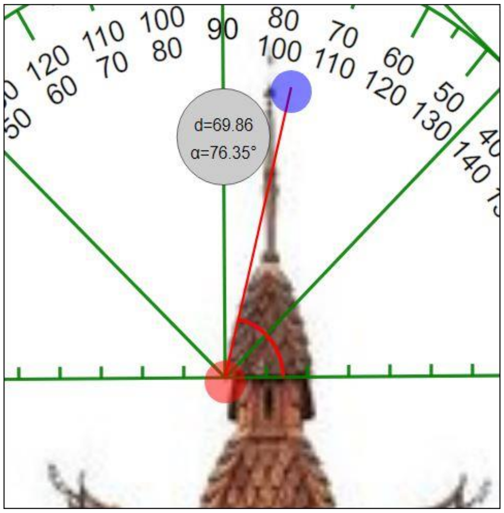
Borgund Stave Church

Borgund Stave Church is a former parish church of the Church of Norway in Lærdal Municipality in Vestland County, Norway. The brown, wooden church is classified as a triple-nave stave church. No longer regularly used for church functions, it is now a museum. Borgund Stave Church was built sometime between 1180 and 1250 CE with later additions and restorations.



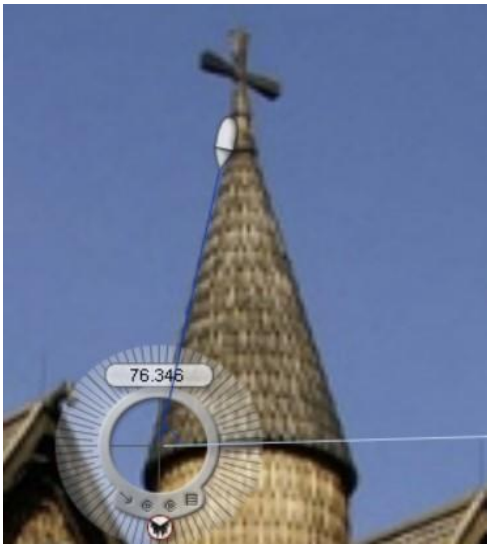
Chapel In the Hills - Rapid City, South Dakota

The Chapel in the Hills, located on the western edge of Rapid City, South Dakota, is a quiet retreat open to all visitors. The chapel is a special ministry of the South Dakota Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America (ELCA). The chapel itself is an exact reproduction of the famous Borgund Stave Church discussed above. The chapel was built in 1969.



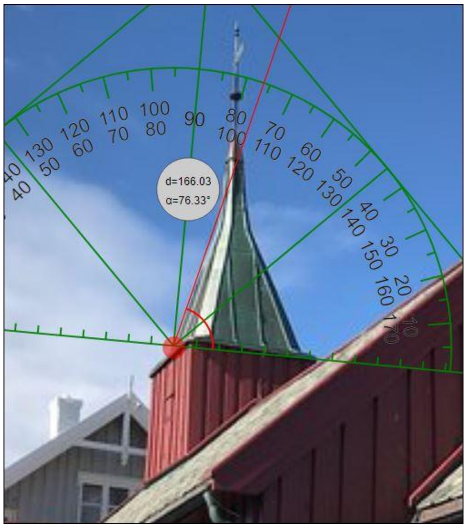
Heddal Stave Church

Heddal Stave Church is a stave church located at Heddal in Notodden municipality, Norway. The church is a triple nave stave church and is Norway's largest stave church. It was constructed at the beginning of the 13th century. After the reformation, the church was in a very poor condition, and a restoration took place during 1849–1851.



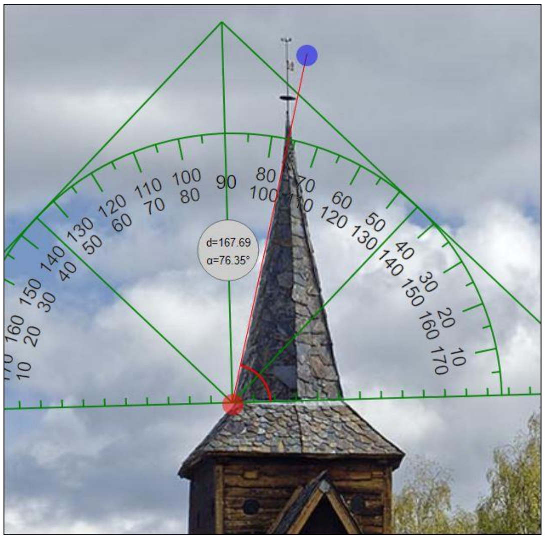
Grip Stave Church

Grip Stave Church is a historic parish church of the Church of Norway in Kristiansund Municipality in More Og Romsdal County, Norway. It is located in the now-abandoned fishing village of Grip on the small island of Grip. The white, wooden church was built in a rectangular stave church style in 1470 by an unknown architect and is one of Norway's smallest churches.



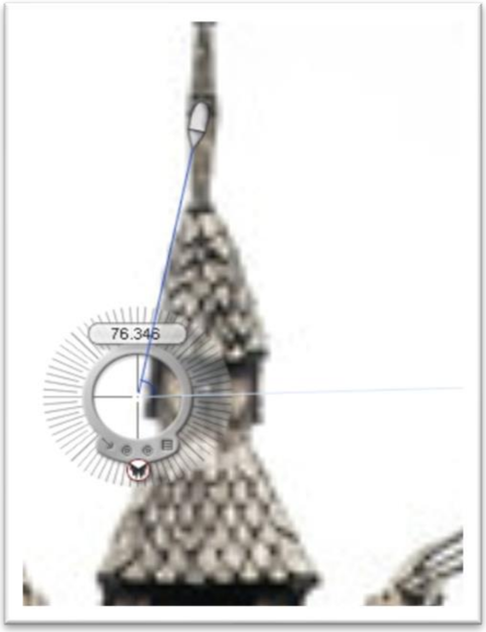
Torpo Stave Church

Torpo Stave Church is a stave church located in Torpo, Viken County, Norway. Built in 1192, the Torpo Stave Church is the oldest building within the valley and traditional district of Hallingdal. The Torpo Stave Church is one of two stave churches that are signed by their craftsmen.



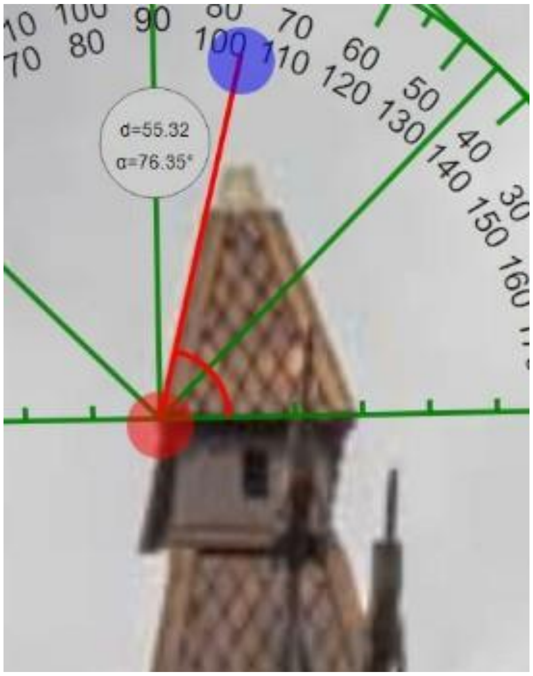
Hopperstad Stave Church

Hopperstad Stave Church is a historic parish church of the Church of Norway in Vik Municipality in Vestland County, Norway. The church is currently owned by the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Norwegian Monuments. The brown, wooden stave church was built during the 12th century. The church seats about 30 people. This is one of the oldest stave churches still standing in Norway. There is a replica of the Hopperstad church at the Heritage Hjemkomst Center Moorhead, Minnesota, which was consecrated in 1998.



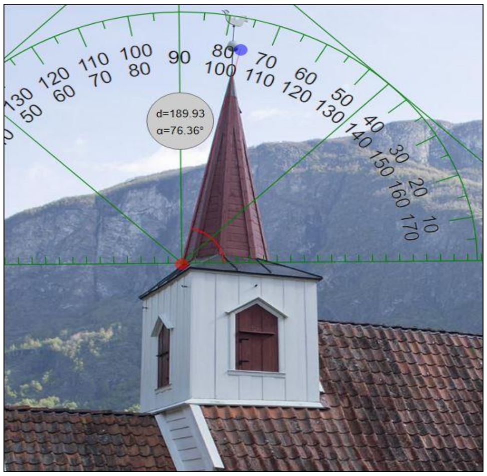
Heritage Hjemkomst Center - Moorhead, Minnesota

The Heritage Hjemkomst Center is a replica of the Hopperstad Stave Church located on the grounds of the Hjemkomst Center. The church was built in 1998 by Guy Paulson and was constructed of cedar, redwood, and pine. It is a full-scale replica of the 12th Century Hopperstad Stave Church in Vik, Norway.



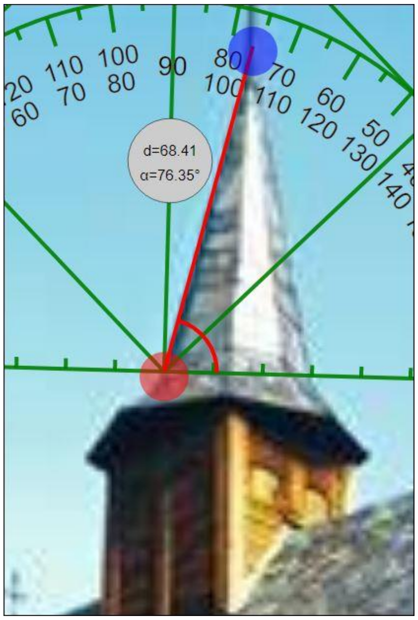
Undredal Stave Church

Undredal Stave Church is a parish church in Aurland Municipality in Vestland County, Norway. The white, wooden church was built in a stave church style around the year 1147. The church is only 39' by 13' and has only 40 seats, making it the smallest stave church still in use in Scandinavia.



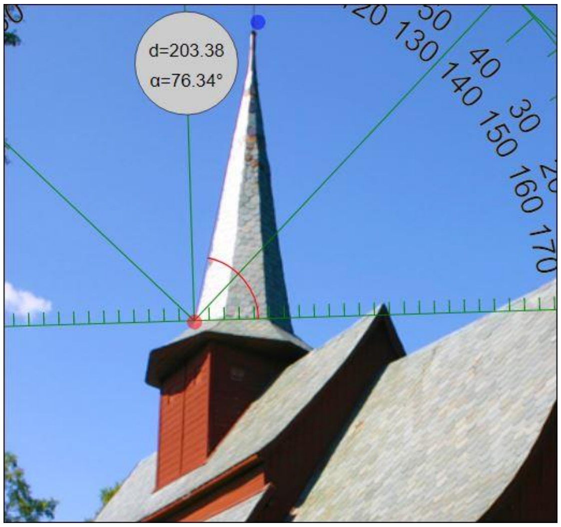
Lomen Stave Church

Lomen Stave Church is a stave church located in the small village of Lomen in Vestre Slidre municipality in Innlandet County, Norway. Lomen Stave Church was built in the second half of the 12th century. Lomen Stave Church houses the pedestal of a baptismal font dating from the 1200s. Only the wall and roof timbers remain from the original stave church.



Hegge Stave Church

Hegge Stave Church is an early 13th-century stave church located in Ostre Slidre municipality in Valdres, Norway. The first recorded reference to the church is from 1327.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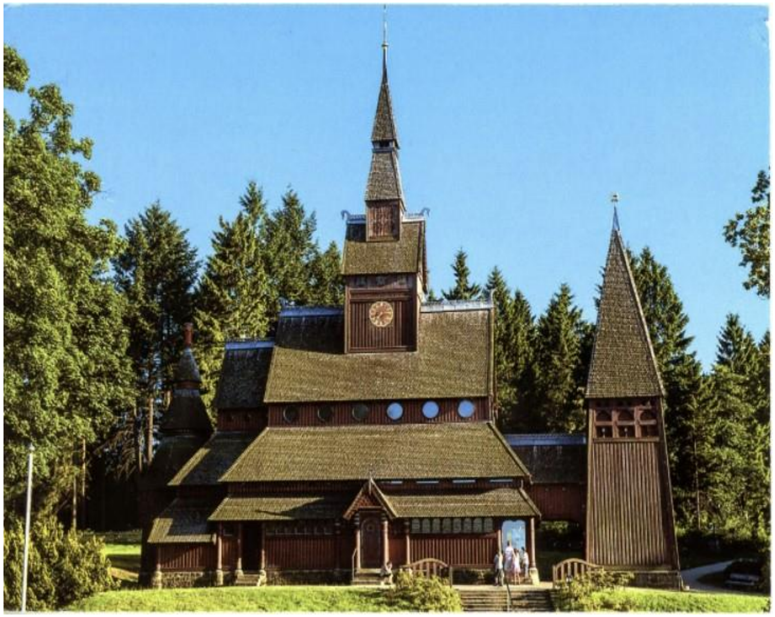
Gustav Adolf Stave Church - Hahnenklee, Germany

The Lutheran Gustav Adolf Stave Church is a stave church situated in Hahnenklee, a borough of Goslar in the Harz Mountains, Germany. Construction of the church began in 1907 and it was consecrated on June 28, 1908. The church is a copy of the medieval Borgund Stave Church in Norway.



Neo-Gothic Churches

Neo-Gothic (also known as Victorian Gothic or Gothic Revival) is an architectural movement that began in the late 1740s in England. The movement gained momentum and expanded in the first half of the 19th century. By the middle of the 19th century, Neo-Gothic had become the preeminent architectural style in the Western world, only to fall out of fashion in the 1880s and early 1890s.

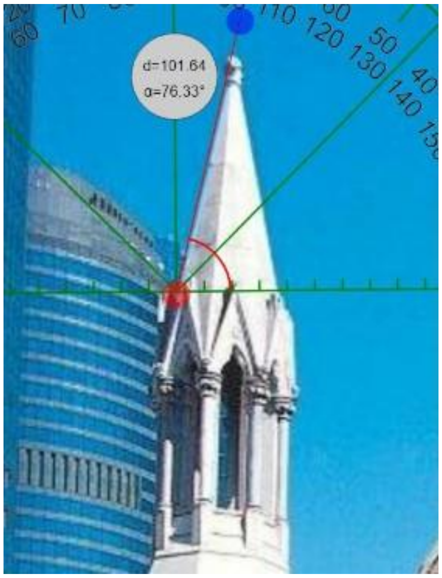
As the imitative Neo-Gothic architecture relied heavily on the forms of the Gothic Cathedrals, Neo-Gothic church architecture continued to use 76.345 extensively, but not exclusively, in steeple construction. Unlike Gothic cathedrals, there was much less use of Antiquitech in religious architecture, a sign that knowledge of the energy generating function of the steeples had been lost.

Australia

Saint Stephen's Cathedral - Brisbane

The Cathedral of St Stephen is the heritage-listed cathedral church of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Brisbane and seat of its archbishop in Brisbane, Queensland, Australia. On December 26, 1863, James Quinn, the first bishop of Brisbane, laid the foundation stone for a grand cathedral designed by Benjamin Backhouse, but this did not at first proceed beyond the foundations. R. George Suter was then commissioned to design a smaller, simpler church partly on the foundations, and the current nave was built 1870–74, with the front gables and spires completed 1884.

Notice the lack of Antiquitech in the steeples.



Scots’ Church - Melbourne

The Scots' Church is a Presbyterian Church in Melbourne, Victoria, Australia. It was the first Presbyterian Church to be built in the state of Victoria. The foundation stone was laid on January 22, 1841 and the church was opened on October 3, 1841. Note the lack of Antiquitech.

SCOTS FETE
76.346

Belgium

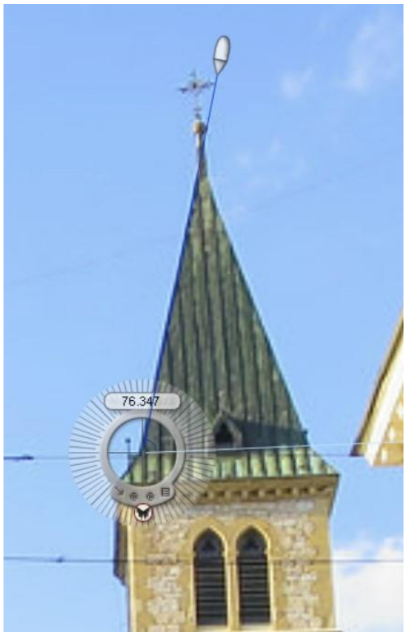
Maredsous Abbey - Anhee

Maredsous Abbey is a Benedictine monastery in the municipality of Anhee, Wallonia, Belgium. It is a founding member of the Annunciation Congregation of the Benedictine Confederation. Maredsous Abbey was founded on November 15, 1872, and construction was finished in 1892.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Sacred Heart Cathedral - Sarajevo

The Sacred Heart Cathedral is a Catholic church in Sarajevo and is commonly referred as the Sarajevo Cathedral. It is the largest cathedral in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is the seat of the Archbishop of Vrhbosna, and the center of Catholic worship in the city. Work began on the cathedral August 25, 1884 and was completed on November 9, 1887.



Brazil

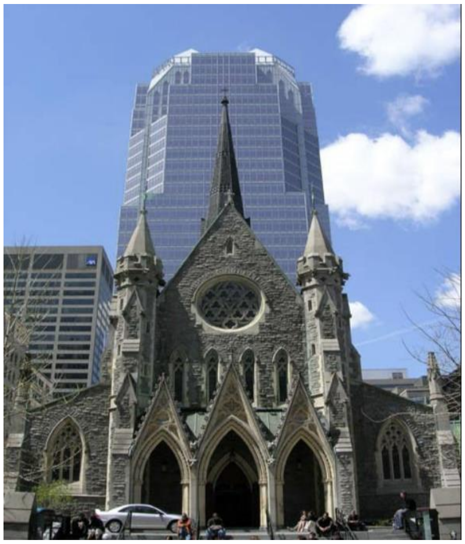
Our Lady of Exile Cathedral - Jundiai

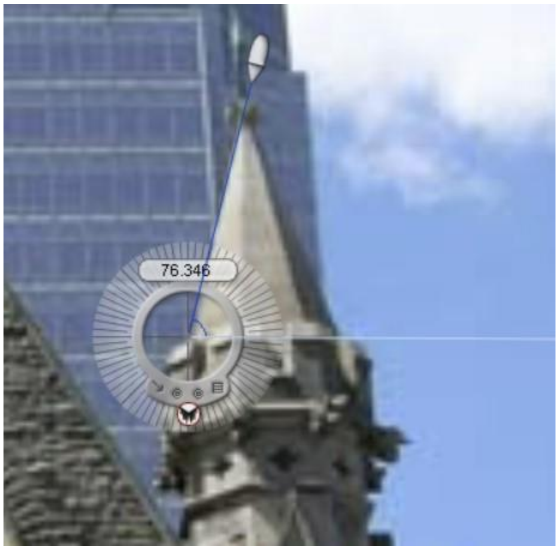
The Our Lady of Exile Cathedral is a Catholic church located in Jundiai, in Sao Paulo State, in the south of Brazil. The first chapel dedicated to Our Lady of the Exile was built in 1651. In 1921 the church was transformed into a Neo-Gothic style.

Canada

Christ Church - Montreal

Christ Church Cathedral is an Anglican Neo-Gothic cathedral in Montreal, Quebec, Canada, the seat of the Anglican Diocese of Montreal. The present cathedral was completed in 1859 and consecrated in 1867.

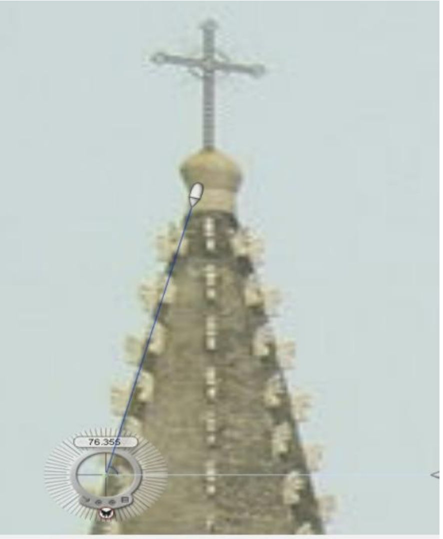




China

Sacred Heart Cathedral - Guangzhou

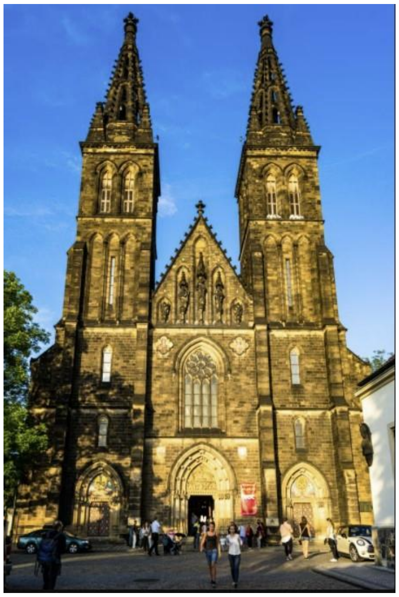
The Sacred Heart Cathedral is a Neo-Gothic Roman Catholic cathedral in Guangzhou, China. It is the seat of the Archbishop of Guangzhou. Construction of the foundation began on June 28, 1861 and concluded in 1863.



Czech Republic

Basilica of St. Peter and St. Paul - Prague

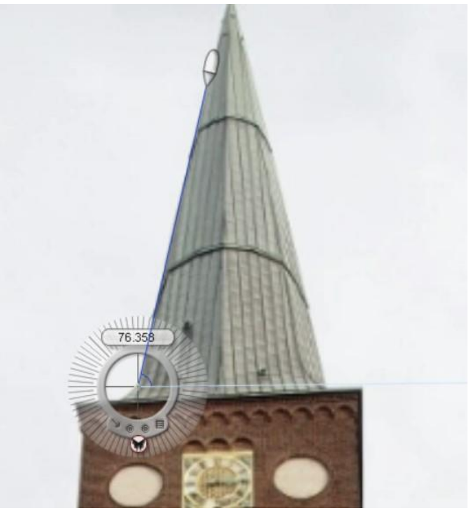
The Basilica of St. Peter and St. Paul is a neo-Gothic church in Vysehrad fortress in Prague, Czech Republic. Founded in 1070–1080 by the Czech King Vratislav II, the basilica suffered a fire in the year 1249 and has been rebuilt in Gothic and later in Neo-Gothic style. The current building itself is a Neo-Gothic Basilica. It was constructed between 1887 and 1903.



Denmark

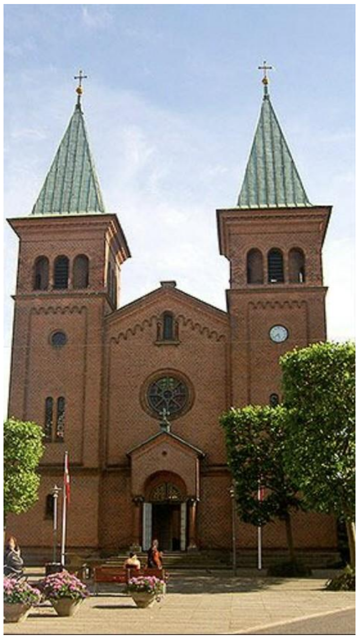
Aarhus Cathedral

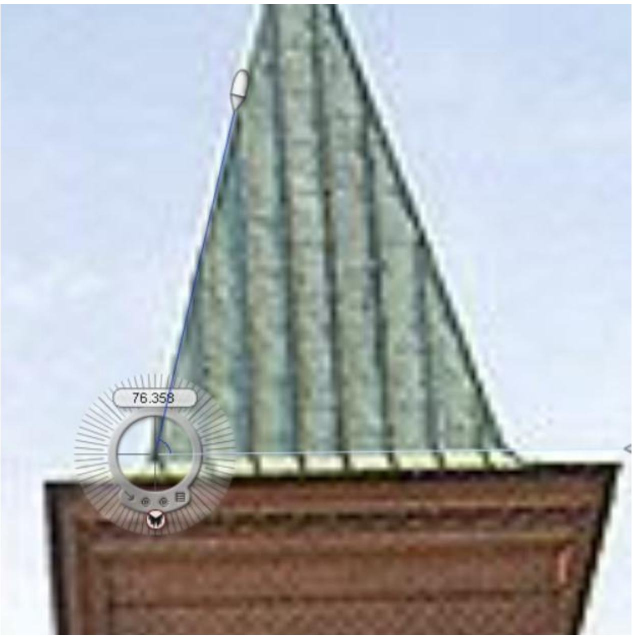
Aarhus Cathedral is a cathedral in Aarhus, Denmark. It is the longest and tallest church in the country, at 305' in length and 315' in height. The construction of Aarhus Cathedral began in the 12th century, and it is the main edifice of the diocese of Aarhus for the Church of Denmark. The church can seat around 1200 people.



St. Paul's Church - Aarhus

St Paul's Church is a parish church in Aarhus, Denmark. It was completed in 1887.





Denmark

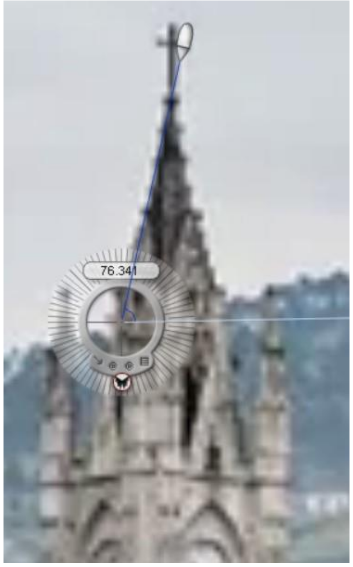
St. Paul's Church - Copenhagen

St. Paul's Church is a Lutheran church in central Copenhagen, Denmark. It was constructed from 1872 to 1877. The church is part of a wave of church construction which took place in Copenhagen in the 1870s to provide capacity for the city's growing population.

Ecuador

Basilica of the National Vow - Quito

The Basilica of the National Vow is a Roman Catholic church located in the historic center of Quito, Ecuador. It is the largest Neo-Gothic basilica in the Americas. The basilica arose from the idea, proposed by Father Julio Matovelle in 1883, of building a monument as a perpetual reminder of the consecration of Ecuador to the Sacred Heart.



England

Christ Church - Streatham, London

Built in 1849, Christ Church is an outstanding example of Victorian Church architecture.

Equatorial Guinea

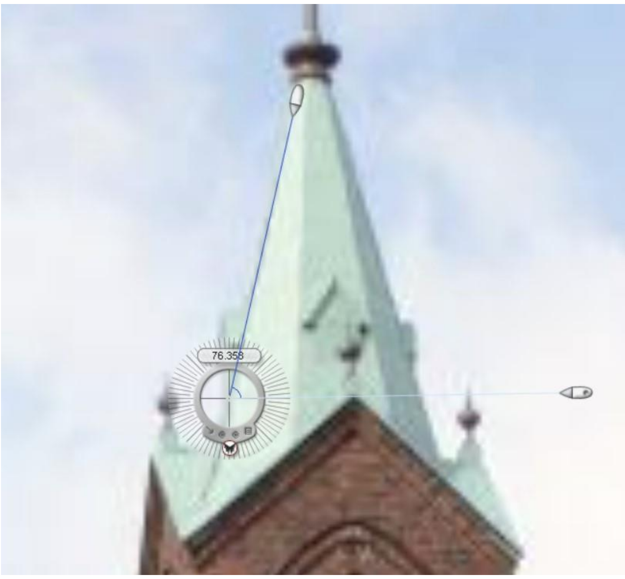
St. Elizabeth's Cathedral - Malabo

St. Elizabeth's Cathedral is a Roman Catholic cathedral located in the city of Malabo, the capital of Equatorial Guinea. It is the largest Christian church in the nation. Its construction began in 1897 and the cathedral was inaugurated in 1916.

Finland

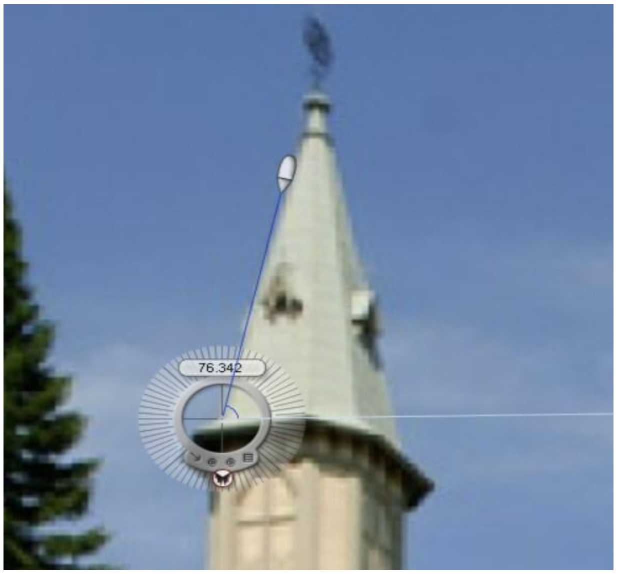
St. Henry's Cathedral - Helsinki

St. Henry's Cathedral is a Roman Catholic cathedral in Helsinki, Finland, dedicated to Henry, a 12th-century Bishop of Finland. It is the Cathedral Church of the Catholic Diocese of Helsinki. It was constructed between 1858 and 1860, although not consecrated until 1904. It became the Cathedral Church of Helsinki in 1955.



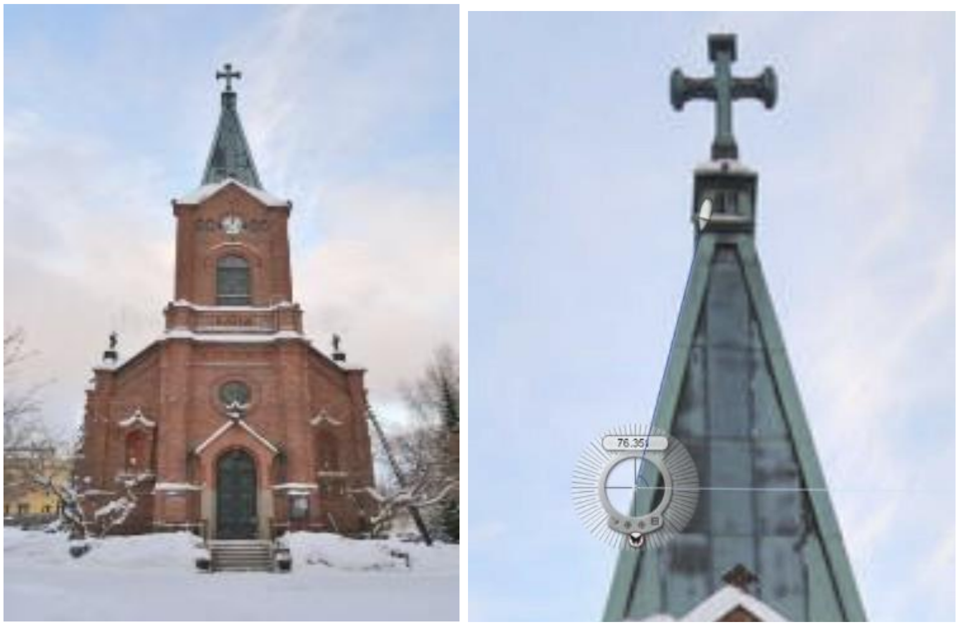
Heinavesi Church

Heinavesi Church is an Evangelical Lutheran wooden church in Heinavesi, Finland. It was built in 1890–1891. The church has 2,000 seats and is the second biggest wooden church in Finland. The bell tower has two bells, a smaller one from 1765 and a larger one from 1906.



Mikkeli Lutheran Cathedral

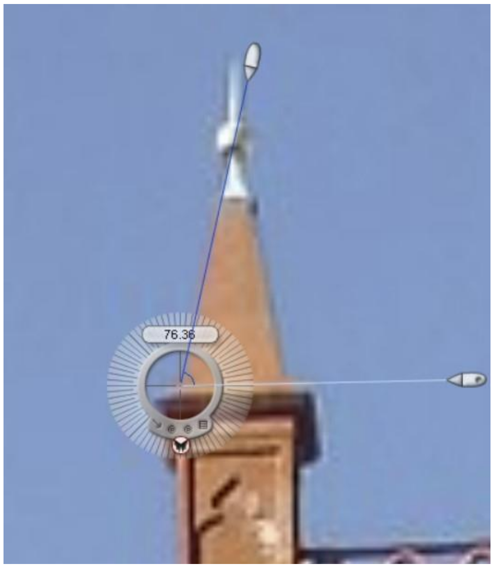
The Mikkeli Cathedral is an Evangelical Lutheran cathedral and the seat of the Diocese of Mikkeli, located in Mikkeli, Finland. The cathedral was constructed in 1897.



Germany

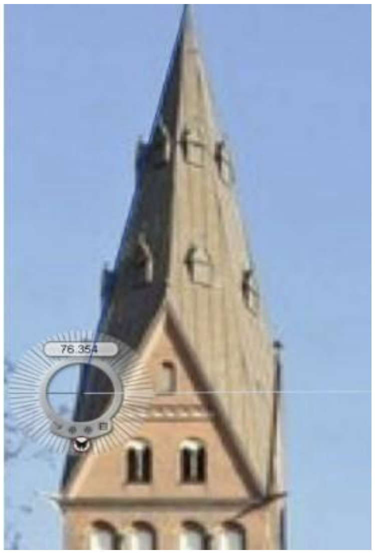
Friedrichswerder Church - Berlin

Friedrichswerder Church was the first Neo-Gothic church built in Berlin, Germany. It was designed by Karl Friedrich Schinkel, and was built under his direction from 1824 to 1831. The building is maintained by the Prussian Cultural Heritage Foundation.



St. Mary's Cathedral - Hamburg

St. Mary's Cathedral has been the cathedral church of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Hamburg since 1995. The neo-Romanesque building, completed in 1893, is located in the St. Georg district of Hamburg. In 2009 the cathedral was entered in the monument list of Hamburg-Mitte.



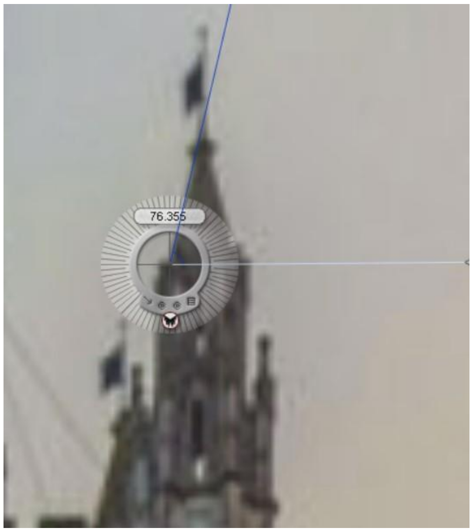
India

St. Thomas Cathedral Basilica - Chennai

St. Thomas Cathedral Basilica and National Shrine of Saint Thomas is a Roman Catholic minor basilica of the city of Madras (Chennai), India. The present structure dates to 1523 AD. In 1896, it was rebuilt according in the Neo-Gothic style.

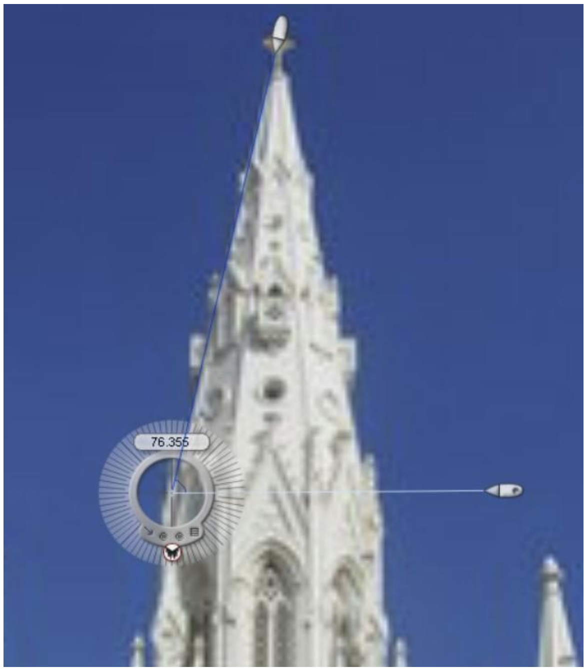
St. Paul's Cathedral - Kolkata

St. Paul's Cathedral is a Church of North India cathedral of Anglican background in Kolkata, West Bengal, India. It is the seat of the Diocese of Calcutta. The cornerstone was laid in 1839 and the building was completed in 1847. It is said to be the largest church in Kolkata and the first Anglican cathedral in Asia.



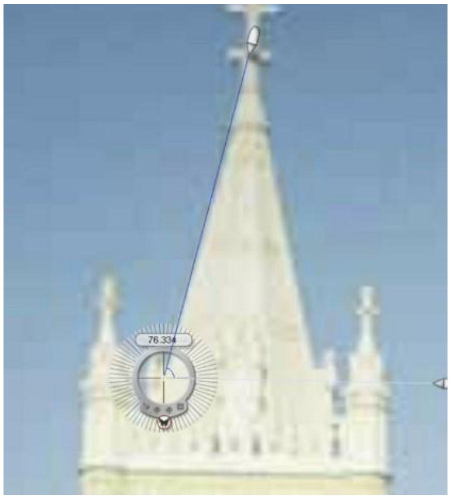
Our Lady of Ransom Church - Kanyakumari

Our Lady of Ransom Church is a Catholic church located at Kanyakumari, Tamil Nadu, India. A small, thatched church was upgraded to a big church of Roman architecture in 1700 CE. The foundation stone for the new church was laid on May 31, 1900.



Basilica of Our Lady of the Mount - Bandra, Bombay

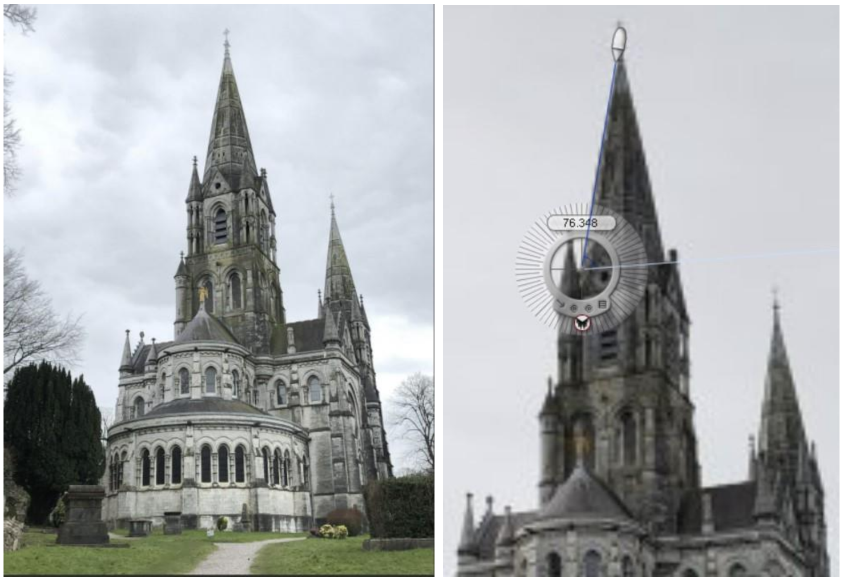
The Basilica of Our Lady of the Mount is a basilica of the Latin Church in India, located in Bombay (Mumbai). Although the current church edifice is just 100 years old, the history goes back to the 16th century. In 1760, the church was rebuilt.



Ireland

Saint Fin Barre's Cathedral - Cork

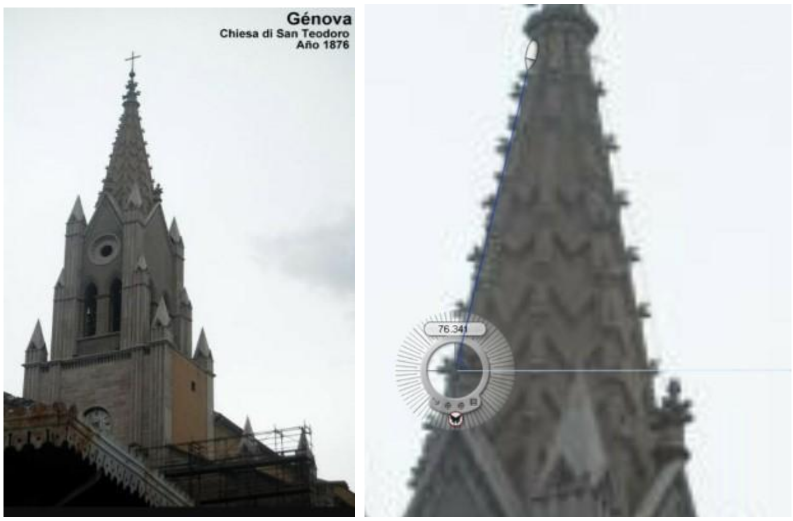
Saint Fin Barre's Cathedral is a Neo-Gothic three-spire cathedral in the city of Cork, Ireland. It belongs to the Church of Ireland and was completed in 1879. Christian use of the site dates back to a 7th-century CE monastery, which according to legend was founded by Finbarr of Cork.



Italy

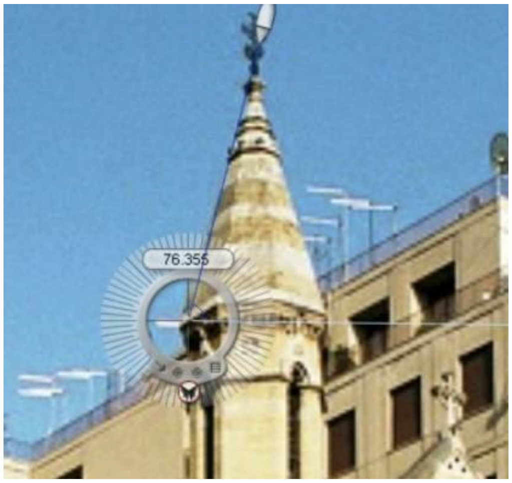
Church of San Teodoro - Genoa

The church of San Teodoro was one of the oldest churches in Genoa, but for urban planning reasons it was demolished in the 19th century and rebuilt on a site not far from the original one. The new church, in Neo-Gothic style, was built between 1871 and 1876.



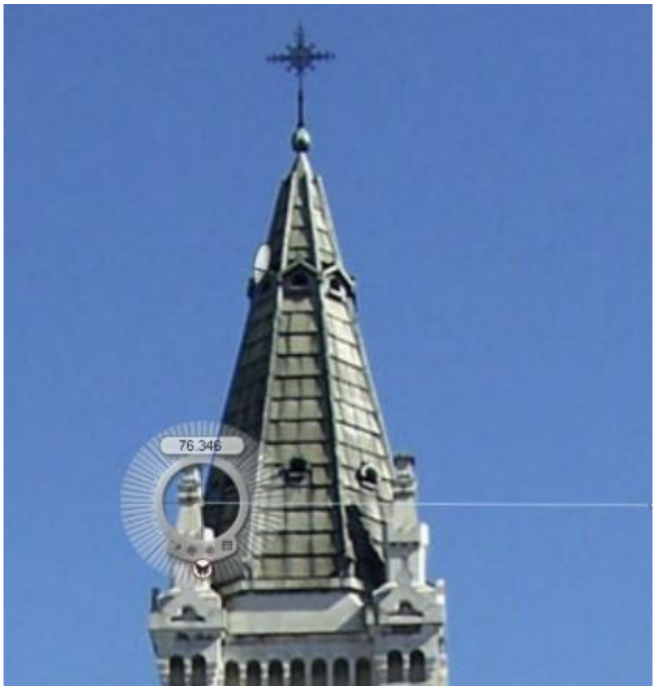
Anglican Church - Palermo

Formally known as The Church of the Holy Cross, this 19th-century temple is the only Anglican church in Palermo. It was built in the 1870s, when Sicily was under the British Protectorate.



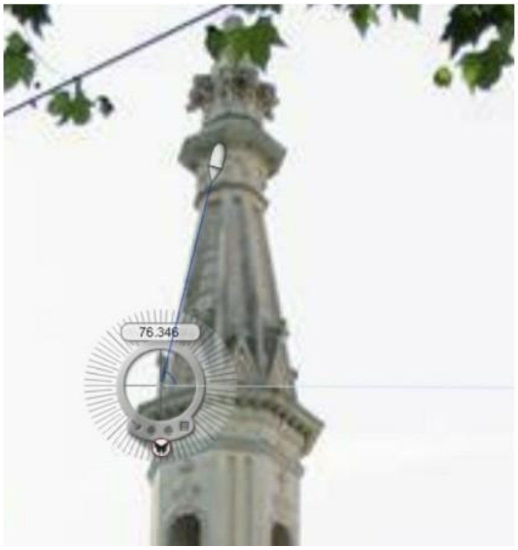
Church of Santa Rita - Turin

The Church of Santa Rita is a Roman Catholic church in Turin. The church is named for Rita of Turin and was dedicated in 1927.



Waldensian Temple - Turin

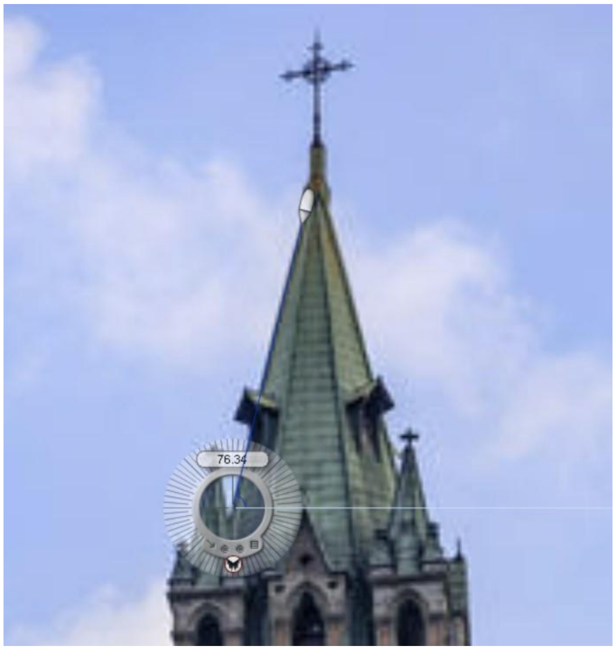
The Waldensian temple of Turin is a Waldensian place of worship in the city of Turin. The Waldensians are adherents of a church tradition that began as an ascetic movement within Western Christianity before the Reformation. The temple was completed in 1853.



Korea

Myeongdong Cathedral - Seoul

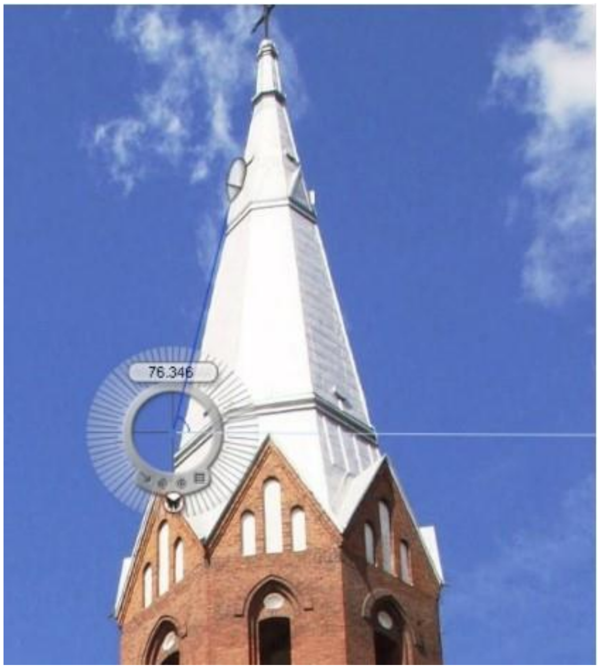
The Cathedral Church of Virgin Mary of the Immaculate Conception is the national cathedral of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Seoul. The cathedral cornerstone ceremony occurred on August 5, 1892, and the cathedral was dedicated on May 29, 1898.



Lithuania

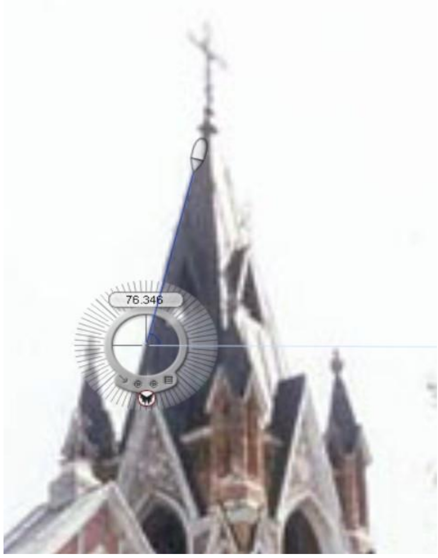
Anyksciai Church

The Church of Apostle Evangelist St. Matthew in Anyksciai is a red brick Neo-Gothic church in Anyksciai, Lithuania. The original decaying wooden church was replaced by a brick church, built in 1765. An accompanying white four-story bell tower was completed in 1823.



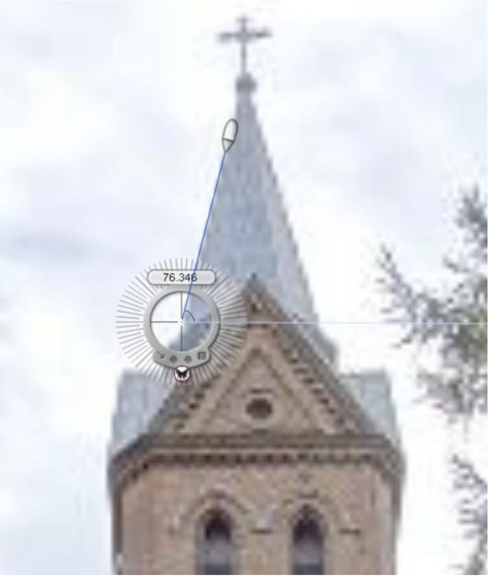
Rasos Cemetery Chapel - Vilnius

Rasos Cemetery is the oldest and most famous cemetery in the city of Vilnius, Lithuania. It is named after the Rasos district where it is located.



Church of Saint Anthony of Padua - Birstonas

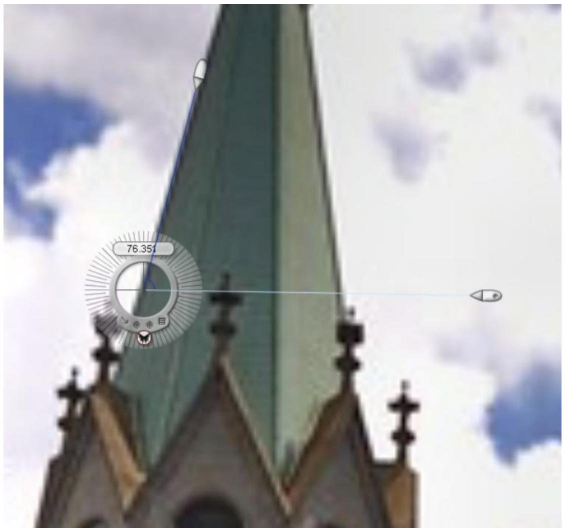
This is a well-preserved church and typical of the Neo-Gothic period. The first church, apparently erected in 1529, fell to ruins. In 1909, the most recent church was consecrated and given the title of St. Anthony of Padua.



Mexico

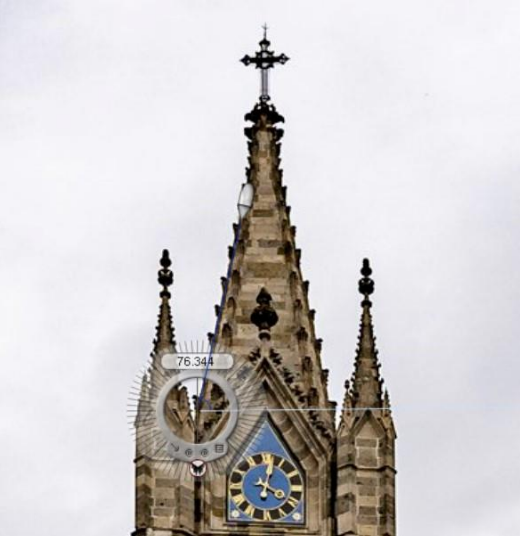
Cathedral of the Assumption of Our Lady - Guadalajara

The Cathedral of the Assumption of Our Lady, or Guadalajara Cathedral, located in Guadalajara, is the Roman Catholic cathedral of the Archdiocese of Guadalajara. It is the oldest cathedral in Mexico. The first cathedral was built in 1541 on the site of the present Templo de Santa Maria de Gracia. After a massive fire in 1574 work began on a new cathedral which was not completed until 1618.



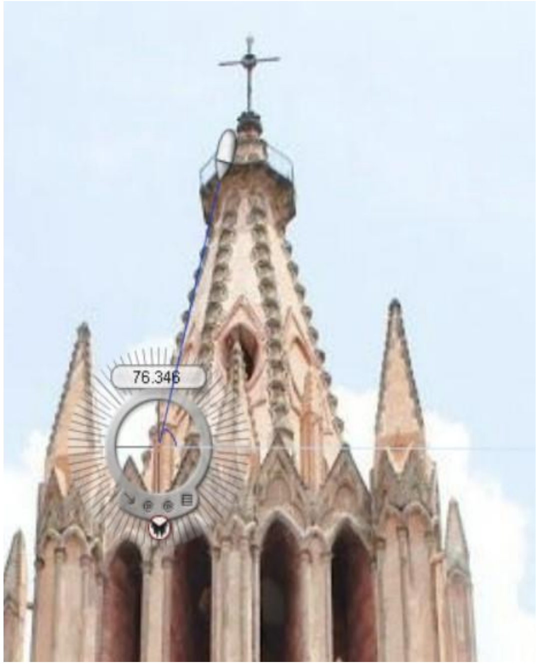
Templo Expiatorio del Santísimo Sacramento - Guadalajara

The Templo Expiatorio del Santisimo Sacramento is a Catholic church dedicated to the Blessed Sacrament, located in Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico. It is of Neo-Gothic style and is considered the greatest work of its kind in Mexico. Its construction began on August 15, 1897 and ended 75 years later in 1972.



St. Michael the Archangel Parish - San Miguel De Allende

In the heart of San Miguel is this parish that has become the symbol of the city. Although its construction dates from the late seventeenth century, the facade was completely changed, inspired by cathedrals in Europe, between 1880 and 1890.



New Zealand

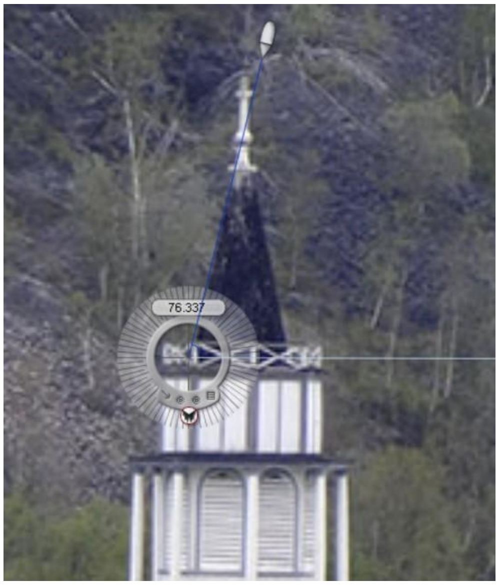
Christchurch Cathedral

Christchurch Cathedral is a deconsecrated Anglican cathedral in the city of Christchurch, New Zealand. It was built between 1864 and 1904 in the center of the city, surrounded by Cathedral Square. Earthquakes have repeatedly damaged the building (mostly the spire): in 1881, 1888, 1901, 1922, and 2010. The February 2011 Christchurch earthquake destroyed the spire and the upper portion of the tower, and severely damaged the rest of the building.

Norway

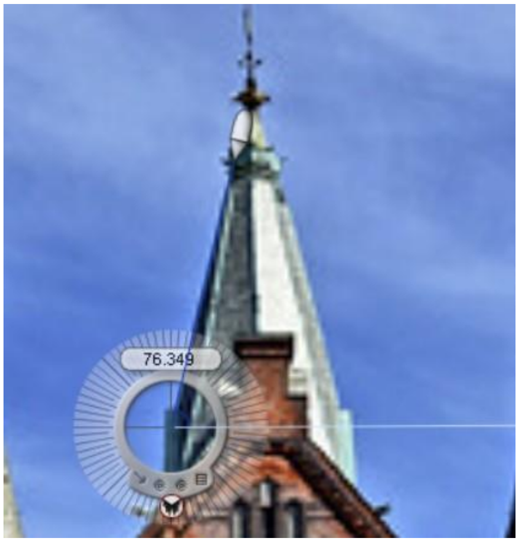
Kajford Church - Alta

Kafjord Church is a parish church of the Church of Norway in Alta Municipality, Norway. The white, wooden church was built in 1837, making it the oldest surviving church building in Alta. The church seats about 300 people.



Sagene Church - Oslo

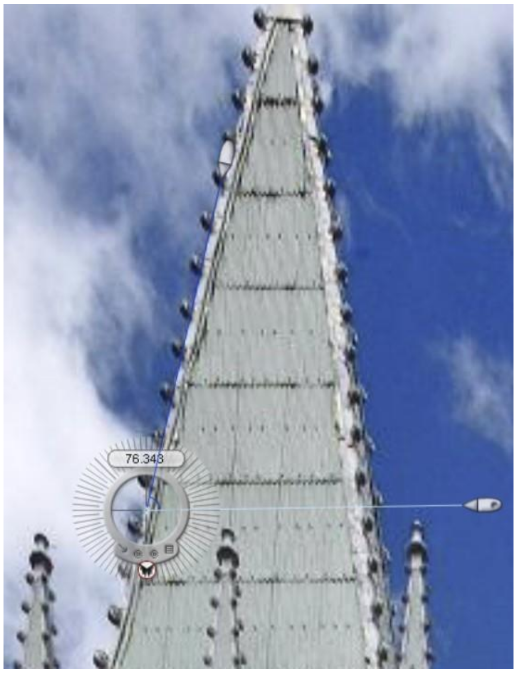
Sagene Church is located in Oslo, Norway. The church is one of the most rugged and prominent in Oslo. The church was built in the Neo-Gothic style and was consecrated in 1891.



Philippines

San Sebastian Church - Manila

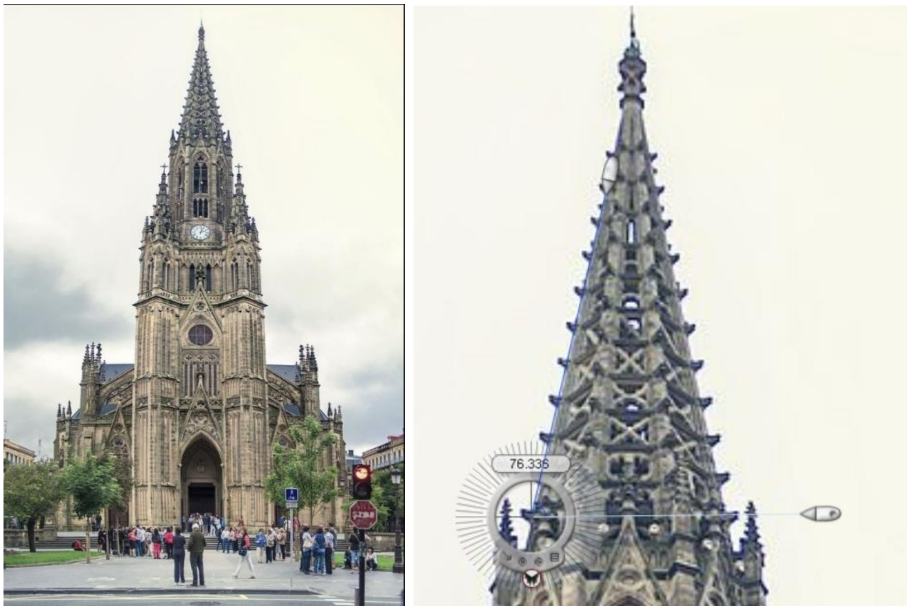
San Sebastian Church is a minor basilica of the Roman Catholic Church in Manila, Philippines. Completed in 1891, San Sebastian Church is the only steel church building in the Philippines.



Spain

San Sebastian Cathedral

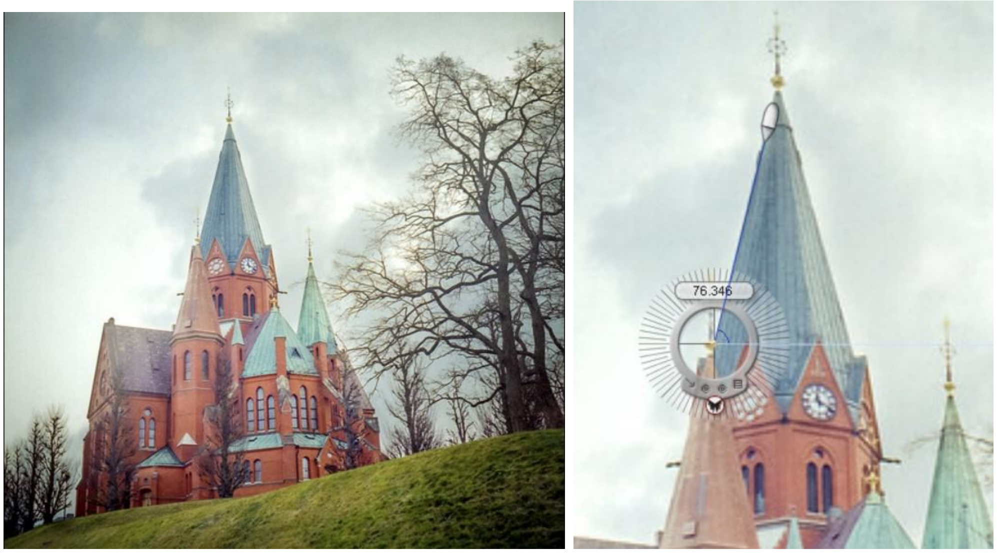
San Sebastian Cathedral is located in the city of San Sebastián, Basque Country, Spain. The foundation stone was laid on September 29, 1888, and the Church was consecrated for worship on July 30, 1897.



Sweden

Olaus Petri Church - Orebro

Olaus Petri Church is a church building in Orebro in Sweden. Belonging to the Orebro Olaus Petri Parish of the Church of Sweden, it was opened in 1912.



Saint Nicholas Church - Orebro

The Saint Nicholas Church is a church building in central Orebro, Sweden. It was the only Church of Sweden building in town until the early 20th century. Construction began in the late 13th century and is supposed to have been completed by the mid-14th century. The current look of the church dates from the great restoration in 1863–1900.

Contemporary Churches

According to traditional historians, church architecture in the 20th century began to be more concerned with cost than in previous times. Along with this change to a more utilitarian design, the interest in, and knowledge of, Sacred Geometry began to wane, and steeple design rapidly changed to a purely esthetic exercise rather than a functional one.

Although the 76.345 geometry was still used in the first half of the 20th century, the latter half of the century witnessed a striking decline in 76.345 usage. In fact, when I did an internet search for “21st Century United States Church Steeples”, I did not get back a single result with 76.345. Try this out for yourself.

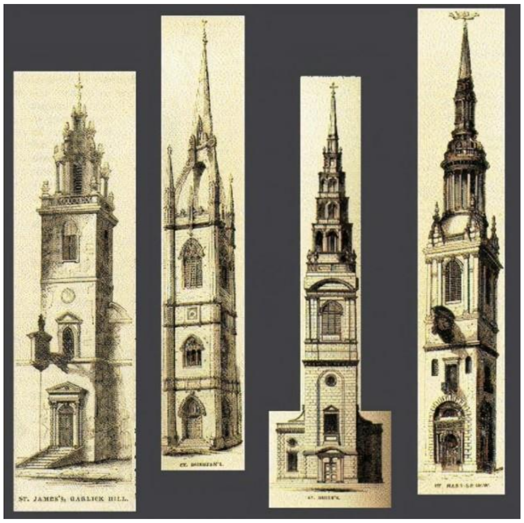
This steep decline in usage of 76.345 is confirmed by the fact that not a single United States church steeple manufacturer currently makes a ‘standard’ 76.345 church steeple.

David England, the national sales manager for Campbellsville Industries, Inc., a US-based steeple manufacturer, published an article in 2007 entitled *“The History of the Church Steeple”*, which is available on the internet. In the article he explains that the design of US steeples is largely based on the works of two earlier English architects: Sir Christopher Wren and James Gibbs:

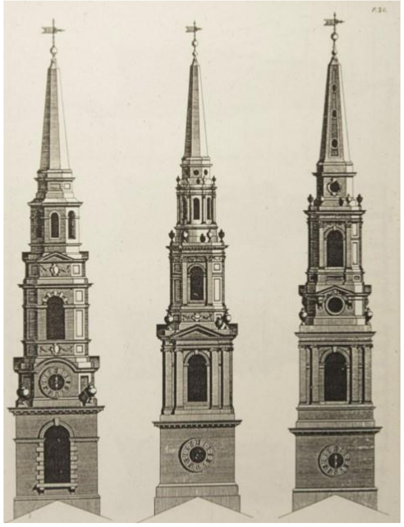
England states:

“Probably the two most influential European church architects, who are responsible for the traditional church architecture that we most associate with today’s steeple and church designs, were English architects James Gibbs and Sir Christopher Wren.”

Gibbs and Wren apparently designed their church steeples based purely on esthetics rather than Sacred Geometry, as none of their designs incorporate 76.345°, 72° or 72.828°, all geometries known to incorporate Phi.


ST. JAMES'S, GARLICK HILL.

Sir Christopher Wren Church Steeples



James Gibbs Church Steeples

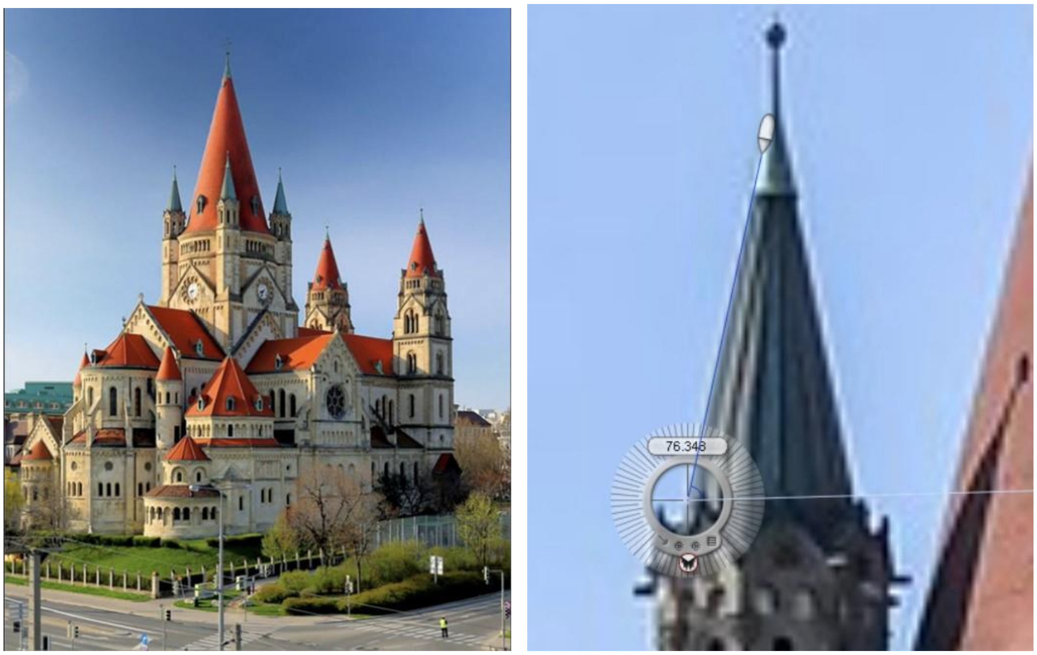
Of note is the fact that Sir Christopher Wren is known to have been a Mason, and some sources indicate he was a Royal Master Mason. His Masonic background likely taught him about the Sacred Geometry of the Gothic Cathedrals, yet none of that knowledge carried over into his church steeple designs. Is this an accident or was this an attempt to hide the Sacred Geometry found so readily found in the Gothic Cathedrals?

As we will see in the next chapter, the Mormon Church, whose founders Brigham Young and Joseph Smith were Masons, continues to use 76.345 in its newer church buildings.

Austria

St. Francis of Assisi Church - Vienna

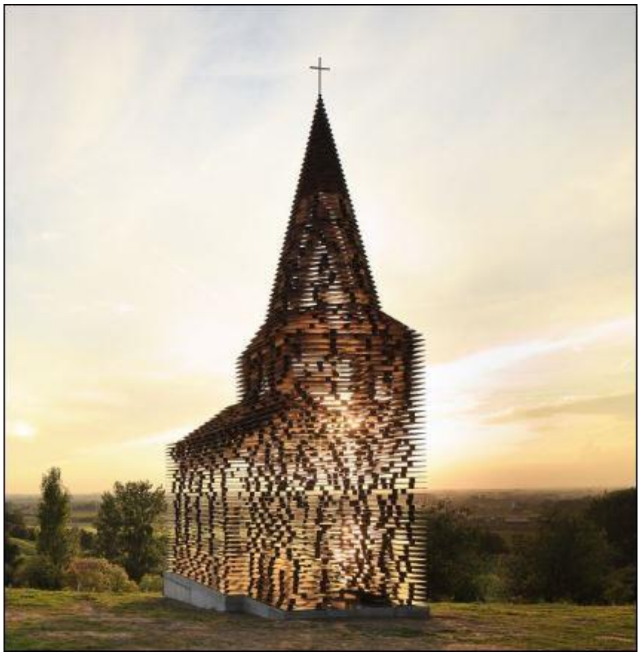
St. Francis of Assisi Church is a Basilica-style Catholic church in Vienna, Austria. Built between 1898 and 1910, it was consecrated in 1913.

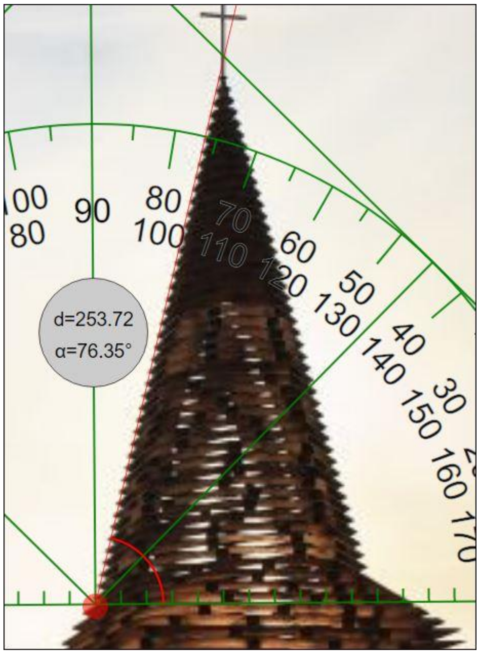


Belgium

See -Through Church of Gijs Van Vaerenbergh - Limburg

This church is more a work of art than a place of worship. The church is 10 meters high and is made of 100 layers and 2000 columns of steel. Depending on the perspective of the viewer, the church is either perceived as a massive building or seems to dissolve – partly or entirely – in the landscape. On the other hand, looking at the landscape from within the church, the surrounding countryside is redefined by abstract lines. The design of the church is based on the architecture of the multitude of 76.345 churches in the region.



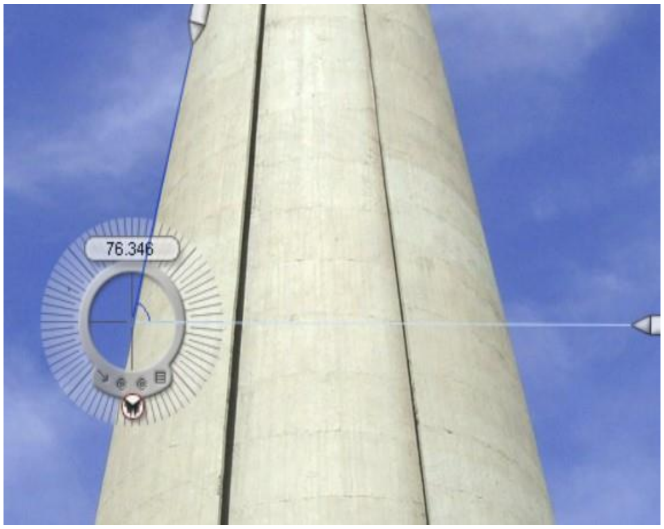


Brazil

Maringa Cathedral

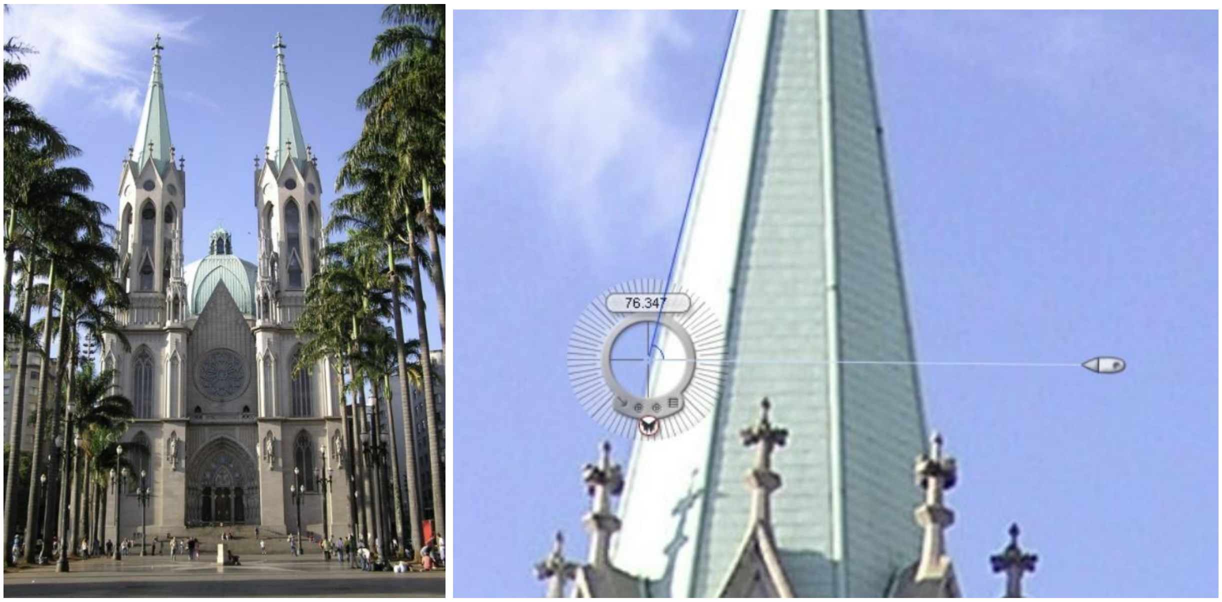
Maringa Cathedral is a Roman Catholic cathedral located in downtown Maringa, Brazil. It was completed in 1972 and is the tallest church building in the Americas and the 18th tallest in the world. The foundation stone, a piece of marble from St. Peter's Basilica in Rome blessed by Pope Pius XII, was laid on August 15, 1958. The church was built between July 1959 and May 10, 1972, the 25th anniversary of the city.

It is both important to note that architect Jose Augusto Bellucci's inspiration for the geometry of this cathedral was NOT Sacred Geometry but the Sputnik satellites which also incorporate 76.345. The Sputnik satellites are but one of many aeronautical applications utilizing 76.345 we will be exploring later.



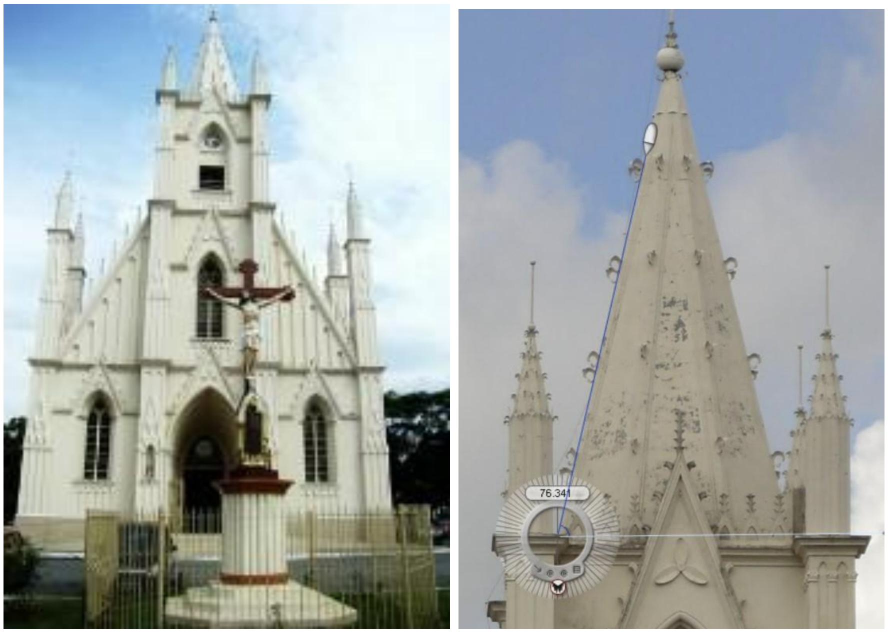
São Paulo Cathedral

The Sao Paulo Metropolitan Cathedral is the cathedral of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of São Paulo, Brazil. Construction of the present cathedral began in 1913 but the inauguration of the new Cathedral happened only in 1954, with the towers still unfinished. The towers were completed in 1967.



Sanctuary of Santa Terezinha - Taubaté

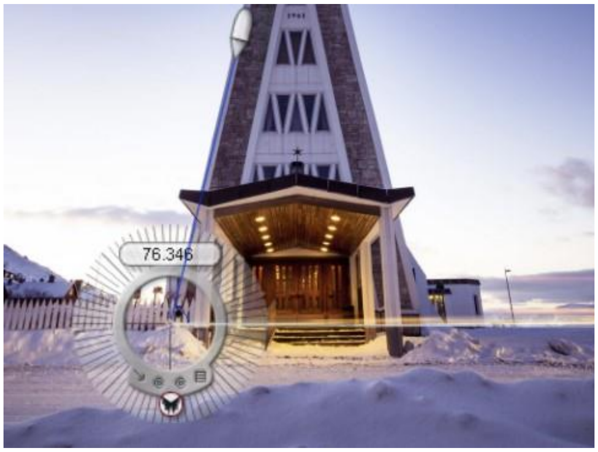
The church is the first temple in the world built in honor of St. Therese of Lisieux and was completed in 1929.



Finland

Hammerfest Church

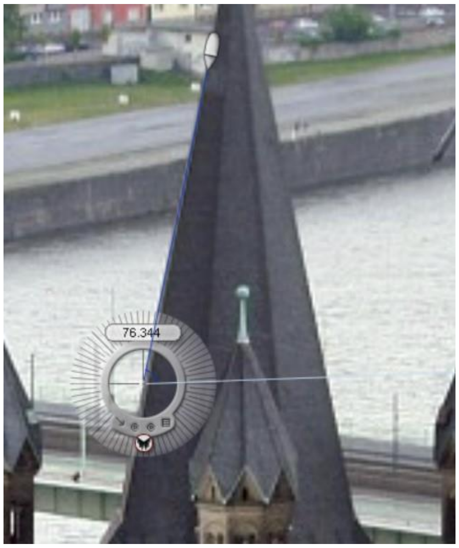
Hammerfest Church has a lofty position on the hill above the center of the world’s most northerly town. When he drew up the plans for the church, architect Harald Magnus took his inspiration from the racks used to dry fish.



Germany

Great St. Martin Church - Cologne

The Great Saint Martin Church is a Romanesque Catholic church in Cologne, Germany. Its foundation rests on remnants of a Roman chapel, built on what was then an island in the Rhine. The church was later transformed into a Benedictine monastery. The current buildings, including a soaring crossing tower that is a landmark of Cologne's Old Town, were erected between 1150-1250. The church was badly damaged in World War II; restoration work was completed in 1985.

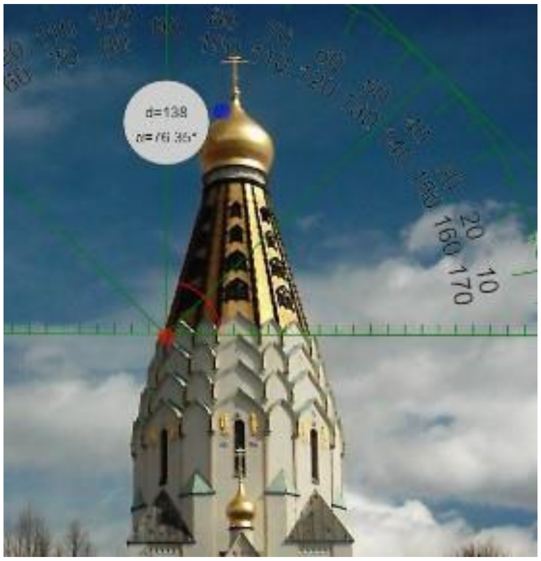


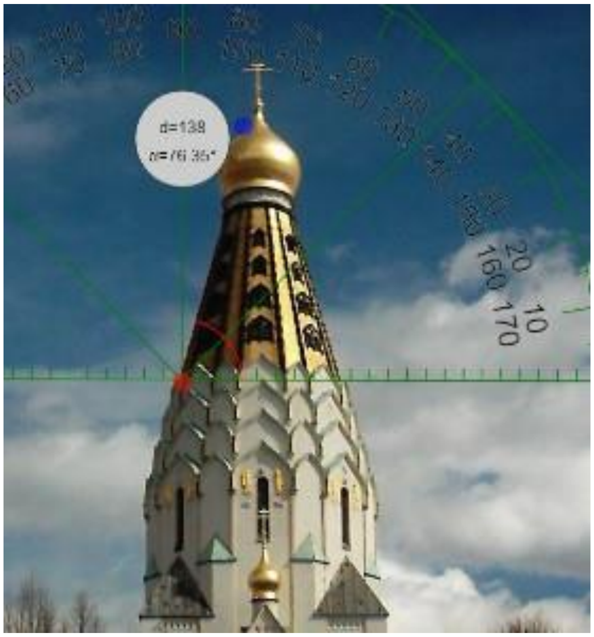
Paulinum Auditorium and University Church of St. Paul - Leipzig

The Paulinum Auditorium and University Church of St. Paul is part of Leipzig University. It was erected between 2007 and 2017. All university buildings apart from St. Paul's Church were severely damaged during the bombing in 1943, but partly repaired again after the Second World War. Although the church suffered only slight damage in the war, for political reasons the East German regime destroyed it completely on May 30, 1968.

The Russian Memorial Church - Leipzig

The Russian Memorial Church was erected in 1913 to commemorate the approximately 130,000 Russians who fought for Germany's liberation against Napoleon in the Battle of the Nations in 1813. The church was dedicated on October 18, 1913. This church looks very similar in appearance to The Church of The Ascension - Kolomenskoye, Russia.

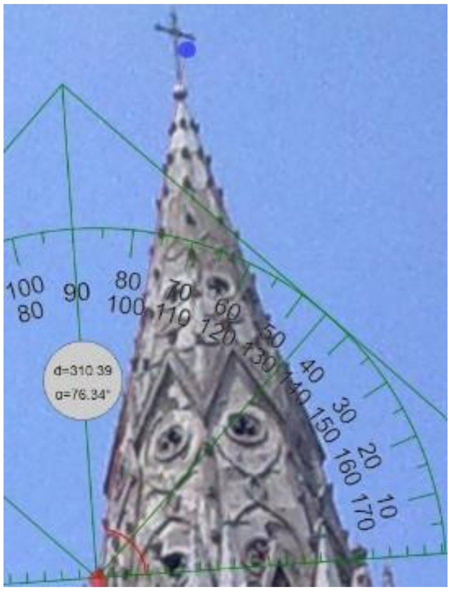

d=138
α=76.35°
20
160
10
170


d=138
α=76.35°
20
160
10
170

India

St. Philomena's Cathedral - Mysore

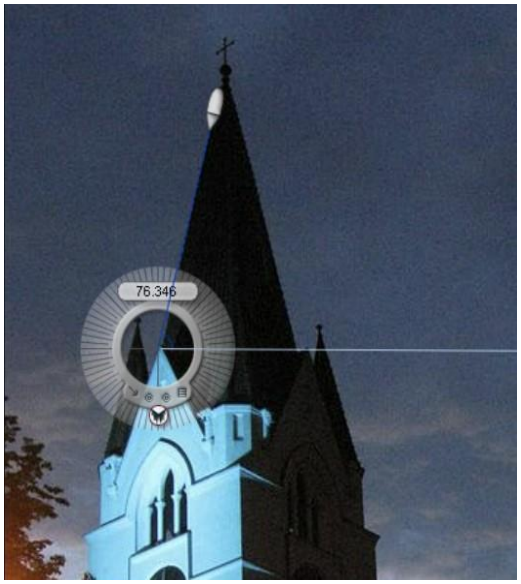
St. Philomena’s Cathedral is a Catholic church that is the cathedral of the Diocese of Mysore, India. It was constructed in 1936 using a Neo-Gothic style and its architecture was inspired by the Cologne Cathedral in Germany. This is one of the tallest churches in Asia.


100 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10
80 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170
d=310.39
α=76.34°

Lithuania

Silute Church

Silute church, built in 1926 by architect K. Gutknecht, is considered to be one of the most beautiful Evangelical Lutheran churches in Eastern Prussia. The church boasts a 50-meter-tall tower, a unique altar and detailed frescos.



Spain

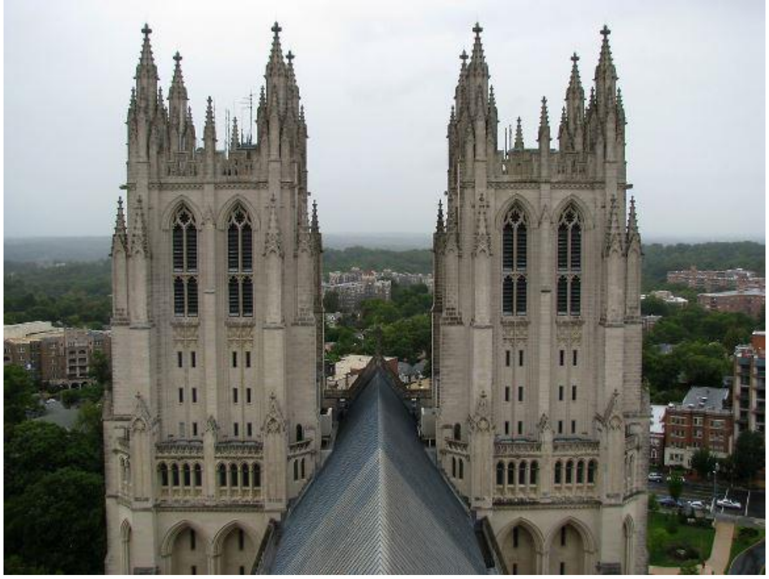
Temple Expiatori del Sagrat Cor - Barcelona

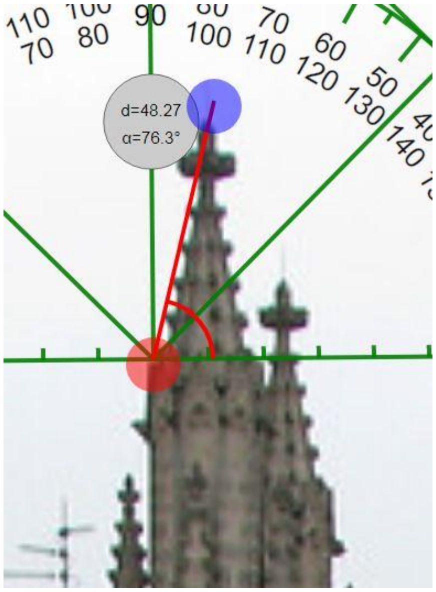
The Temple Expiatori del Sagrat Cor is a Roman Catholic church and minor basilica located on the summit of Mount Tibidabo in Barcelona, Catalonia, Spain. The construction of the church lasted from 1902 to 1961.

United States

Washington National Cathedral - Washington, DC

The Washington National Cathedral is an American cathedral of the Episcopal Church. It is the third-largest church building in the United States, and the fourth-tallest structure in Washington, D.C.




d=48.27
α=76.3°
110 100 90 80 70 60 50 40
70 80 100 110 120 130 140

Mormon Churches

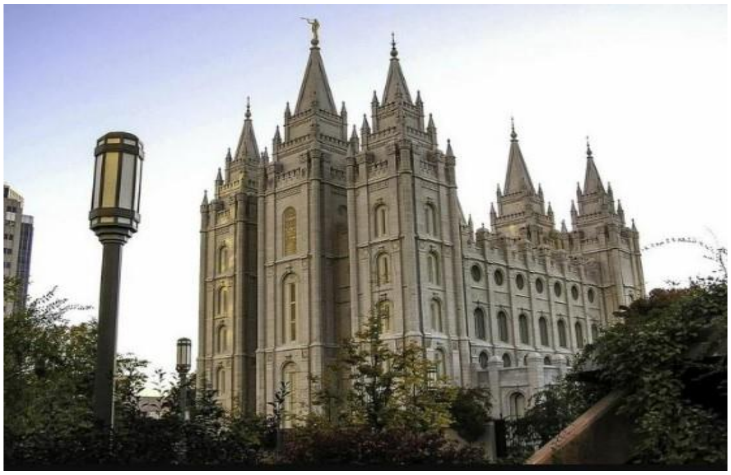
There are two primary reasons there is a separate chapter on Mormon church architecture. The first is that the founders of the Mormon Church were Freemasons, and therefore had knowledge of the significance of Sacred Geometry. The other reason is the fact that the Mormon Church has kept excellent photographic records of their church buildings. This allows for an historical perspective on church architecture and the changes in steeple design.

The Salt Lake City Temple, the first and largest LDS temple, contains many elements of Masonic symbolism, as do many other of the Mormon temples. The relationship between Mormonism and Freemasonry began early in the life of Joseph Smith, founder of the Latter-Day Saints movement, as his older brother Hyrum and possibly his father were Freemasons while the family lived near Palmyra, New York. Due to a wave of anti-Masonic fervor in upstate New York, in March 1842, Smith and several prominent Latter-Day Saints became Freemasons and founded a lodge in Nauvoo, Illinois. Soon over 1,500 Mormon men in the Nauvoo were practicing Masons. Soon after joining Freemasonry, Joseph Smith introduced a temple endowment ceremony including a number of symbolic elements that were very similar to those used in Freemasonry. Smith remained a Freemason until his death; however, later leaders in the movement distanced themselves from Freemasonry.

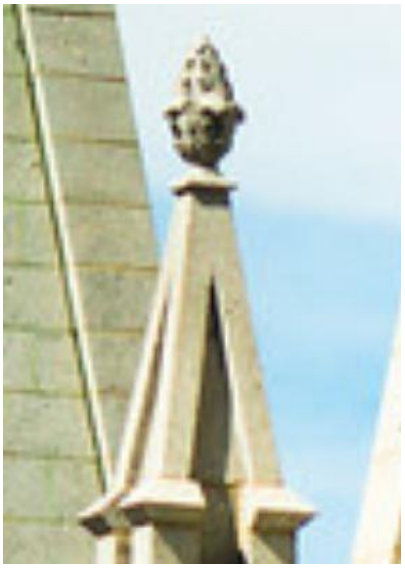
LDS Church temple worship shares an extensive commonality of symbols, signs, vocabulary and clothing with Freemasonry, including robes, aprons, handshakes, ritualistic raising of the arms, etc. The interpretation of many of these symbols has been adapted to the Mormon narrative from their original meanings in Freemasonry.

The Salt Lake Temple

The Salt Lake Temple is a temple of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints on Temple Square in Salt Lake City, Utah. At 253,015 square feet, it is the largest LDS temple by floor area. Dedicated in 1893, it is the sixth temple completed by the church, requiring 40 years to complete.

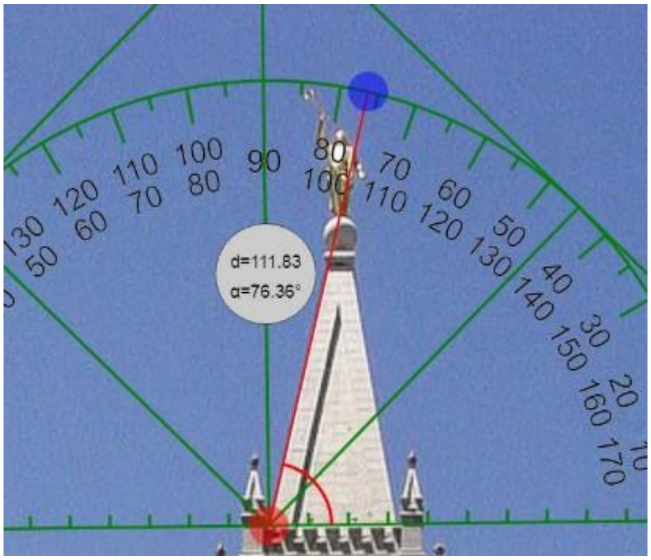


The Salt Lake Temple has six towers. The three spires on the east side are a little higher than those on the west: they represent the Melchizedek, or "higher priesthood", and the Aaronic, or "preparatory priesthood" respectively. Each of the six major spires are surrounded by three groups of four smaller spires, as shown above.

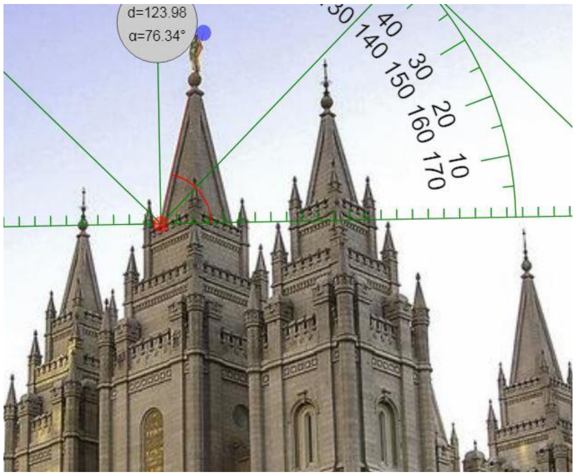


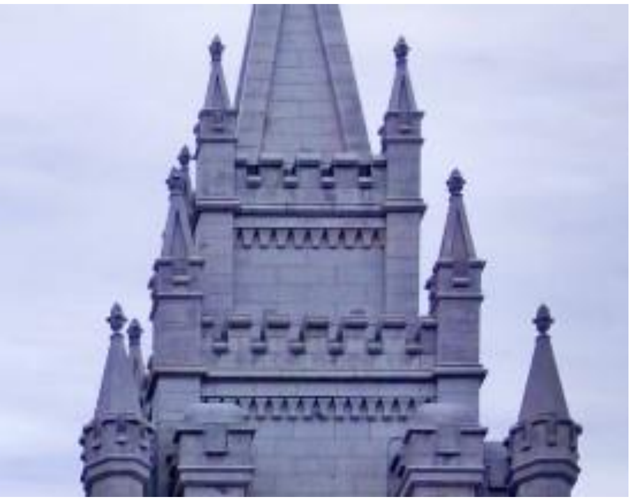
The photograph above is a closeup of one of the smaller spires. Notice the pinecone, a widely used representation of the pineal gland, at the top of the spire.

Salt Lake Temple Spire Geometry

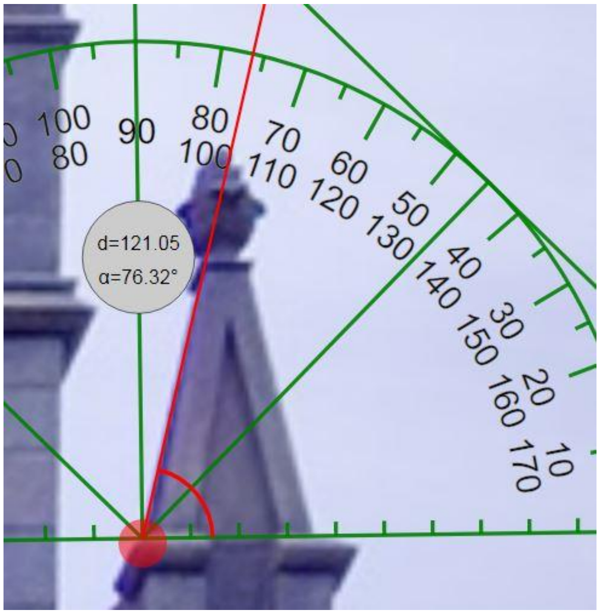

d=111.83
α=76.36°

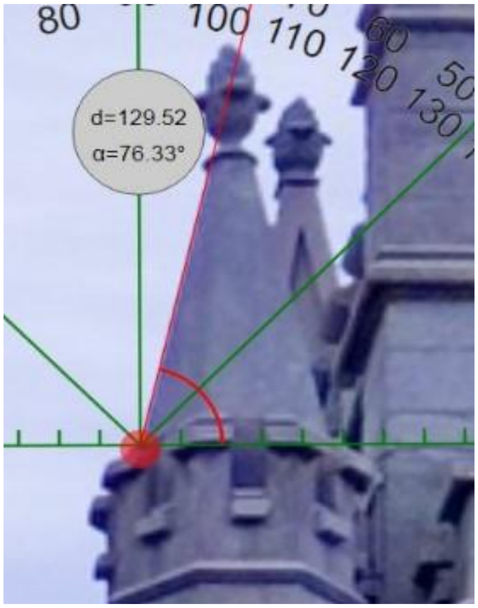
The 76.345° slant angle of the six spires demonstrates the designers of this building were aware of this significant geometry.


d=123.98
α=76.34°



In the photograph above, the top two tiers of the spires are in the traditional form of a four-sided pyramid, but the bottom row is composed of hexagonal pyramids/cones. This bears a striking resemblance to the Rosslyn Chapel, which similarly combines these two forms of spires in its architecture (we will discuss Rosslyn Chapel later). Both the four-sided and six-sided spires utilize 76.345.



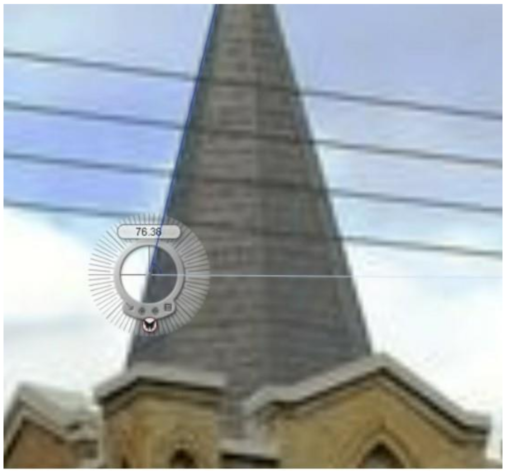


Early 20th Century Mormon Churches

In the early 20th century, a number of Mormon wards, tabernacles and temples were constructed with steeples utilizing 76.345.

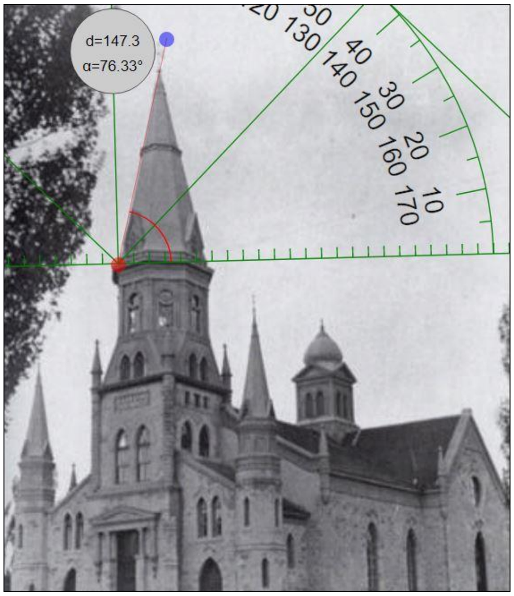
Tenth Ward - Salt Lake City

This chapel was constructed in 1909.



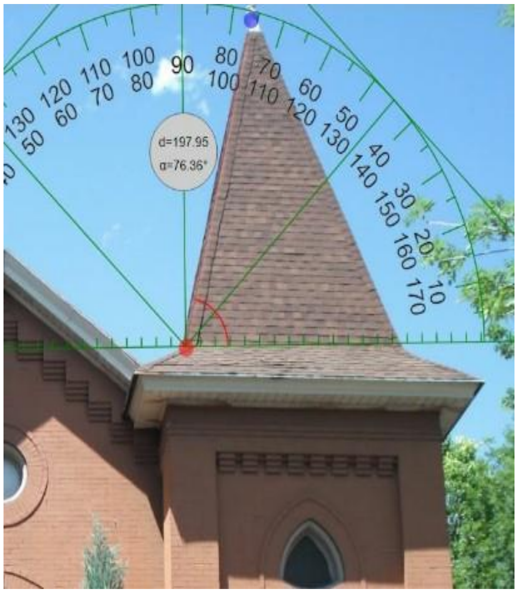
Richfield, Utah

This facility was built in 1900 but was torn down in 1912 due to instability of the construction.


d=147.3
α=76.33°
120 130 140 150 160 170
50 40 30 20 10

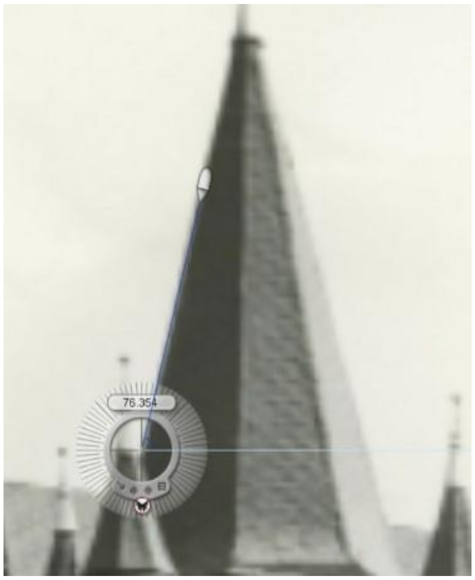
28th Ward - Salt Lake City

This facility was built in 1902.


d=197.95
α=76.36°

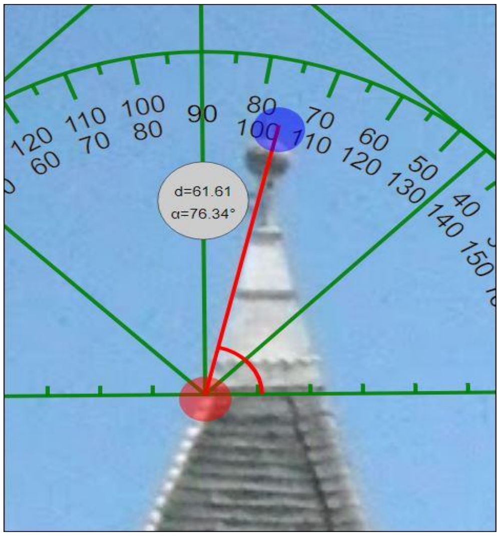
15th Ward - Salt Lake City

This facility was built in 1904.



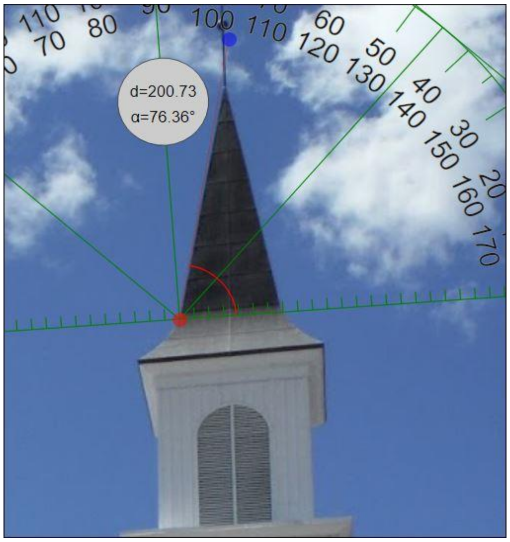
Elsinore, Utah

This facility was built in 1911. Note the cupola design of the steeple. The cupola is a dynamic recreation of the shape of the Torus, a topic I will cover in future books.


d=61.61
α=76.34°
120 110 100 90 80 70 60 50 40
60 70 80 100 110 120 130 140 150

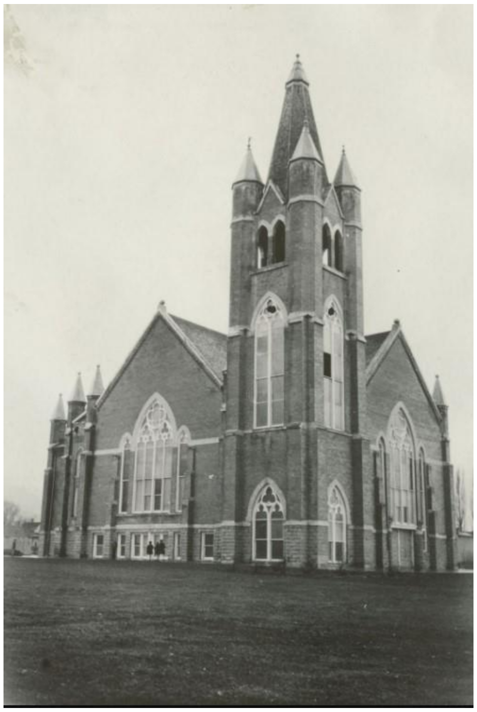
Loa, Utah Tabernacle

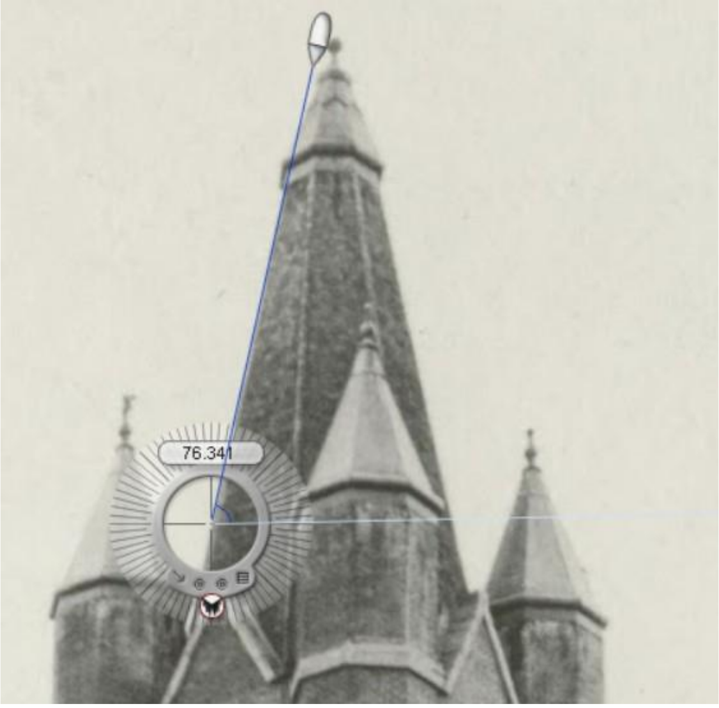
This facility was originally built in 1909. Prior to the reconstruction of the steeple in 1960, there was a prayer room situated inside the steeple.


d=200.73
α=76.36°
110 80 100 60 50 40 30 20
70 110 120 130 140 150 160 170

Wellsville, Utah

The original Wellsville church pictured below was torn down due to structural concerns in approximately 1900.



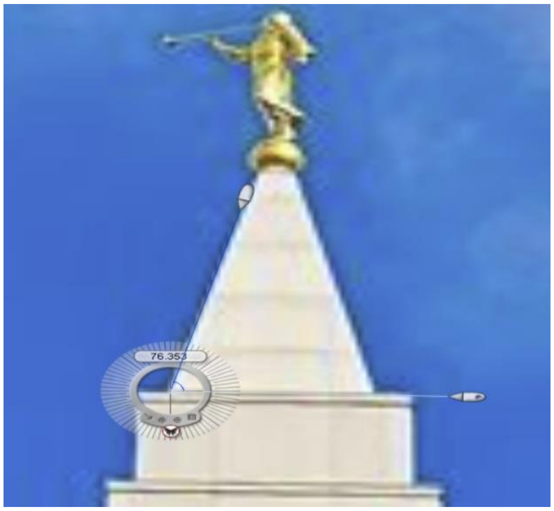


Late 20th Century Churches

By the middle part of the 20th century, Mormon Church architecture, along with other Christian church architecture, had begun to discard 76.345. However, several of the larger churches in Brazil were still built with this geometry.

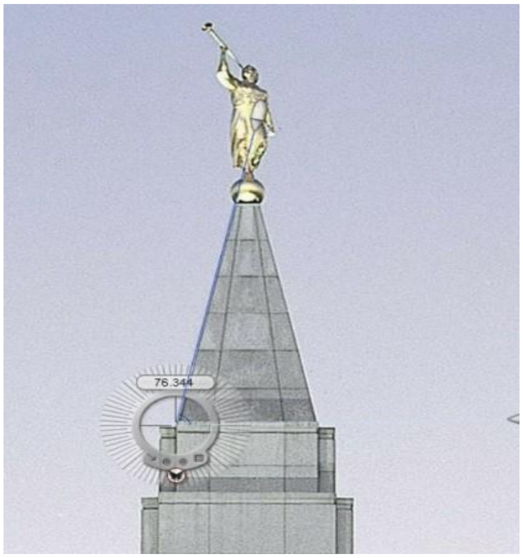
Recife, Brazil Temple

The Recife Brazil Temple is the 101st operating temple of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS Church). This temple is larger than many LDS temples built during the same time in order to accommodate the 137,500 members of the church in northern Brazil. The groundbreaking ceremony was held on November 11, 1996 and was dedicated on December 15, 2000.



Campinas Temple - Sao Paulo, Brazil

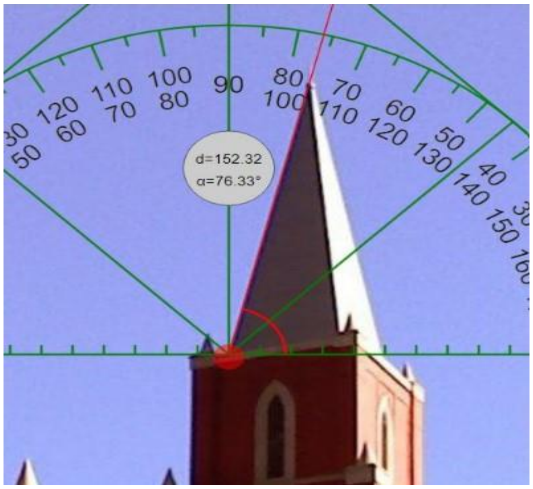
The Campinas Brazil Temple, in Campinas, São Paulo, is the 111th operating temple of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. The temple was the fourth to be built in Brazil. A groundbreaking ceremony and site dedication were held on May 1, 1998. The temple was open to the public April 20, 2002, through May 11, 2002. The Campinas Temple serves more than 117,000 members.



Twenty-First Century Mormon Churches

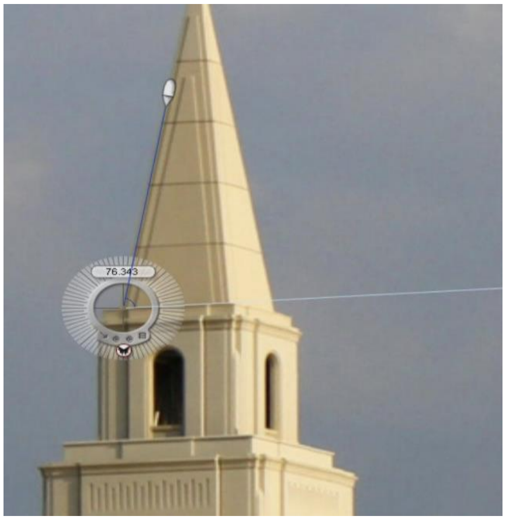
Upper East Side - Manhattan, New York City

A recent use of 76.345 is found in this church in Manhattan. The upper east side facility was opened in 2007.



Kansas City Temple

The Kansas City Missouri Temple is the 137th operating temple of The Mormon Church, and the first to be built in the Greater Kansas City area. The announcement of the new temple was made on October 4, 2008, and the temple was opened to the public on April 7, 2012.



The Disappearance of 76.345 From Contemporary Western Christian Architecture

Architectural historians indicate that by the beginning of the twentieth century it became increasingly difficult for an architect to admit they were working according to esoteric principles. Increasingly, Sacred Geometry was seen merely as a superstitious adherence to a system with no worth beyond tradition. Over time, most architects of Western Christian churches were not even conscious there was a tradition of Sacred Geometry. However, this trend was not universal. While primarily centered in Western Christianity, contemporary Hindu architecture, as well as Orthodox Christian churches continue to use 76.345.

Western Christian Church Architecture

The process of architectural disassociation from Sacred Geometry continued throughout the 20th century within the Western Christian community. Fewer and fewer Christian church steeples were built according to Sacred Geometric principles. Discussions with ministers, seminaries, and steeple manufacturers demonstrated they had no knowledge of the Sacred Geometry underpinning steeple and religious building architecture. There is also virtually no existing research explaining the geometry of steeples and church buildings.

Why and how did this occur?

There is documented proof that the Roman Catholic Church has actively suppressed knowledge of Phi and the Golden Section for centuries (we will be discussing this later). Could it be that 76.345 is purposefully being avoided in order to hide its significance? Ironically, if Western Christianity *is* suppressing 76.345, they are suppressing perhaps the most visible evidence there is of the existence of God.

Orthodox Church Architecture

In stark contrast to Western Christianity, Orthodox churches have continued to build new churches incorporating 76.345. The new Russian Orthodox Church built recently in Havana is a great example. Eastern Orthodox churches also continue to use 76.345.

Hindu Architecture

Contemporary Hindu architecture has largely maintained adherence to the sacred geometric principles inherent in their ancient building specifications. Every one of the many contemporary Dravidian style Hindu temples I have analyzed, with construction locations throughout the world, utilize 76.345.

Could this be because this ancient knowledge has its roots in ancient India? Could it be because the geometry of Hindu temples plays a significant role in achieving higher states of consciousness?

Part 5 - 76.345 in Secular Architecture

We now turn our attention to the many areas of secular architecture utilizing this geometry:

- castles
- clock and bell towers
- mystery school architecture
- obelisks
- schools, colleges and universities
- government buildings and monuments
- iron furnaces

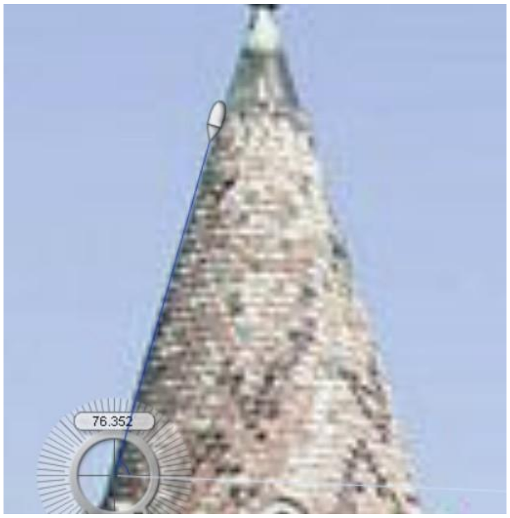
Castles

Castles provide prolific examples of 76.345. There is very little information on the purpose of the conical structures atop castles in mainstream sources, however it certainly appears these structures used 76.345 for energy production. There are numerous examples of “Antiquitech” atop these structures, a clear indication of free energy technology at work.

Austria

Franzensburg Castle

Franzensburg Castle is a water castle built between 1801 and 1836 in the style of an old castle. The name comes from Emperor Franz, who built the castle on an artificial island next to the already existing Castle of Laxenburg.



Wartenstein Castle

Wartenstein Castle is a well-preserved castle in the municipality of Raach in southern Lower Austria. In 1529, Wartenstein Castle was destroyed during the first Turkish siege of Vienna. In April 1945 the Russian-German front moved up to the castle; it was badly damaged by fighting. In 1957 the Swedish industrialist Axel Leonard Wenner-Gren bought it and dedicated it to his Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research of New York. Today Wartenstein Castle is privately owned. Note the antennas in the second photograph, indicative of free energy Antiquitech technology.

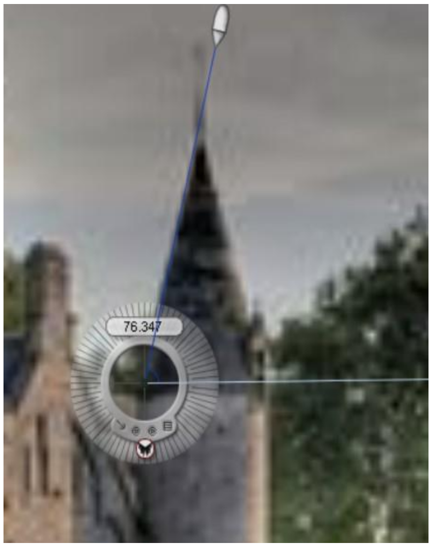
Belgium

Borrekens Castle - Vorselaar

Borrekens Castle is a castle within the municipality of Vorselaar, in the Belgian province of Antwerp. The first feudal castle was built at the end of the 13th century by a member of the Van Rotselaar family. It is surrounded by a moat and guarded by fortified towers at the entrance. Note the Antiquitech on the conical tower.

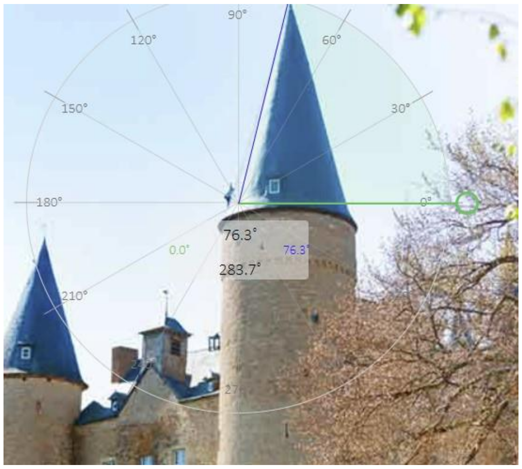
Burnem Castle - Antwerp

Bornem Castle is a country house, formerly a castle, located in Bornem, province of Antwerp, Belgium. The earliest fortification on the site was in the 10th or 11th centuries and was intended to defend against the incursions of the Vikings. A manor house was built on the foundations of the older building in 1587. The present house was built on the same site at the end of the 19th century after the remains of the 16th century building had been demolished.



Château De Veves - Celles

The Castle of Veves occupies a rocky platform in Wallonia just outside the village of Celles, Belgium. According to tradition, the site has been occupied by castles since the 7th century. The present castle, in the form of an irregular pentagon and flanked by six round towers of varying size, dates from around 1410.

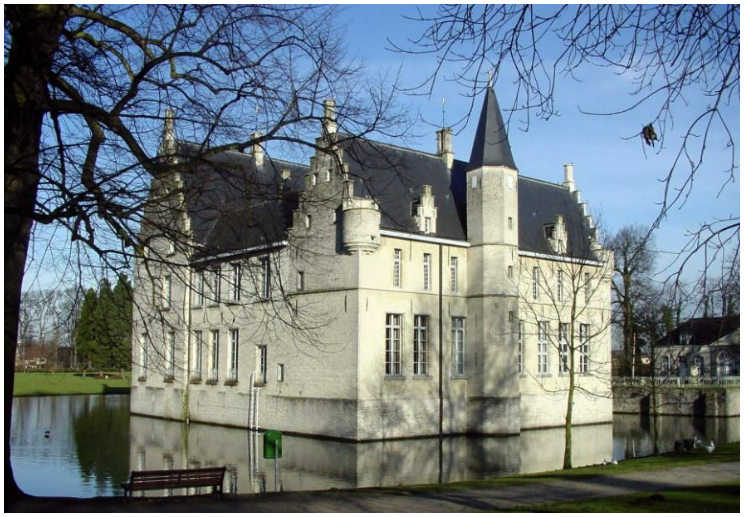


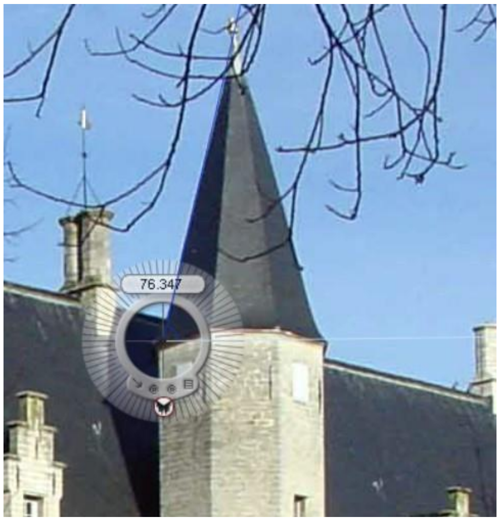
Cleydael Castle - Antwerp

Cleydael Castle is a moated castle in Aartselaar in the province of Antwerp, Belgium. Parts of the building date from the 14th century. The castle was the home of the lords of Cleydael until the end of the 18th century. After being part of a golf course, it is once again private property.

Cortewalle Castle - East Flanders

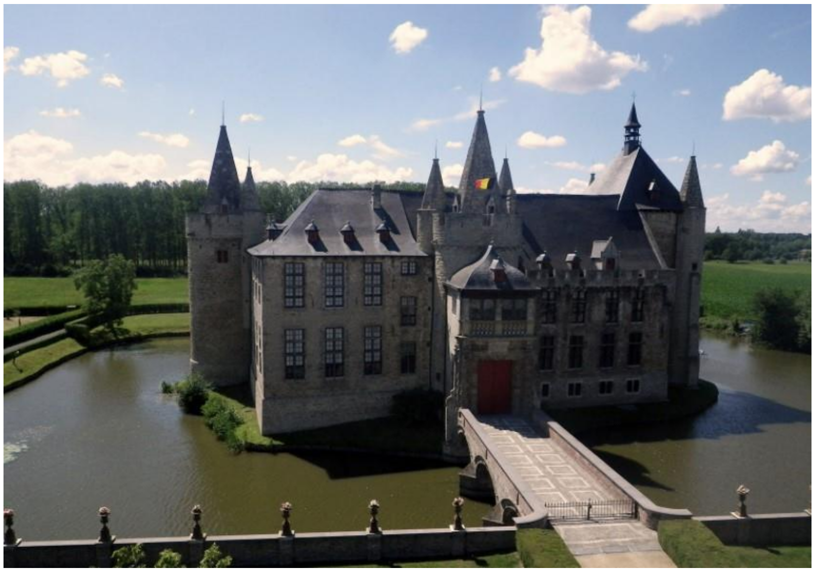
Cortewalle Castle is a moated castle in Beveren in East Flanders, Belgium. The castle dates back to the 15th century and is one of the oldest in the Waasland. It is built of white sandstone, in Flemish Renaissance style. Until the 17th century it was in the possession successively in the house of Triest.

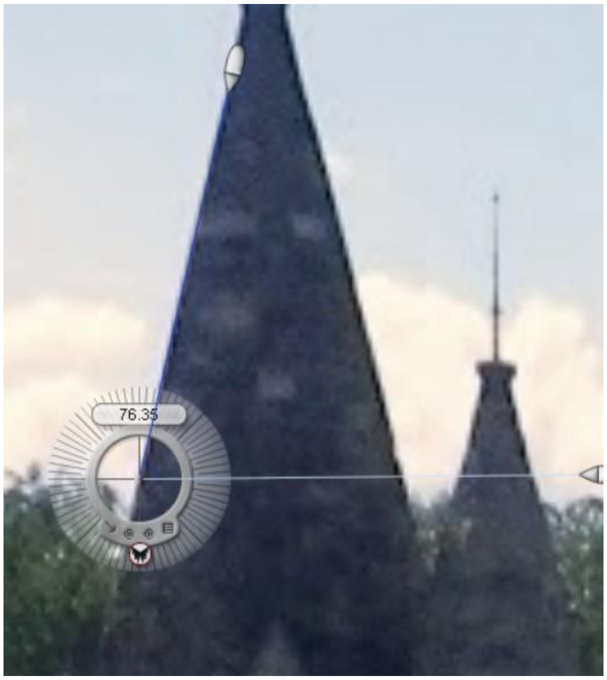


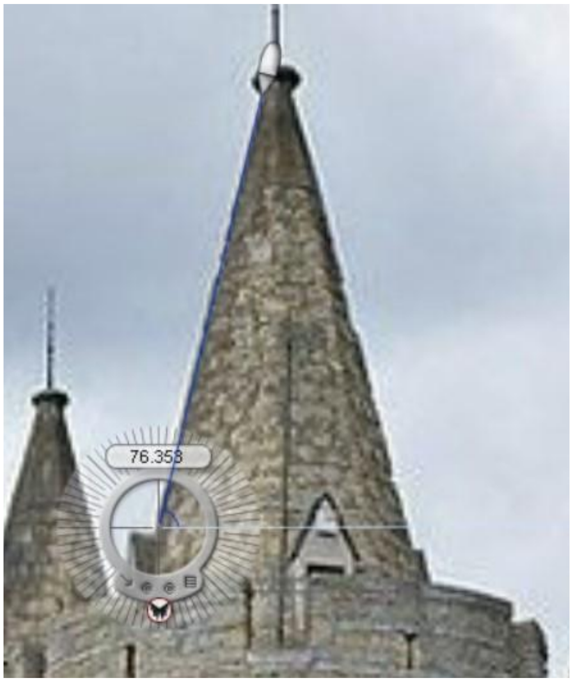


Laarne Castle - East Flanders

Laarne Castle is a Belgian moated castle in Laarne, East-Flanders, near Ghent. Established in the 11th or 12th century to guard the approaches to Ghent from the sea, it was comprehensively renovated in the 17th century. Since 1953 the castle belongs to the Royal Association of Historic Residences and Gardens of Belgium, to whom it was given by the last private owner. It is a protected national monument and is used as a museum.

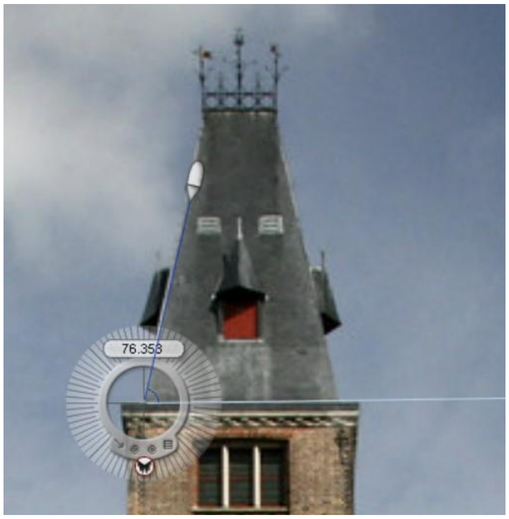






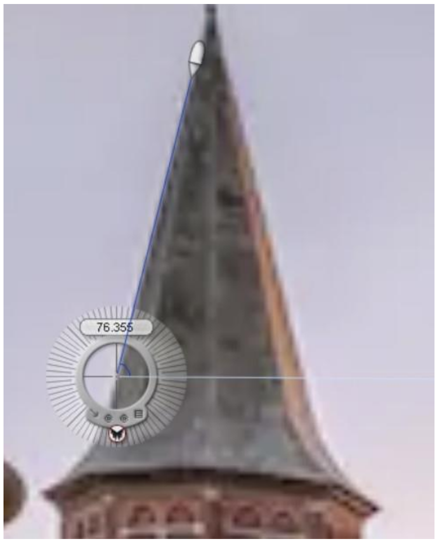
Loppem Castle - Zedelgem

Loppem Castle is a mansion situated in Loppem in the municipality of Zedelgem, Belgium. The castle was built between 1859 and 1862 for Baron Charles van Caloen and his family. The castle is now owned by the Jean van Caloen Foundation and has been open to the public since 1975. Note the extensive antennas and Antiquitech.



Tieghem de Ten Berghe Castle - Limburg

Tieghem de Ten Berghe Castle is a castle in Oud-Rekem in the commune of Lanaken, Limburg, Belgium. The present castle, on the site of a medieval predecessor, was constructed by the noble family of d'Aspremont Lynden, Counts of Rekem, in the early 17th century, in the style of the Maasland Renaissance.



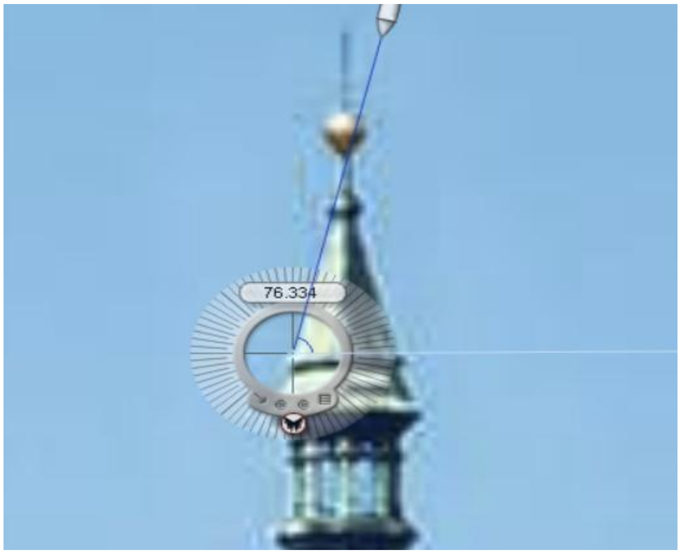
Czech Republic

Bouzov Castle

Bouzov Castle is an early 14th-century fortress which was first mentioned in 1317. It was built on a hill near the town of Bouzov, in Moravia, Czech Republic. Its purpose was to watch over the trade route from Olomouc to Lostice.

Prague Castle

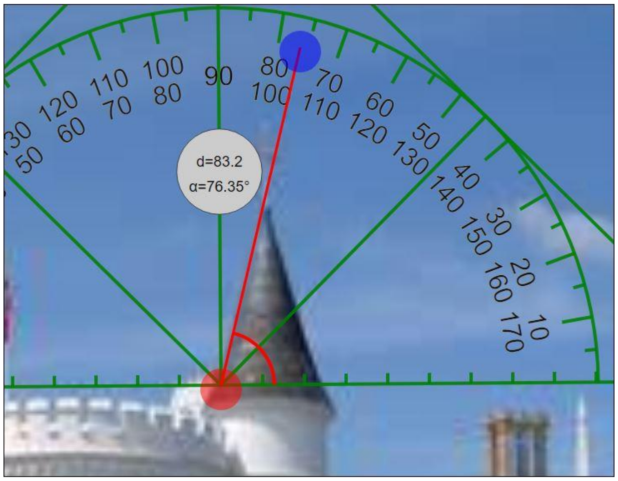
Prague Castle is a castle complex in Prague, Czech Republic, built in the 9th century. It is the official office of the President of the Czech Republic. The castle was a seat of power for kings of Bohemia, Holy Roman emperors, and presidents of Czechoslovakia. According to the Guinness Book of Records, Prague Castle is the largest ancient castle in the world.



England

Strawberry Hill House - London

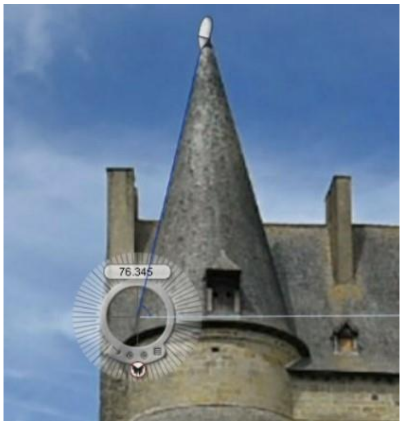
Strawberry Hill House is a Gothic Revival villa that was built in Twickenham, London by Horace Walpole from 1749 onward. Walpole rebuilt the existing house in stages starting in 1749, 1760, 1772 and 1776. These projects added Gothic features such as towers and battlements outside and elaborate decoration.



France

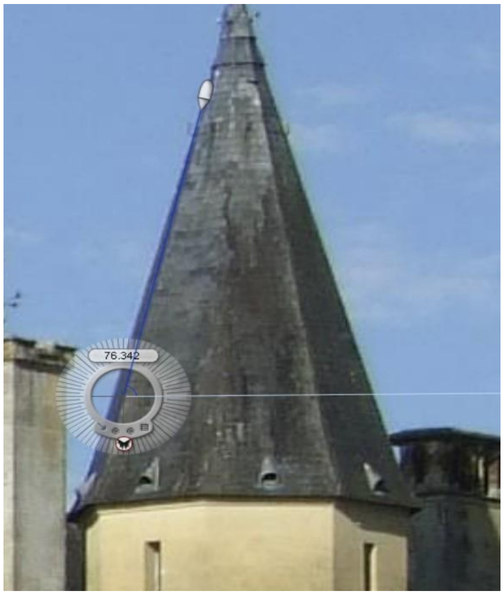
Chateau de Vitre

The Chateau de Vitre is a medieval castle in the town of Vitre, France. The first castle in Vitre was built of wood on a feudal motte around the year 1000 on the Sainte-Croix hill. The first stone castle was built at the end of the 11th century. During the first half of the 13th century, baron Andre III rebuilt it in its present triangular form, following the contours of the rocks, surrounded with dry moats.



Prye Castle

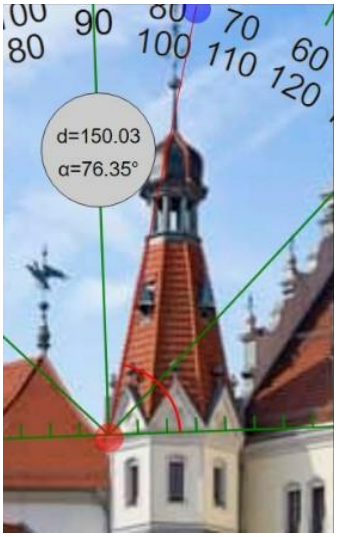
Once owned by the Princess of Poland, the history of Prye Castle dates back to the 10th century. Prye Castle has been owned by the current family since the end of the 18th century.



Germany

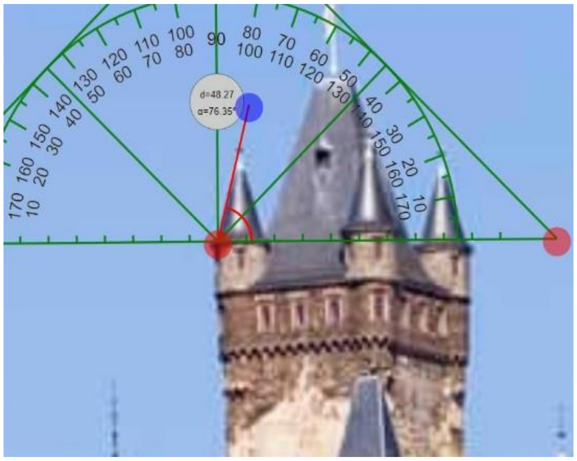
Boitzenburg Castle

Boitzenburg Castle was the ancestral home of the Von Arnim family for centuries and is one of the largest castles in the Uckermark region of Germany. The castle underwent few changes in ownership and during the Thirty Years' War, it was destroyed and reconstructed and withstood major changes. Today, it is open to the public and is a popular tourist site.



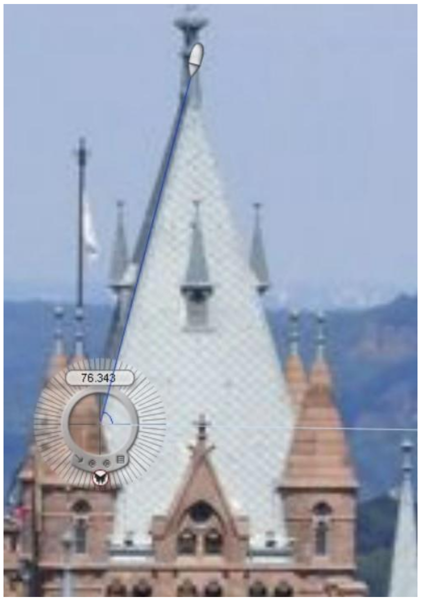
Cochem Castle - Reichsburg

Cochem Castle was built in the 11th century. In the 17th century, the town of Cochem was completely destroyed by the French while the castle was set on fire and blown up. The castle remained in ruins until the 19th century when a Berlin businessman, Mr. Louis Ravene bought the ruins and began rebuilding the castle. Now, the castle is open to the public as a popular tourist site owned by the town of Cochem.



Drachenburg Castle

Drachenburg Castle is a private villa styled as a palace and constructed in the late 19th century. It was completed in only two years (1882–84) on the Drachenfels hill in Königswinter, south of the city of Bonn. Baron Stephan von Sarter, a broker and banker, planned to live there, but never did. The villa is owned by the State Foundation of North Rhine-Westphalia.



Eltz Castle - Wierschem

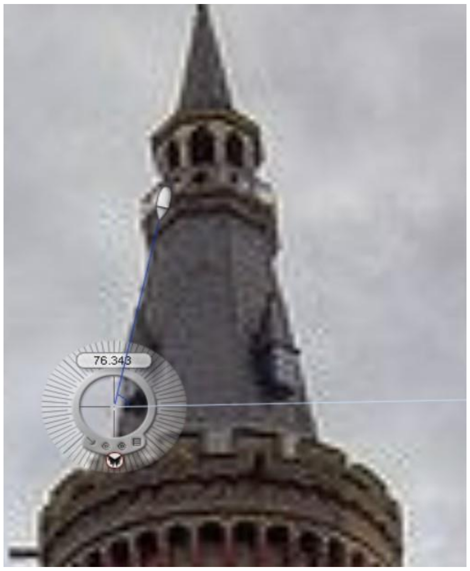
Eltz Castle is a medieval castle nestled in the hills above the Moselle River between Koblenz and Trier, Germany. It is still owned by a branch of the Eltz family that lived there in the 12th century. The oldest part of the castle was begun in the 9th century as a simple manor with an earthen palisade. By 1157 the fortress was an important part of the Holy Roman Empire under Frederick Barbarossa.

Konigsberg Castle

Konigsberg Castle was a castle in Konigsberg, Germany (since 1946 Kaliningrad, Russia), and was one of the landmarks of the East Prussian capital Konigsberg. The fortress castle was the residence of the Grandmasters of the Teutonic Order and later the residence for Prussian rulers. Following the bombing of Konigsberg by the Allies in the Second World War in 1944, the castle completely burnt down. However, the thick walls were able to withstand both the aerial bombing and Soviet artillery, as well as urban fighting in April 1945, allowing the ruins of the castle to remain standing.

Moyland Castle - North Rhine - Westphalia

Moyland Castle is one of the most important buildings in North Rhine-Westphalia. Moyland castle was built around the 13th century originally as a fortified farm. Over the years, the castle underwent major changes and evolution and survived World War II unscathed.

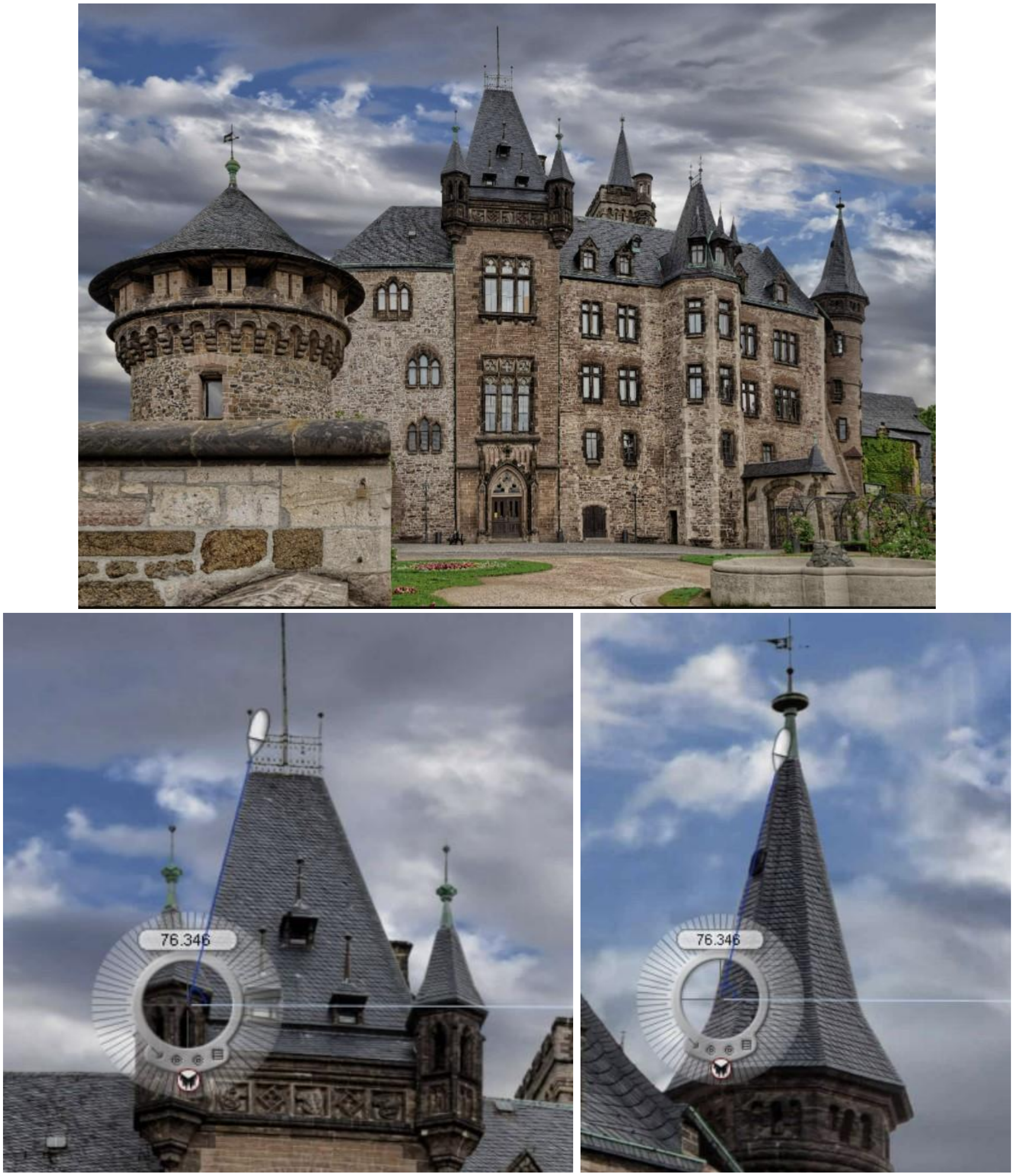


Neuschwanstein Castle

Neuschwanstein Castle is a 19th-century castle above the village of Hohenschwangau in southwest Bavaria, Germany. The palace was commissioned by King Ludwig II of Bavaria as a retreat in honor of composer Richard Wagner.

Wernigerode Castle

Wernigerode Castle is located in the Harz mountains above the town of Wernigerode in Saxony-Anhalt, Germany. The present-day building, finished in the late 19th century, is similar in style to Schloss Neuschwanstein, though its foundations are much older. It is open to the public and one of the most frequently visited in Saxony-Anhalt. Note the Antiquitech.



Hungary

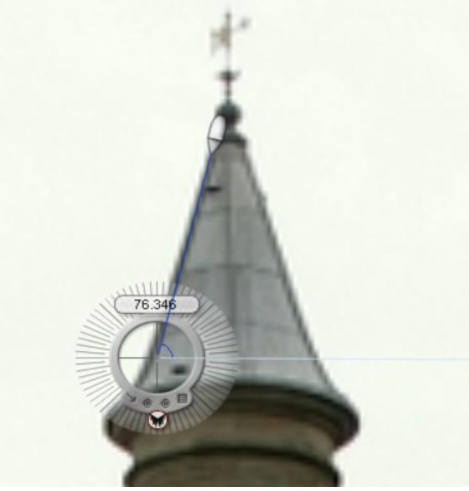
Vajdahunyad Castle - Budapest

Vajdahunyad Castle is a castle in the City Park of Budapest, Hungary. It is a copy of Hunyad Castle, known as Corvin Castle, in Hunedoara, Romania. It was built in 1896 as part of the Millennial Exhibition. As the castle contains parts of buildings from various time periods, it displays different architectural styles. Today, it houses the Museum of Hungarian Agriculture, the biggest agricultural museum in Europe.

Ireland

Stormont Castle - East Belfast

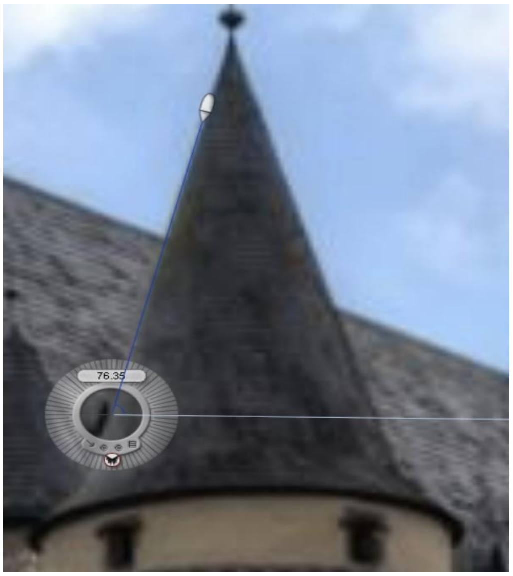
Stormont Castle is a manor house on the Stormont Estate in east Belfast which is home to the Northern Ireland Executive and the Executive Office. The building and 235 acres of adjoining land was bought by the newly established Government of Northern Ireland for £15,000 in 1921. Between 1921 and 1972, it served as the official residence of the Prime Minister of Northern Ireland.



Luxembourg

Vianden Castle

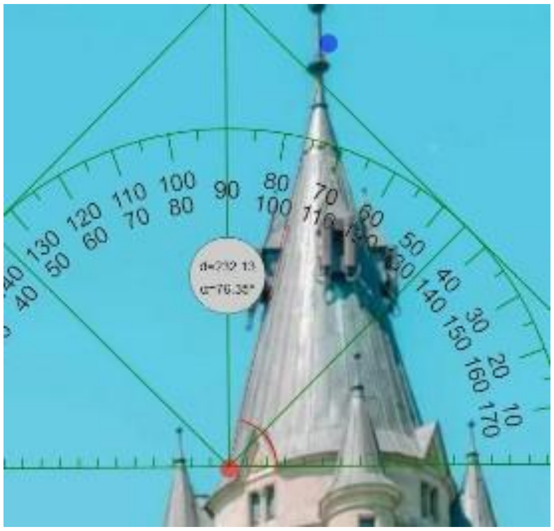
Vianden Castle, located in Vianden in the north of Luxembourg, is one of the largest fortified castles west of the Rhine. With origins dating from the 10th century, the castle was built from the 11th to 14th centuries. A Renaissance mansion was added in the 17th century but thereafter the castle was allowed to fall into ruins. It has recently been fully restored and is open to visitors.



Poland

Moszna Castle

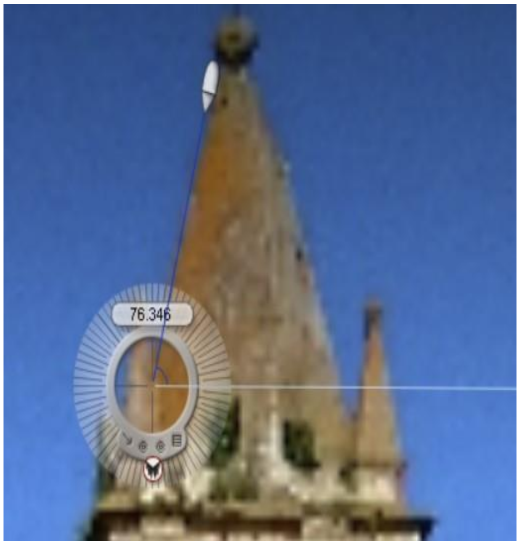
The Moszna Castle is an historic castle and residence located in a small village of Moszna, in southwestern Poland. The castle has been often featured in the list of most beautiful castles in the world. The history of this building begins in the 17th century, although much older cellars were found in the gardens during excavations carried out at the beginning of the 20th century. Some of those could have been remnants of a presumed Templar stronghold.



Portugal

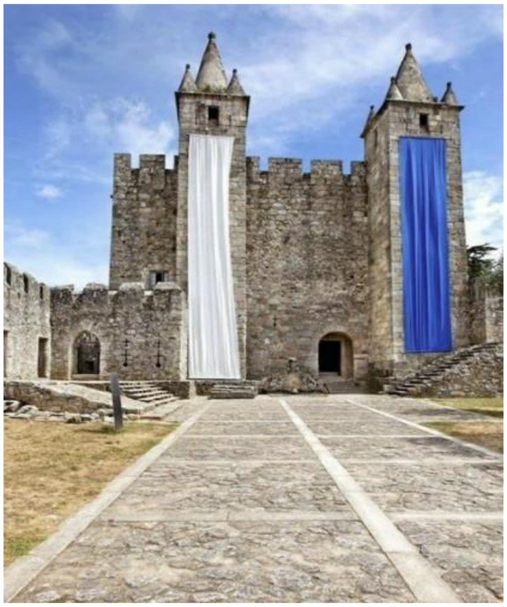
Castle of Mourao

The Castle of Mourao is a well-preserved castle in the town of Mourão, Portugal. It is classified by the Portuguese government as a Site of Public Interest.



Santa Marina De Feira Castle

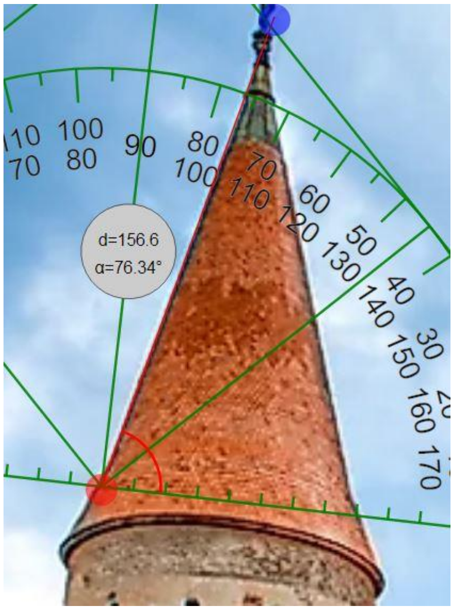
The Castle of Santa Maria da Feira is a Portuguese castle in the municipality of Santa Maria da Feira. The castle dates to the 9th century. It has been listed as a National monument since 1910.



Romania

Corvin Castle - Hunedoara

Corvin Castle is a Gothic-Renaissance castle in Hunedoara, Romania. It is one of the largest castles in Europe and was laid out in 1446. Constructed over the site of an older fortification on a rock above the smaller Zlaști River, the castle is a large and imposing structure with tall towers, bastions, an inner courtyard, diversely colored roofs, and myriads of windows and balconies adorned with stone carvings.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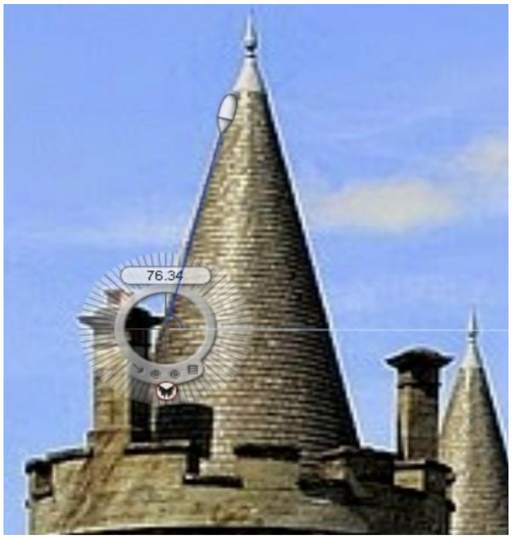
Scotland

Inveraray Castle

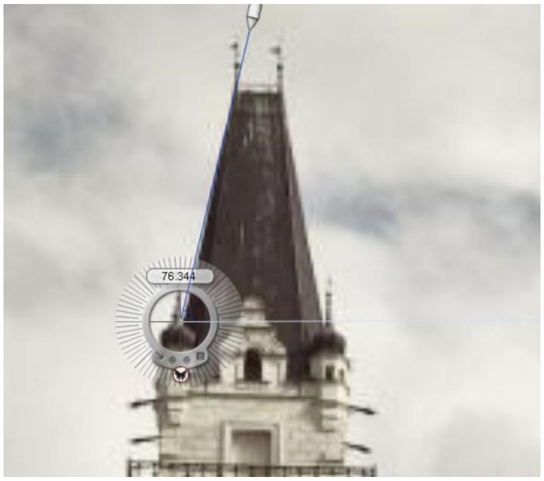
Inveraray Castle is a country house near Inveraray in the county of Argyll, in western Scotland, on the shore of Loch Fyne. The present castle was built in the Neo-Gothic style. Work on it began in 1743. This castle replaced an earlier 15th-century castle.



Slovakia

Budmerice Manor

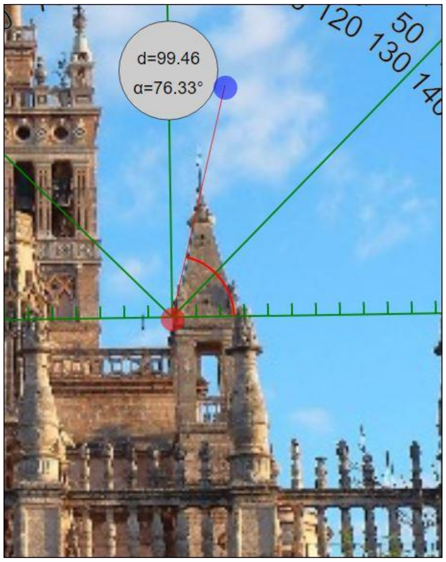
Budmerice Manor is a manor house located in the Trnava Uplands in the village of Budmerice. It was built in 1889 in the Neo-Gothic style by the Palfi family as a hunting lodge. At present, it is within the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic, and the operation of the exposition is provided by the Slovak National Museum - Red Stone Museum. It is registered in the Central List of Cultural Monuments.



Spain

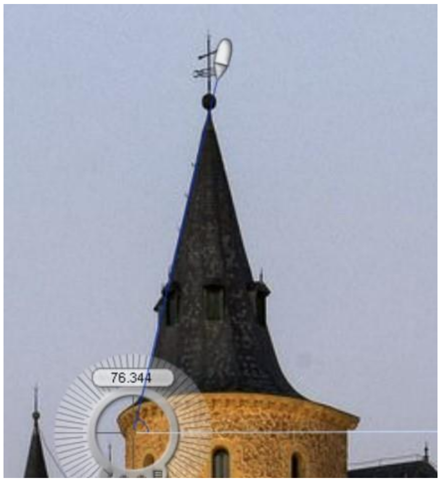
Alcazar Castle

The Alcazar of Seville is a royal palace in Seville, Spain, built for the Christian king Peter of Castile. It was built by Castilian Christians on the site of an Abbadid Muslim alcazar, or residential fortress. The fortress was destroyed after the Christian conquest of Seville in 1248.



Alcazar Segovia

The Alcazar of Segovia is a medieval castle located in the city of Segovia, Spain. The fortress is a World Heritage Site by UNESCO. It is one of the most distinctive castle-palaces in Spain by virtue of its shape – like the bow of a ship. The alcazar was originally built to serve as a fortress but has served as a royal palace, a state prison, a Royal Artillery College, and a military academy since then. It is currently used as a museum and a military archive building.



Sweden

Teleborg Castle

Teleborg Castle is beautifully situated in the northern Linnaeus University area, 4–5 km south of the city center of Vaxjo, Sweden. Despite its medieval style, the castle was built in 1900 as a wedding present from count Fredrik Bonde af Björnö to his wife Anna Koskull. Seventeen years later the couple had died, and the castle was used as a girls' school and rental accommodation. In 1964 the city of Växjö bought it and the surrounding park from the Bonde family, and today it is used mainly as an entertaining, wedding and conference venue.

Ukraine

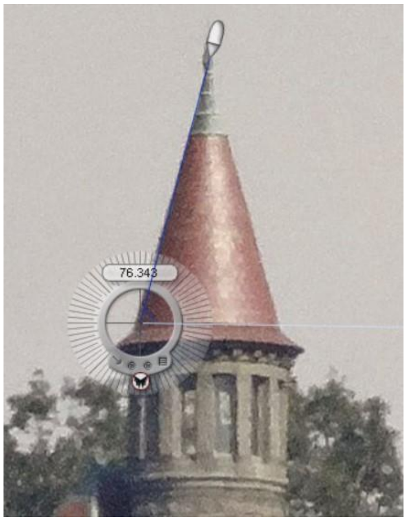
Kamianets Podilskyi Castle

Kamianets Podilskyi Castle was originally constructed in the 14th century. It was a crucial defensive bulwark in western Ukraine for centuries, repelling invaders from Cossacks to Ottoman Turks to Tatars. The castle at one time featured no less than 12 towers, though only 7 remain intact today.

United States

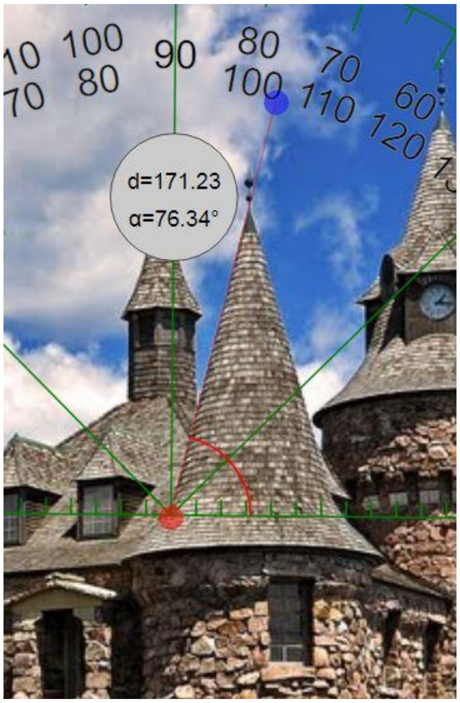
Castle Rock - Garrison, New York

Castle Rock is the estate of former Illinois Central Railroad president William H. Osborn in Garrison, New York. It sits on the hill of the same name, looking down on the Hudson River. Visible from West Point across the river, it has become one of the most recognizable man-made landmarks of the Hudson Highlands. It was built by J. Morgan Slade in 1881 as a summer residence. In 1977 it was listed on the National Register of Historic Places.



Boldt Castle - Hart Island, New York

Boldt Castle is a major landmark and tourist attraction in the Thousand Islands region of New York. In 1900, George Boldt, general manager of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City and manager of the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel in Philadelphia, launched an ambitious construction campaign to build a huge masonry structure, one of the largest private homes in the United States. The construction of Boldt Castle ceased abruptly in early 1904 after the death of Boldt's wife, Louise Kehrer Boldt. The Thousand Islands Bridge Authority acquired the castle in 1977, and now operates and maintains the facility.



Clock And Bell Towers

Clock towers are a specific type of building which house a turret clock and have one or more clock faces on the upper exterior walls. Many clock towers are freestanding structures, but they can also adjoin or be located on top of another building. Clock towers were placed near the centers of towns and were often the tallest structures there. As clock towers became more common, the designers realized that a dial on the outside of the tower would allow the townspeople to read the time whenever they wanted.

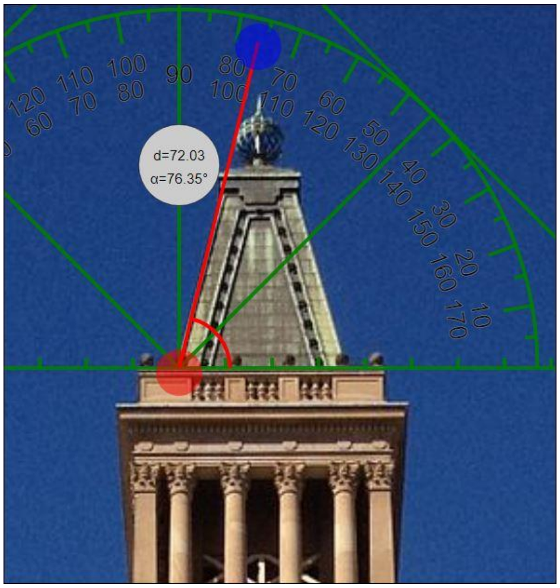
A bell tower is a tower that contains one or more bells, or that is designed to hold bells even if it has none. Such a tower commonly serves as part of a church, and will contain church bells, but there are also many secular bell towers, often part of a municipal building, an educational establishment, or a tower built specifically to house a carillon. Church bell towers often incorporate clocks, and secular towers usually do, as a public service. The term campanile is synonymous with bell tower. A bell tower may also be called a belfry. Bells are rung from a tower to enable them to be heard at a distance. They are also rung on special occasions such as a wedding, or a funeral service.

Just like the megaphones we have previously discussed, the major bell towers around the world incorporate 76.345 into their geometry given its ability to amplify and clarify sound.

Australia

City Hall Clock Tower - Brisbane

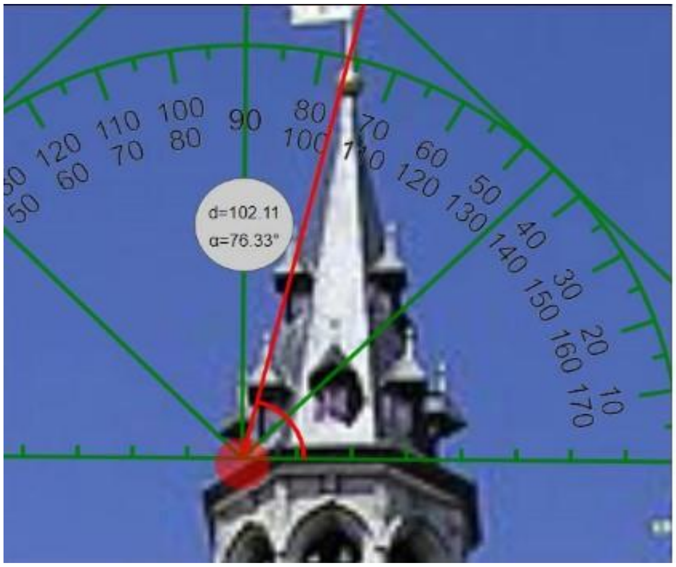
Brisbane City Hall, in Brisbane, Queensland, Australia, is the seat of the Brisbane City Council. The City Hall was once the tallest building in Brisbane and was initially occupied on January 3, 1928. The clock tower is 210 feet above ground level and is based on the design of the San Marco Bell Tower in Venice, Italy.



Belgium

Schepenhuis Belfry - Aalst

The Schepenhuis (Alderman's House) of Aalst, Belgium, is a former city hall. Dating originally from 1225, it was partially rebuilt twice as a result of fire damage, first after a 1380 war and again after a fireworks accident in 1879. The belfry tower at one corner of the building was completed in 1460, and in the next year was equipped with a carillon. The current carillon, the sixth installed since the original, has 52 bells.



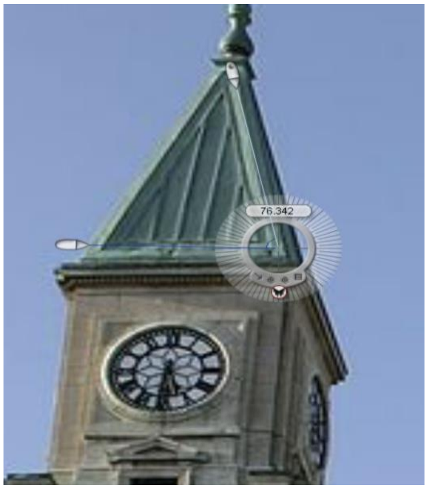
Belfry of Ghent

The 300-foot-tall Belfry of Ghent is one of three medieval towers that overlook the old city center of Ghent. Its height makes it the tallest belfry in Belgium. The Belfry of Ghent is on UNESCO's World Heritage List. Construction of the tower began in 1313 but only reached completion in 1380.

Canada

North Toronto Railway Station

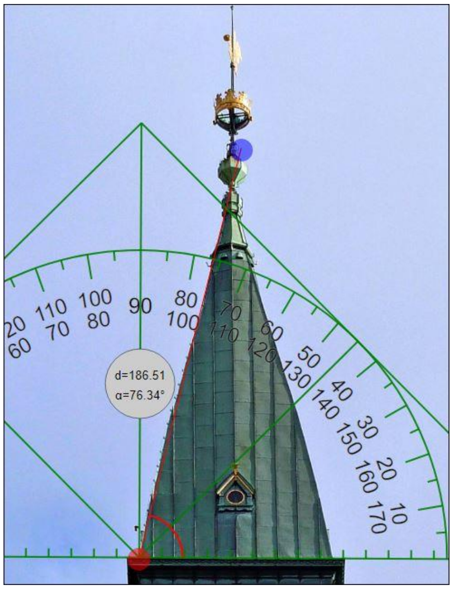
The North Toronto railway station is a former Canadian Pacific Railway station in the northwest corner of the Rosedale neighborhood of Toronto. The station consists of a 140-foot clock tower and a three-story main terminal. The tower is modeled after the Campanile di San Marco in Venice.



Denmark

Copenhagen City Hall Clock Tower

Copenhagen City Hall, inaugurated in 1905, is the headquarters of the municipal council and the Lord mayor of the Copenhagen Municipality, Denmark. The building is situated on City Hall Square in central Copenhagen. At a height of 330 feet, the tower is one of the tallest buildings in the city.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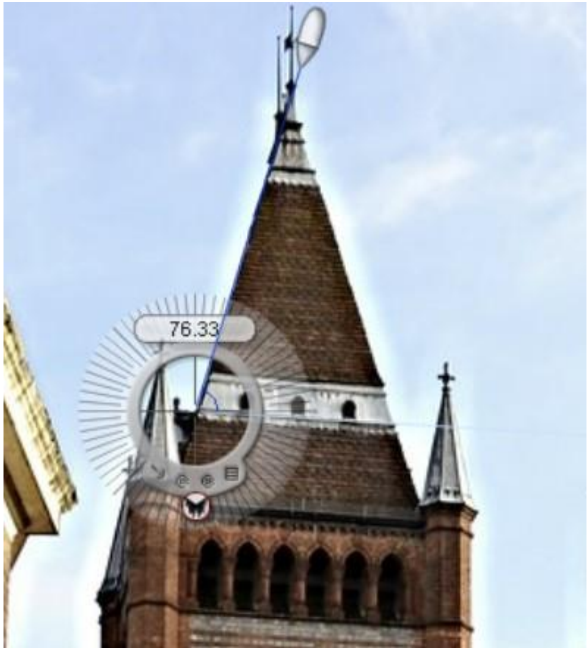
England

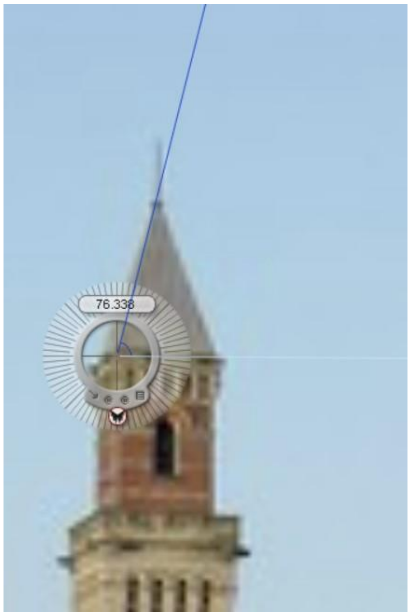
St. Laurence's Church Bell Tower - Reading

St. Laurence's Church is a former parish church in the town of Reading in the English county of Berkshire. The church dates from the Norman period but underwent major remodeling in 1196, in the 15th century and in 1867. The principal feature of the church is a three-stage tower, built in 1458.



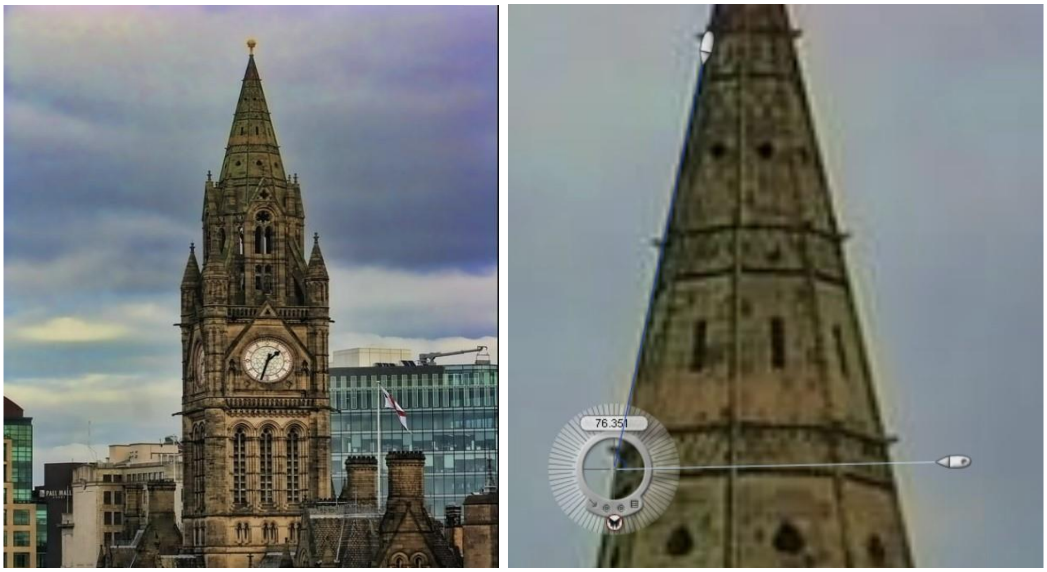
Joseph Chamberlain Memorial Clock Tower - University of Birmingham

The Joseph Chamberlain Memorial Clock Tower, or 'Old Joe', is a clock tower and campanile located in Chancellor's court at the University of Birmingham, England. It is the tallest free-standing clock tower in the world. A prominent landmark in Birmingham, the tower can be seen for miles around the campus. The original design for Old Joe is based upon San Marco Bell Tower in Venice.



Manchester City Hall Clock Tower

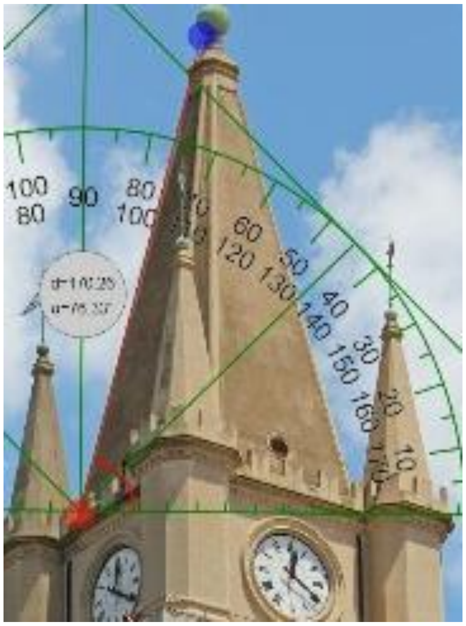
Completed in 1877, Manchester Town Hall is a Victorian, Neo-Gothic municipal building in Manchester, England. It is the ceremonial headquarters of Manchester City Council and houses a number of local government departments. The 280 feet tall bell tower is the sixth tallest building in Manchester. The clock bell first rang on New Year's Day 1879, but cracked, was replaced in 1882, and then recast with all the bells in 1937.



Italy

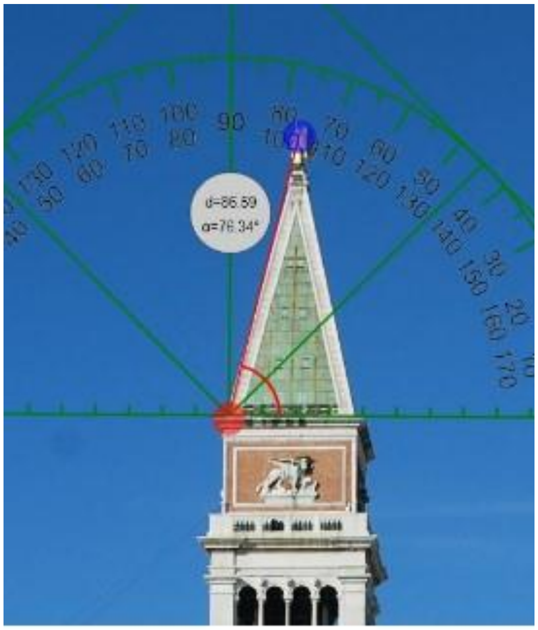
Clock and Bell Tower - Messina

The astronomical clock of Messina is an astronomical clock constructed in 1933. It is built into the campanile of Messina Cathedral. The clock's displays appear in several different levels of the campanile, on the sides facing the square and the cathedral.


100
80
90
80
100
60
120
50
130
40
140
30
150
20
160
10
170

San Marco Bell Tower - Venice

The San Marco Bell Tower is the bell tower of St Mark's Basilica in Venice, Italy. The current campanile is a reconstruction completed in 1912, the historical tower having collapsed in 1902. At 323 ft in height, it is the tallest structure in Venice. The campanile was initially intended as a watchtower to sight approaching ships and protect the entry to the city. The San Marco Bell Tower served as the model for numerous other bell towers around the world.



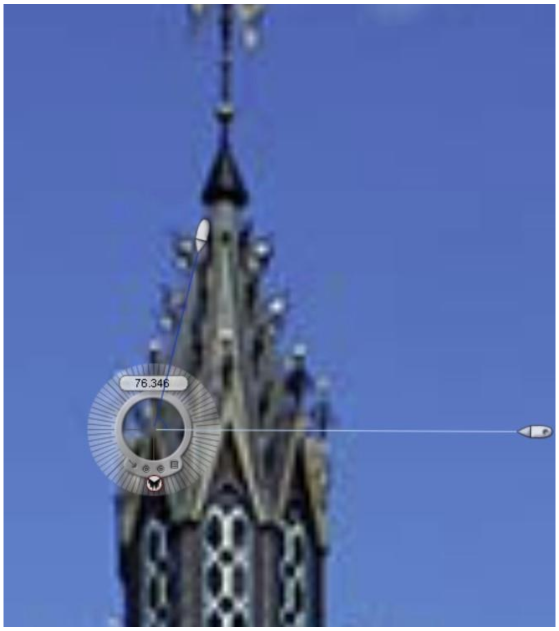
San Giovanni Evangelista Church Jerusalem Bell Tower - Ravenna

Jerusalem Tower is a mosaic artwork created by the students of the Professional Training Center of Ravenna on a project by Enzo Pezzi (professor at the center) in 2003. A short distance from the Jerusalem Tower is the oldest church of Ravenna, San Giovanni Evangelista (St. John the Apostle).

New Zealand

Victoria Clock Tower - Christchurch

The Victoria Clock Tower is a heritage-registered clock tower located in Christchurch, New Zealand. Designed by Benjamin Mountfort, it is registered as a "Historic Place – Category I" by the New Zealand Historic Places Trust. The iron tower and clock were constructed in 1860.



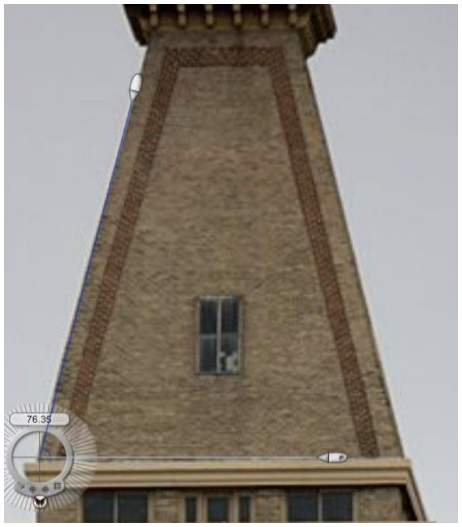
United States

Sather Tower - University of California, Berkeley

Sather Tower is a bell tower on the campus of the University of California, Berkeley, and was modeled on the Campanile di San Marco in Venice. At 307 feet tall, it is the third-tallest bell-and-clock-tower in the world. Its current 61-bell carillon, built around a nucleus of 12 bells, can be heard for many miles and supports an extensive program of education in campanology.

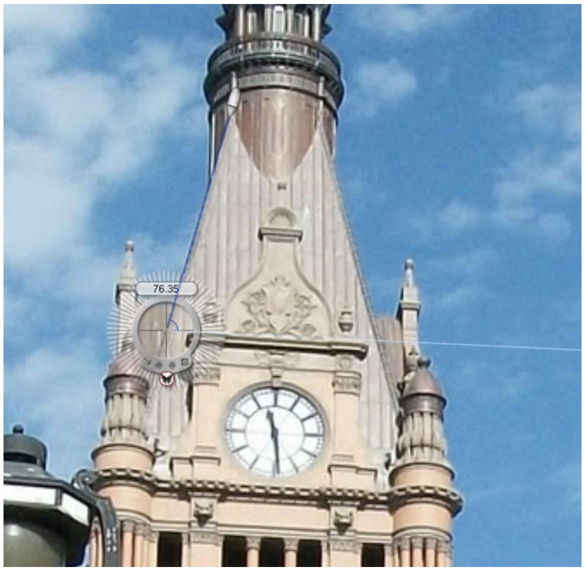
Daniels and Fisher Tower - Denver

The Daniels & Fisher Tower is a distinctive historic landmark located in Denver, Colorado. Built as part of the Daniels & Fisher department store in 1910, it was the tallest building between the Mississippi River and the state of California at the time of construction, at a height of 325 feet. A 2½ ton bell occupies the top two floors of the building, above the observation deck. The tower was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on December 3, 1969.



Milwaukee City Clock Tower

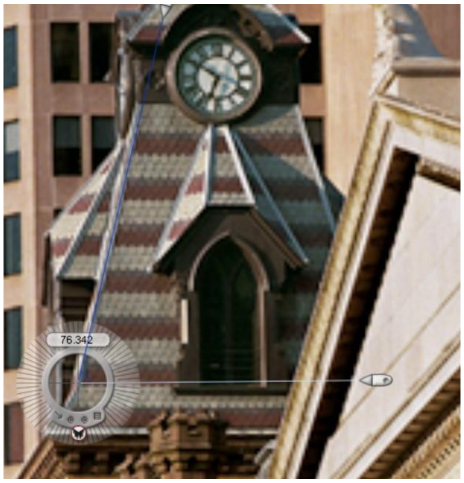
The Milwaukee City Hall was finished in 1895 and was Milwaukee's tallest building until 1973. In 1973 it was listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The clock tower is 350 feet tall, with its clock faces flanked by four "beer stein" turrets and topped by a copper-clad spire.



City Hall and County Courthouse - New Haven, Connecticut

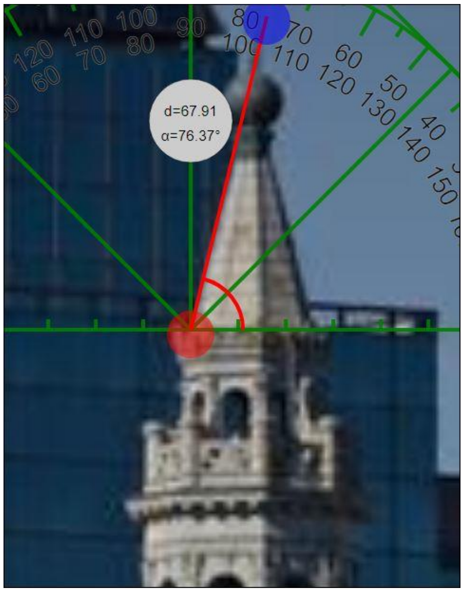
New Haven's city hall was built in 1862, on Church Street facing the New Haven Green. It was an important early example of High Victorian Gothic style architecture, designed by prominent local architect Henry Austin, and in 1873 it was joined by the matching New Haven County Courthouse. The buildings were added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1975.

Note the horizontal red and white stripes on the building. This is indicative of a possible prior use as a power plant, as will be discussed later.



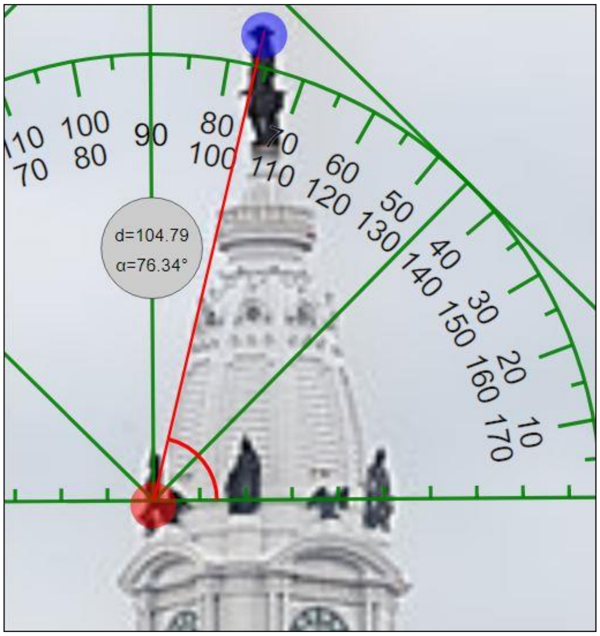
Campanile Clock Tower - Springfield, MA

Nestled between City Hall and Symphony Hall sits the historic Springfield Campanile Clock Tower. Once a tourist attraction, the Campanile has been closed to the public for decades and is in need of major repairs.



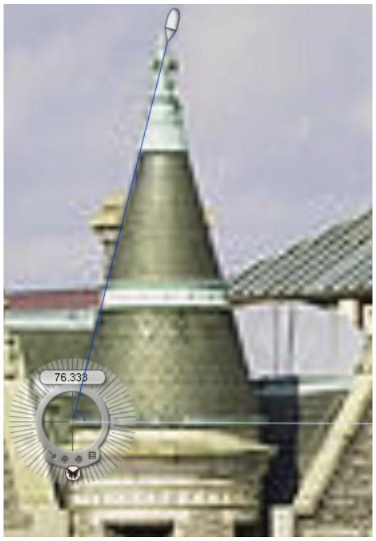
Philadelphia City Hall Building and Clock Tower

Philadelphia City Hall serves as the seat of the municipal government of the City of Philadelphia, housing the chambers of the Philadelphia City Council and the offices of the Mayor. Built of brick, white marble, and limestone, Philadelphia City Hall is the world’s largest free standing masonry building.



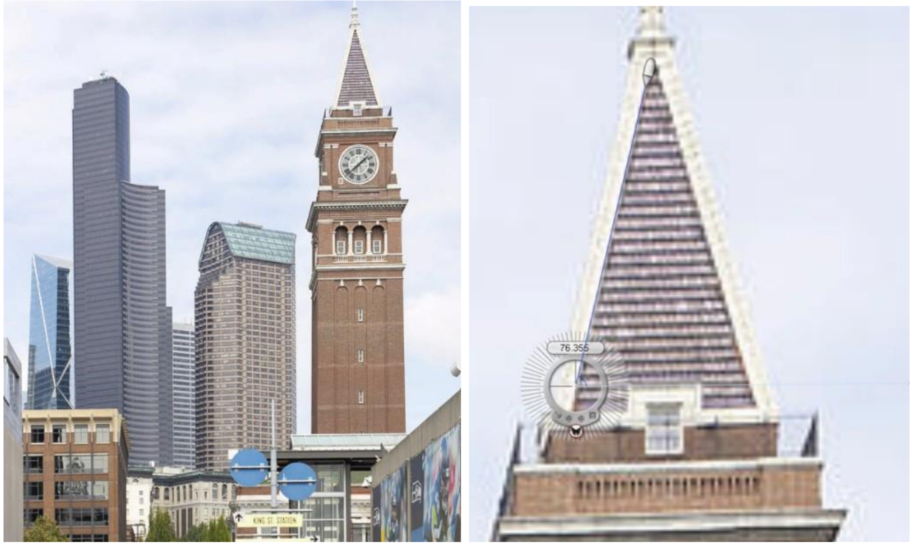
Old City Hall - Richmond

Old City Hall is the former city hall of Richmond, Virginia. It served as City Hall from its completion in 1894 through the 1970s. The building occupies its own city block in downtown Richmond. The Old City Hall was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on October 1, 1969 and was designated a U.S. National Historic Landmark in 1971.



King Street Station Clock Tower - Seattle

Built in 1906, the King Street Station clock tower dwarfed the rest of Seattle for eight years. The design was based on Venice's San Marco Bell Tower.


KING ST. STATION
76.355

Mystery School Architecture

One of the best ways to memorialize sacred geometric knowledge is in architecture. In so doing, architecture is able to transcend time, politics, and suppression of information, waiting for someone to unlock the hidden secrets.

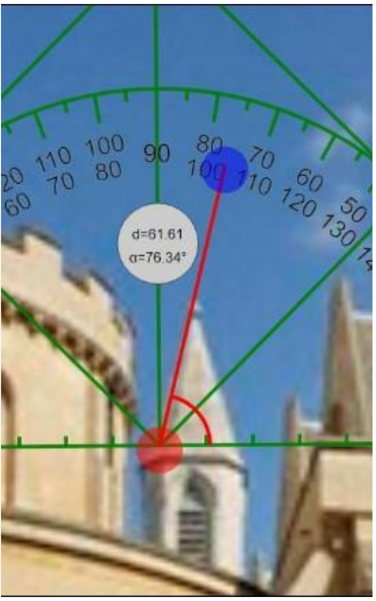
In this chapter we will explore examples of this geometry in Mystery School architecture. Each of these examples incorporates 76.345.

Was this architecture meant to memorialize Sacred Geometric wisdom?

It certainly seems so.

Knights Templar Church - London

The Temple Church in the City of London was built by the Knights Templar as their English headquarters. It was consecrated on February 10, 1185, by Patriarch Heraclius of Jerusalem. During the reign of King John (1199–1216) it served as the royal treasury. It is now jointly owned by the Inner Temple and Middle Temple Inns of Court, bases of the English legal profession. It is famous for being a round church, a common design feature for Knights Templar churches, and for its 13th- and 14th-century stone effigies. It was heavily damaged by German bombing during World War II and has since been greatly restored and rebuilt.



Guildhall - London

Guildhall is a municipal building in the Moorgate area of the City of London, England. The building has been used as a town hall for several hundred years and is still the ceremonial and administrative center of the City of London and its Corporation. During the Roman period, the Guildhall was the site of an amphitheater, the largest in Britannia. The siting of the Saxon Guildhall here was probably due to the amphitheater's remains.

Rosslyn Chapel

Rosslyn Chapel achieved international notoriety from the publication of Dan Brown's 2003 best-selling book "The DaVinci Code" and the subsequent movie of the same name released in 2006.

Dedicated in 1450 as the Collegiate Chapel of St. Matthew, William St. Clair founded the chapel for his family. Rosslyn’s extraordinary architecture and carvings have inspired generations and meant its fame has endured over the centuries.

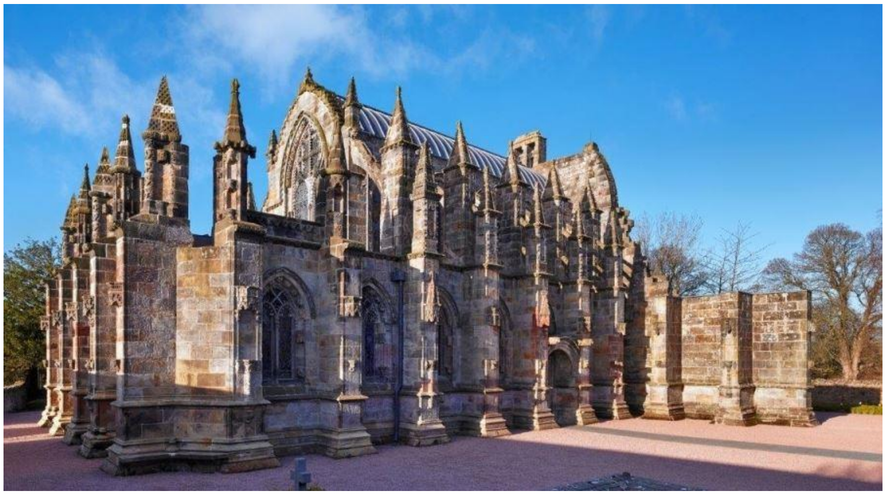
In 1571 as part of the Reformation, the Chapel’s provost and prebendaries were forced to resign and in 1592 Oliver St. Clair was ordered to destroy the altars of Rosslyn, it being described as a ‘house and monument of idolatrie’. After the altars were destroyed, the Chapel ceased to be used as a house of prayer and subsequently fell into disrepair.

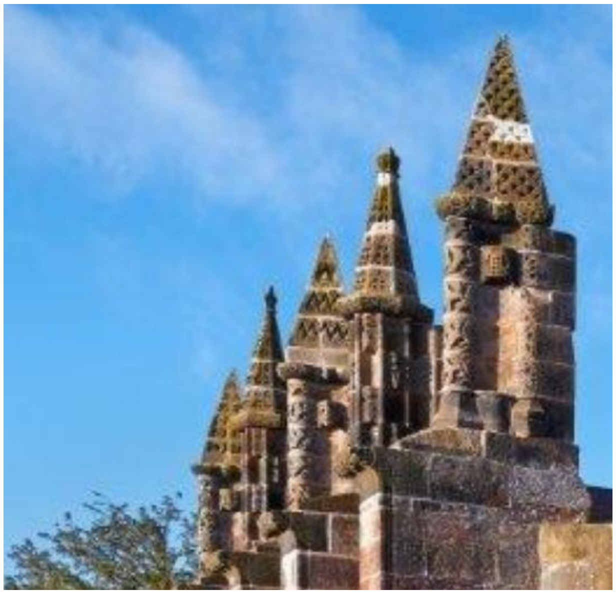
In 1630, Sir William Sinclair of Rosslyn was granted the charter from the Masons of Scotland. This confirmed the St. Clair's as traditional Grand Masters of the Masons of Scotland.

Sacred Geometry in the Dimensions of Rosslyn Chapel

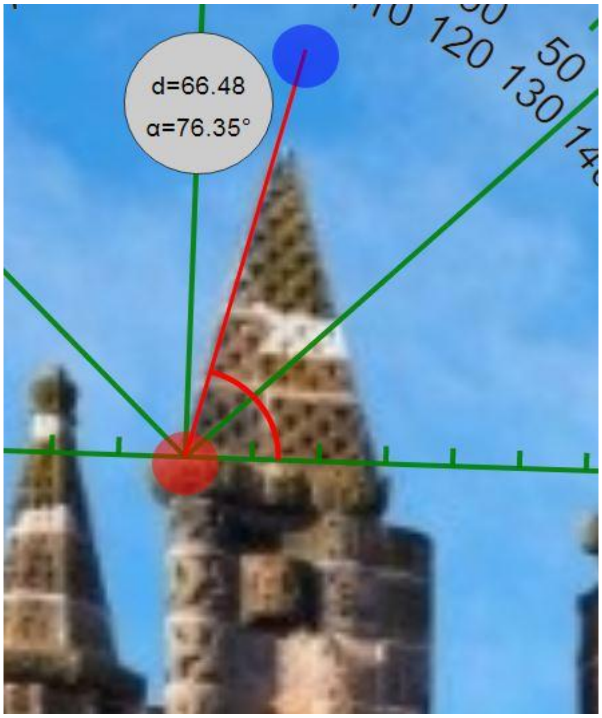
In his book *"Interference Theory - A Grand Scientific Musical Theory"*, author Richard Merrick demonstrates the dimensions of Rosslyn Chapel were designed to precisely incorporate the Golden Ratio into the interior dimensions as a way to clarify and amplify sound. Given this level of sacred geometric knowledge, it is not surprising that we find 76.345 in use at Rosslyn Chapel as well.

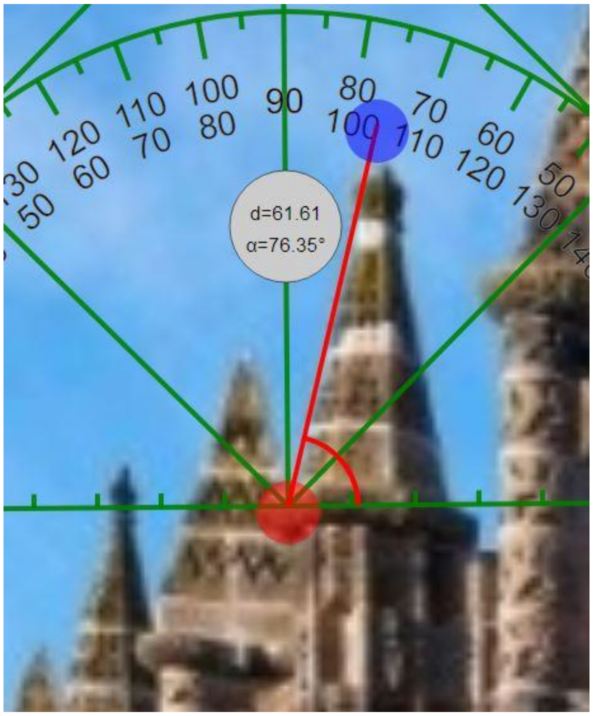
There are two rows of spires that run the length of the chapel, as well as a row that runs along the end of the chapel.

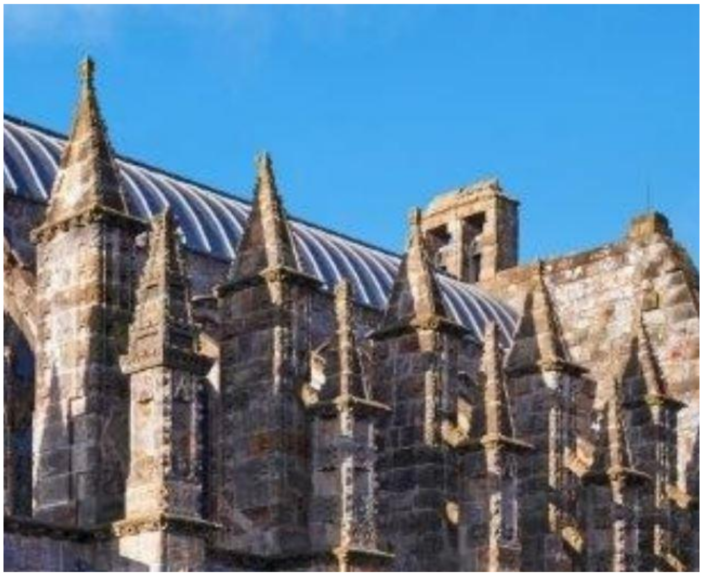




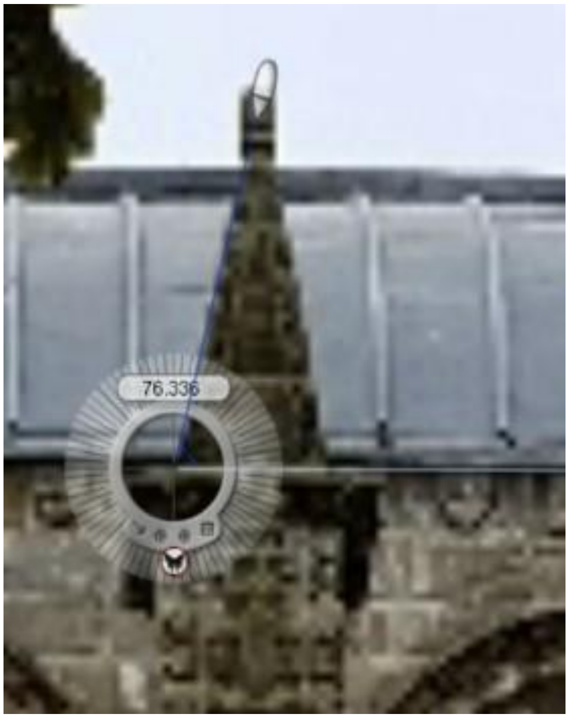
In this closeup view the spires on the end wall can now be clearly seen. The spires alternate between a triangular pyramid shape and a six-sided pyramid, all incorporating 76.345.

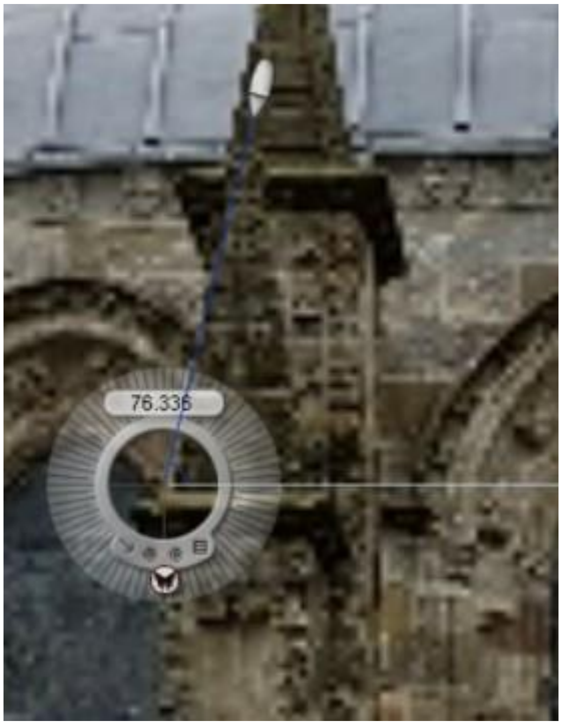

d=66.48
α=76.35°
120
130
50

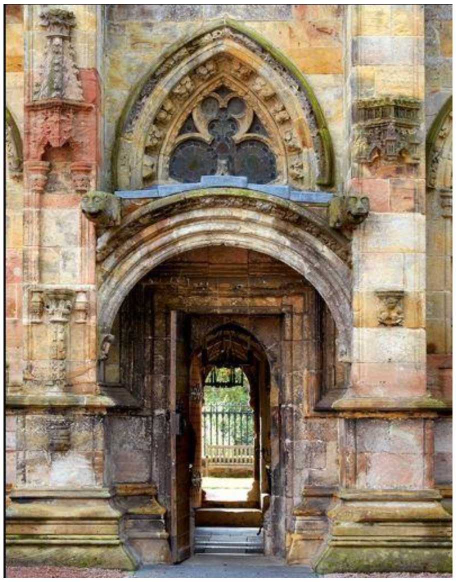

d=61.61
α=76.35°
130 120 110 100 90 80 70 60 50
50 60 70 80 100 110 120 130



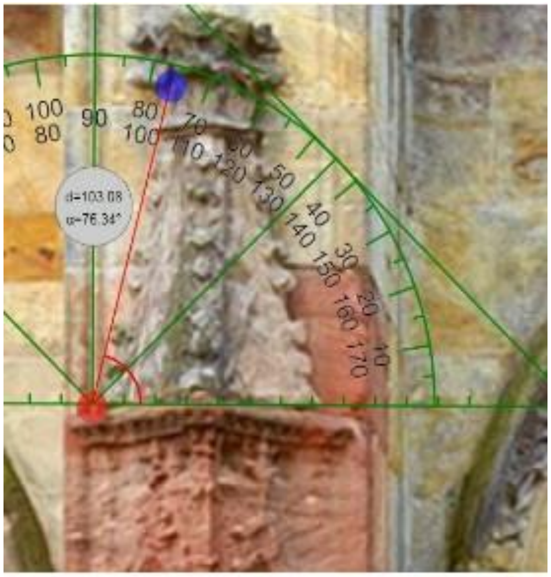
The photograph above of the side wall spires again shows a difference in the two rows of spires. The lower row in front contains traditional four-sided pyramidal shapes. The back row is similar to the spires seen on the back wall row of spires - essentially two-dimensional depictions. Both the upper and lower row of spires contain 76.345.







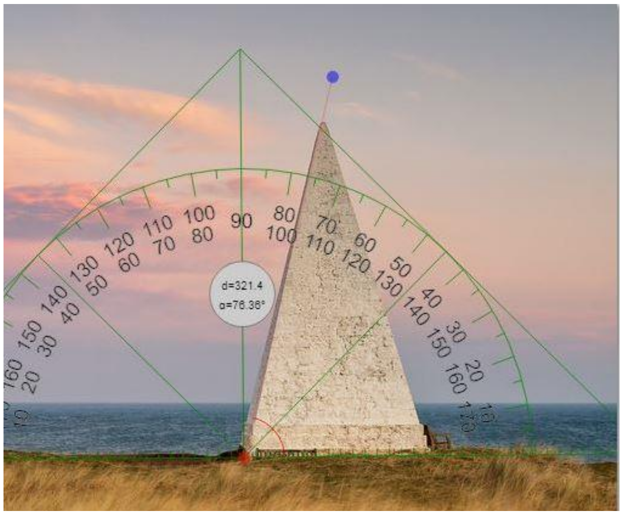
The picture above is of the side door of the chapel. Barely discernible at the top left of the photograph, directly to the left of the stained-glass window, is a pyramidal shaped object.



This closeup photograph shows that this object is also using 76.345.

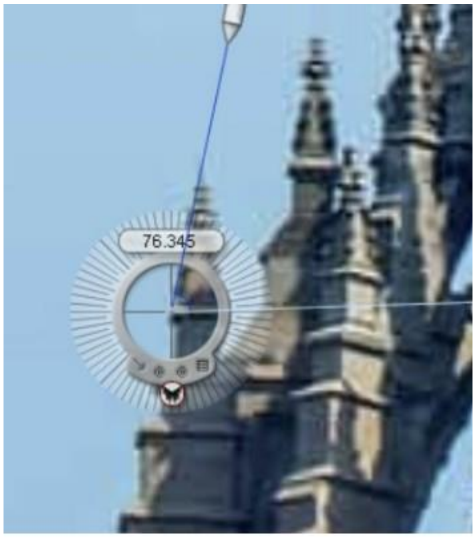
Emmanuel Head Pyramid - Lindisfarne, England

The Holy Island of Lindisfarne is a tidal island off the northeast coast of England. Holy Island has a recorded history from the 6th century AD; it was an important center of Celtic Christianity. A daymark for maritime navigation, a white brick pyramid, 35 feet high and built in 1810, stands at Emmanuel Head, the north-eastern point of Lindisfarne. It is said to be Britain's earliest purpose-built daymark.



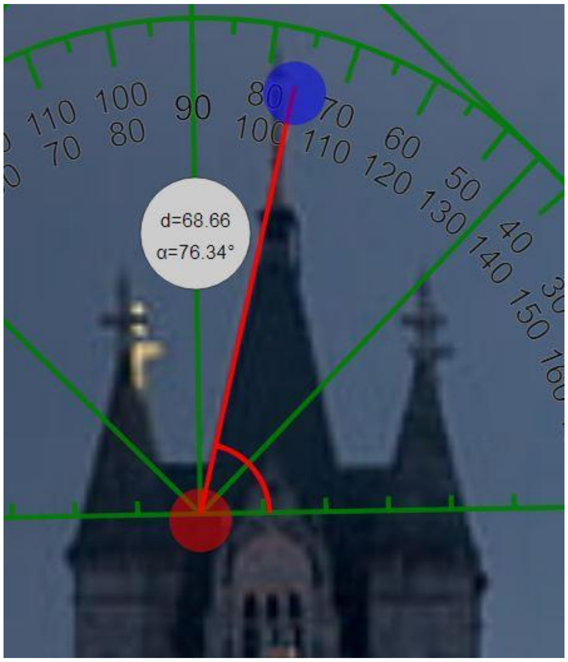
William Wallace Memorial

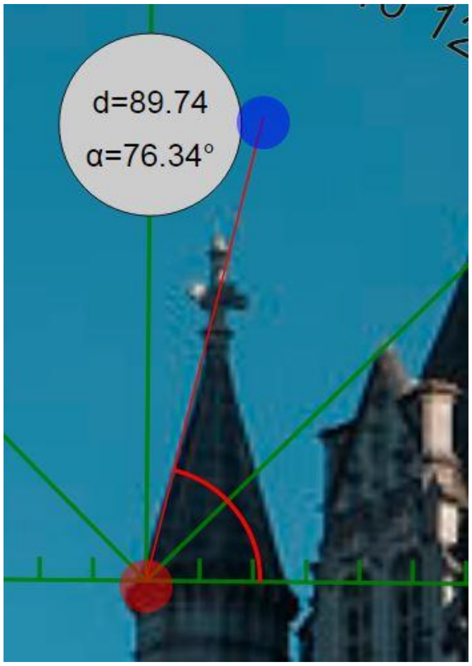
Sir William Wallace was a Scottish knight who became one of the main leaders during the First War of Scottish Independence. The National William Wallace Monument is one of Scotland’s most recognizable iconic buildings. The monument was opened in 1869 to commemorate the life of the Scottish patriot and martyr Sir William Wallace and has attracted visitors from near and far ever since.



Tower Bridge - London

Tower Bridge, one of London's most famous landmarks, is a suspension bridge on the River Thames. It has two towers, in Victorian Gothic style, that are connected with two walkways that are constructed so they can resist horizontal forces from suspended parts of the bridge. The base of each tower holds machines that lift two parts of the bridge so the bridge can allow passing of river traffic beneath it. Tower Bridge is located close to the Tower of London from which it got its name. Construction on the bridge began in 1886 and lasted until 1894.


110 100 90 80 70 60 50 40 30
70 80 100 110 120 130 140 150 160
d=68.66
α=76.34°


d=89.74
α=76.34°

Obelisks

Obelisks are tall, four-sided, narrow tapering monuments which end in a pyramid-like shape at the top. Originally, they were called tekhenu by the Ancient Egyptians. The Greeks who saw them used the Greek term *obeliskos* to describe them, and this word passed into Latin and ultimately English. Ancient obelisks are monolithic; that is, they consist of a single stone.

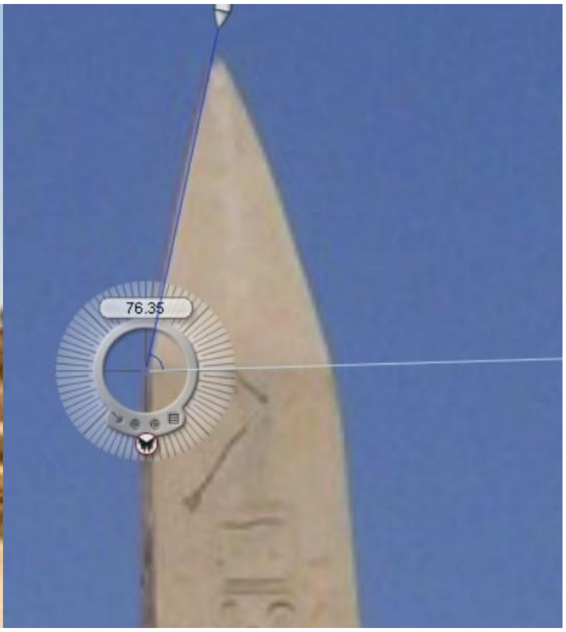
Of interest, contemporary obelisks such as the Washington Monument, do not contain 76.345 in their pyramid shaped top. This may indicate that knowledge of this technology was lost during the last few hundred years, or perhaps a weathering of the stone changed the slant angle such as what occurred in the obelisk in New York City's Central Park.

The Egyptian obelisks were always carved from single pieces of stone, usually pink granite from the distant quarries at Aswan, but exactly how they were transported hundreds of miles and then erected without block and tackle remains a mystery.

I have presented only a few examples of obelisks, as it is difficult to find easily measurable photographs due to the small size of the pyramidal tops.

Temple of Karnak Obelisks – Egypt

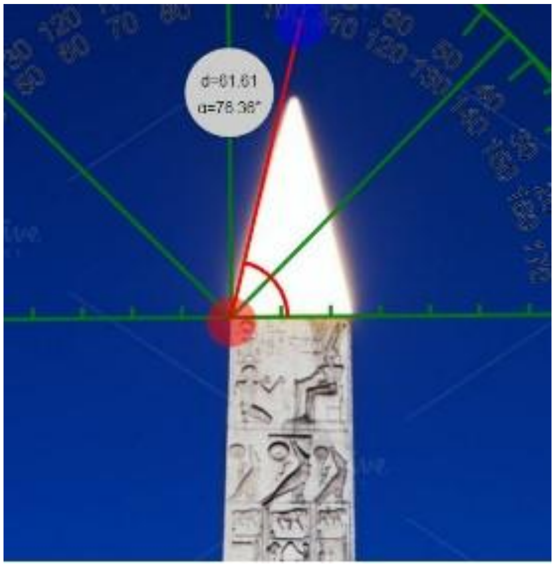
The Karnak Temple Complex comprises a vast mix of decayed temples, pylons, chapels, and other buildings near Luxor, Egypt. Construction at the complex began during the reign of Senusret I in the Middle Kingdom around 2000–1700 BCE. The complex is a vast open site and includes the Karnak Open Air Museum. It is believed to be the second most visited historical site in Egypt; only the Giza pyramid complex near Cairo receives more visits.



76.35

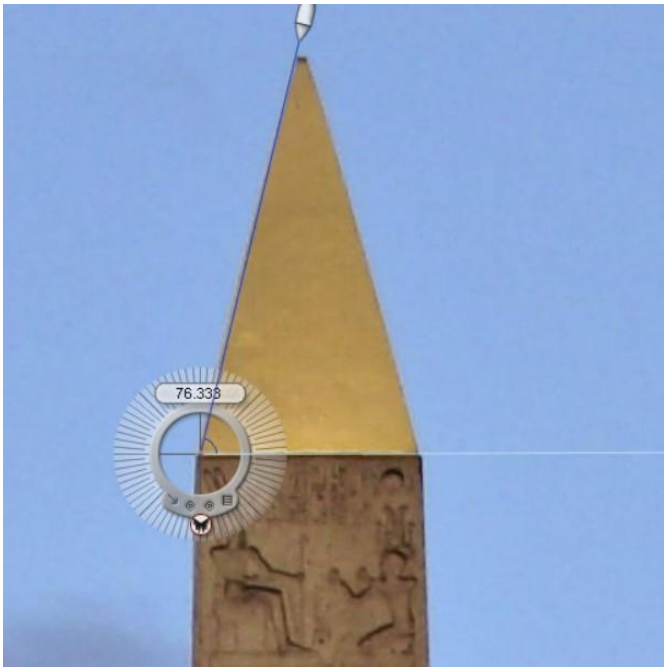
Cleopatra’s Needle - Paris, France

Cleopatra’s Needle in Paris is also known as the Luxor Obelisk and stands in the center of the Place de la Concorde in Paris, France. This obelisk was a gift from Muhammad Ali in 1833. On October 25, 1836, the Luxor Obelisk was erected by King Louis-Phillipe in the center of the Place de la Concorde.



Obelisk - Luxor, Egypt

The Luxor Obelisks are a pair of Ancient Egyptian obelisks, over 3,000 years old, carved to stand either side of the portal of the Luxor Temple in the reign of Ramesses II (c. 1250 BCE). The western obelisk, 75 feet high, was moved in the 1830s to the Place de la Concorde in Paris, France, while the eastern obelisk remains in its location in Egypt.



Schools, Colleges and Universities

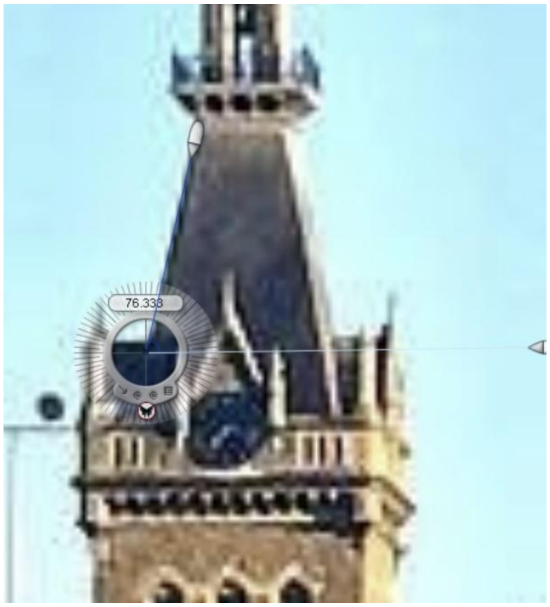
Many schools, colleges and universities have outstanding examples of 76.345 architecture. In some cases, researchers indicate these buildings predate the institutions themselves. In other cases, the 76.345 usage is in contemporary architecture. There are also numerous examples of 76.345 in college and university clock and bell towers.

Australia

Melbourne University

The University of Melbourne was established on November 4, 1852, with power to confer degrees in arts, medicine, laws and music. The foundation stone was laid on July 3, 1854. The original buildings were officially opened on October 3, 1855. Note the Antiquitech, indicating this building likely produced its own free energy.

Main Building:



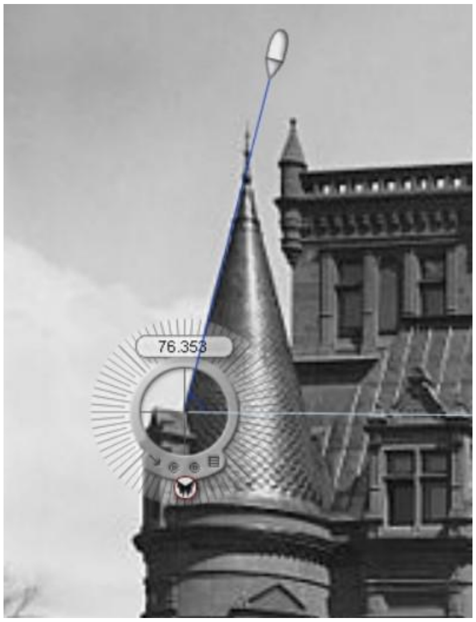
Ormond Building:

Built in 1887 as the Working Men's College, this heritage building is named after the philanthropist, politician and college founder who helped fund its construction.

Canada

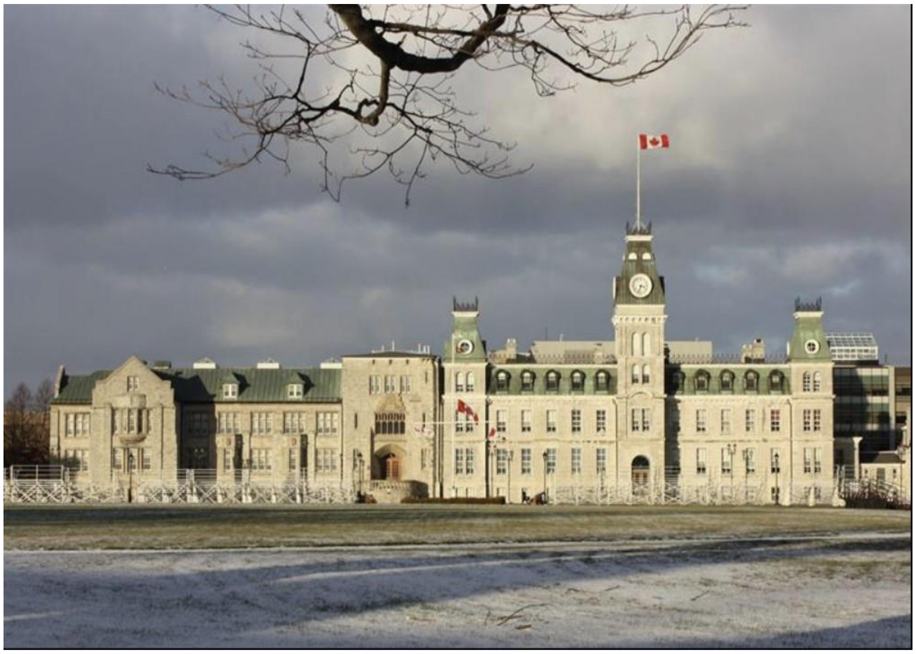
Craguie - Montreal

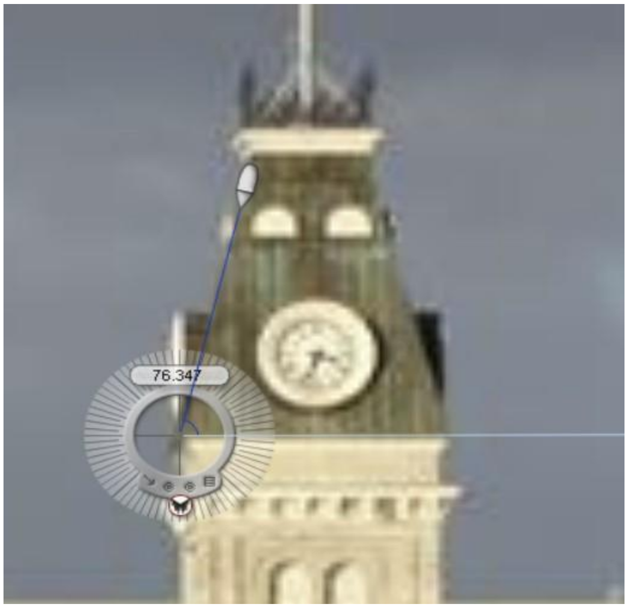
Duncan McIntyre was a Canadian businessman noted for his participation in the Canadian Pacific Railway syndicate of 1880 and as a founder of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada. The Canada Central Railway ('CPR') was owned by McIntyre who amalgamated it with the CPR and became one of the handful of officers of the newly formed CPR. In the 1880s, McIntyre commissioned architect William Thomas to design a residence for him on a ten-acre plot. Known as Craguie, the mansion was demolished in 1930. In 1947, his family donated the land to McGill University, for an area known as McIntyre Park.

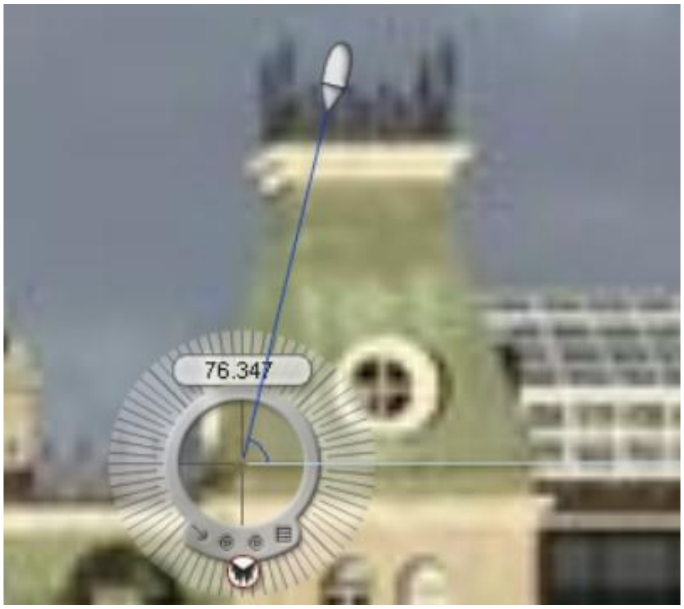


Currie Hall - Royal Military College of Canada - Kingston, Ontario

The Royal Military College of Canada is the military college of the Canadian Armed Forces and, since 1959, a degree-granting university training military officers. Currie Hall is a hall within the Currie Building, which is an annex to the Mackenzie Building at the Royal Military College of Canada in Kingston, Ontario. It was built in 1922 and is a Recognized Federal Heritage Building. Note the Antiquitech.

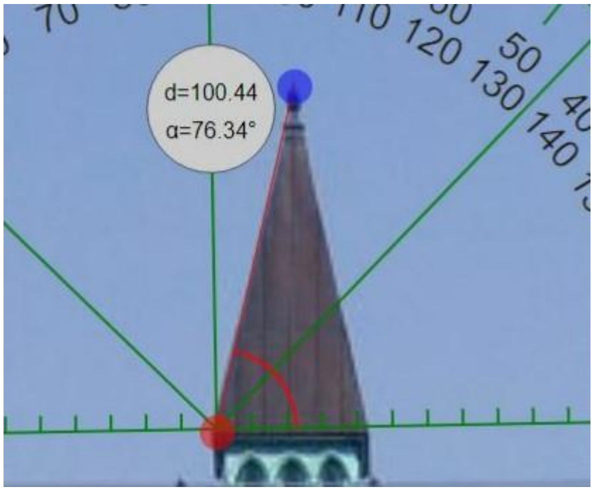






One Spadina Crescent - University of Toronto

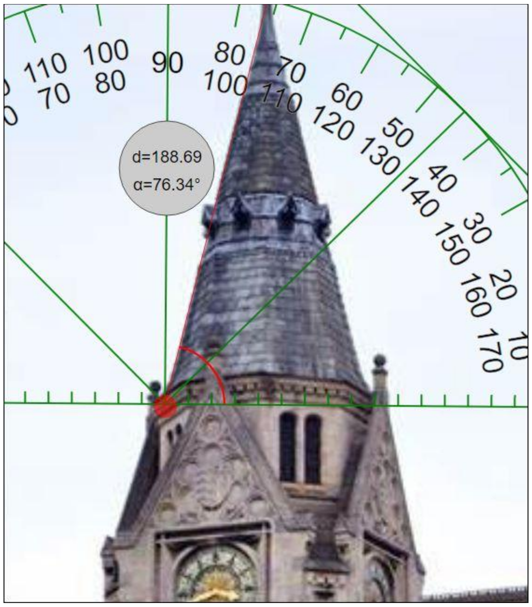
One Spadina Crescent, also known as the Daniels Building, is an academic building home to the John H. Daniels Faculty of Architecture, Landscape, and Design at the University of Toronto in Toronto, Ontario, Canada. It is a Neo-Gothic building designed by architect James Avon Smith and was built in 1875.


d=100.44
α=76.34°
70
110 120 130 140
50 40

England

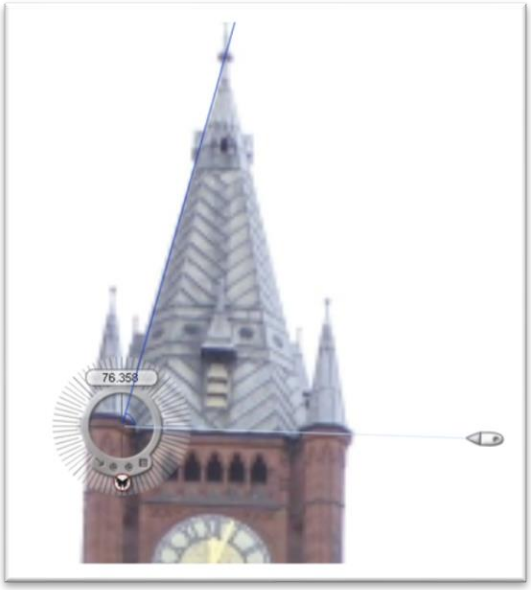
Pembroke College Clock Tower - Cambridge University

Pembroke College is a constituent college of the University of Cambridge, England. The college is the third-oldest college of the university and has over 700 students and fellows. It is one of the university's larger colleges, with buildings from almost every century since its founding.


110 100 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10
70 80 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170
d=188.69
α=76.34°

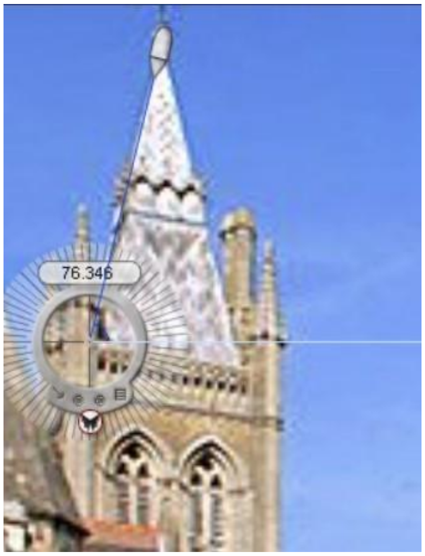
Victoria Hall Clock Tower - University College - Liverpool

In 1882 University College, Liverpool opened its doors to 45 students. Victoria Hall was completed in 1892. From 1892 onwards, the building was the heart of university life. Besides administration offices it housed a lecture theater, lecture rooms, staff offices, common rooms and the Tate Library, which was designed to hold 80,000 volumes.



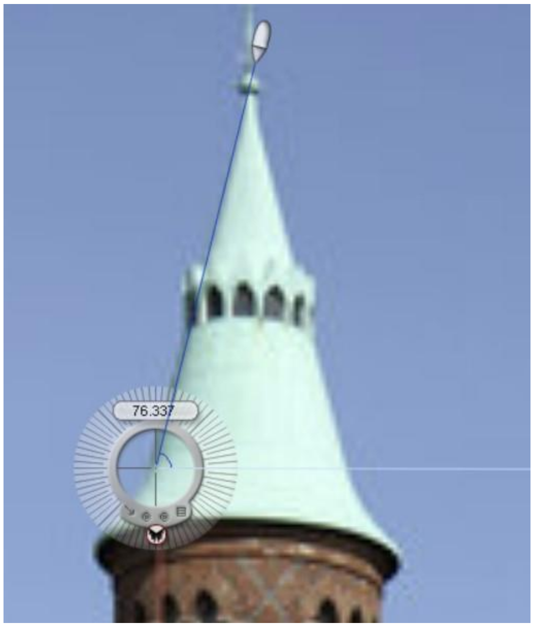
Charterhouse School - London

Charterhouse is an English independent boarding school for pupils aged 13–18 in Godalming, Surrey, England. Originally founded by Thomas Sutton in 1611 on the site of the old Carthusian monastery in Charterhouse Square, Smithfield, London, the school was moved to its present site in 1872.



Pardes House Grammar School - Finchley

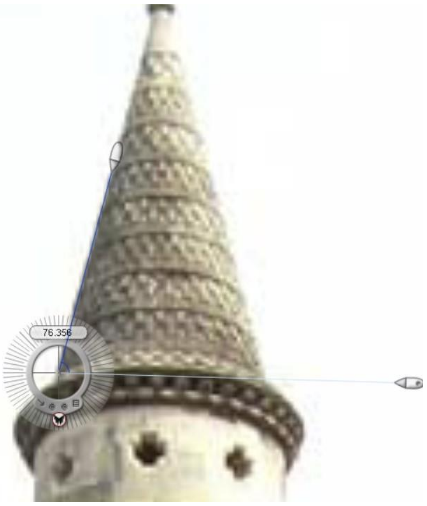
Pardes House Grammar School is a 10–16 independent, Orthodox Jewish, secondary school for boys in Finchley, Greater London, England. It was established in 1976 and since 2001, it has occupied the former Christ's College school building constructed in 1860.



India

University of Mumbai

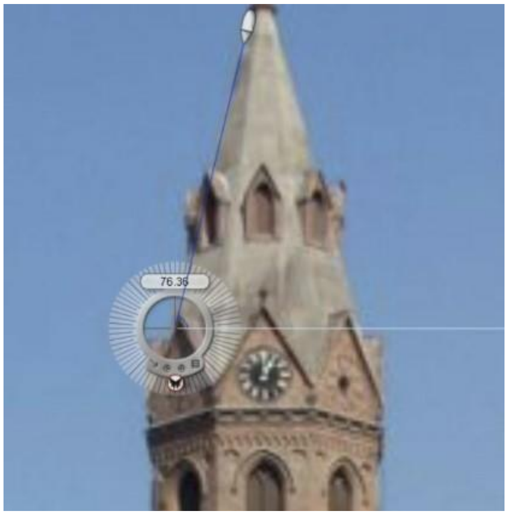
The University of Mumbai is a collegiate public state university located in Mumbai, Maharashtra, India. It offers bachelors, masters and doctoral courses. The University was established in 1857 and is one of the largest universities in the world.



Pakistan

Government College University, Lahore

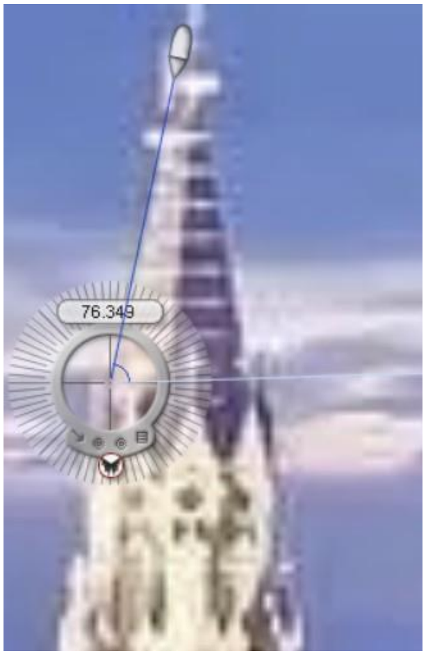
The Government College University, Lahore is a public research university located in Lahore, Punjab, Pakistan. Opened as Government College, Lahore, in 1864, it became a university in 2002. The main building was completed in 1877 and contains a 176' tall clock tower.



United States

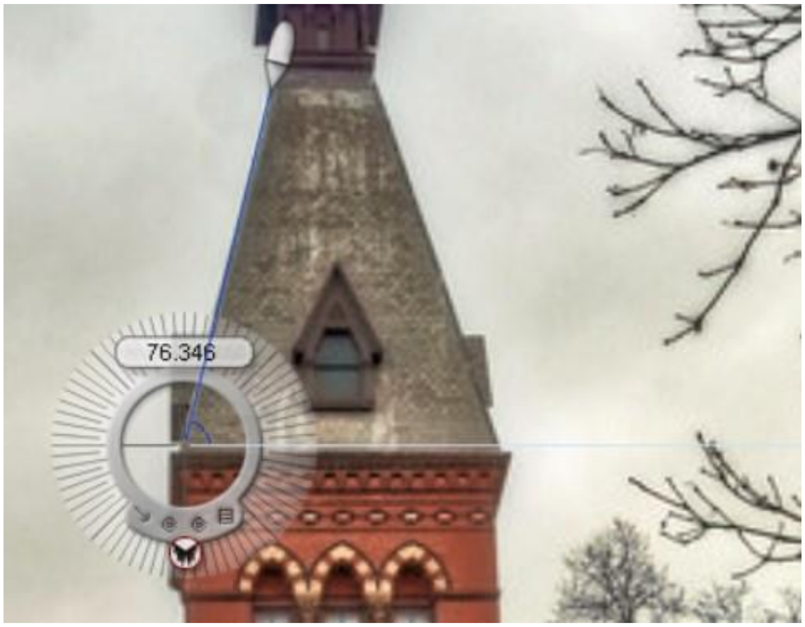
Gasson Hall - Boston College - Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts

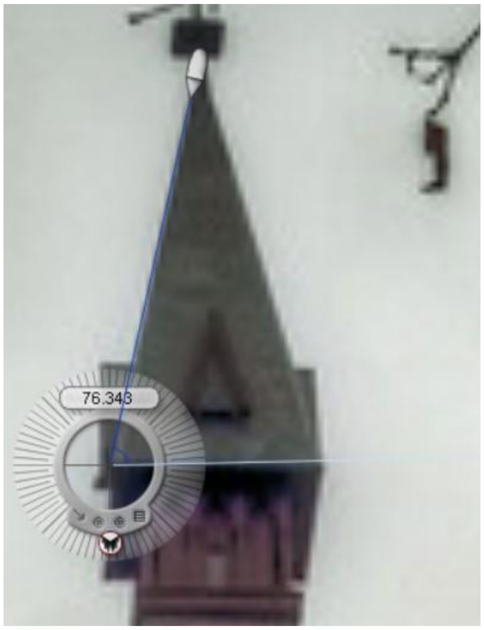
Boston College is a private research university in Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts. Founded in 1863 as a Jesuit school, the university has more than 9,300 full-time undergraduates and nearly 5,000 graduate students. Its main campus is a historic district and features some of the earliest examples of collegiate gothic architecture in North America.



Sage Hall - Cornell University - Ithaca, New York

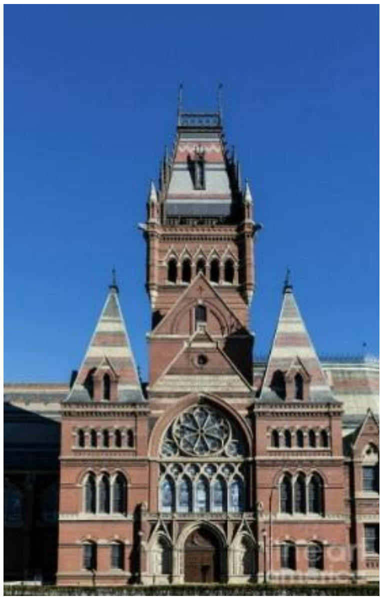
Founded in 1865, Cornell University is a private Ivy League and statutory land-grant research university, based in Ithaca, New York. Sage Hall, built in 1875, was originally designed as a residential building, but currently houses the Johnson Graduate School of Management.

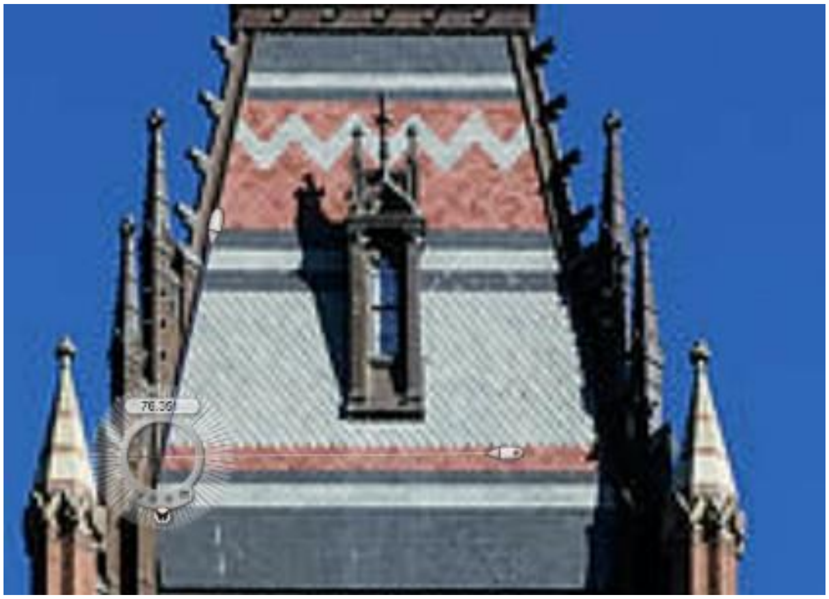


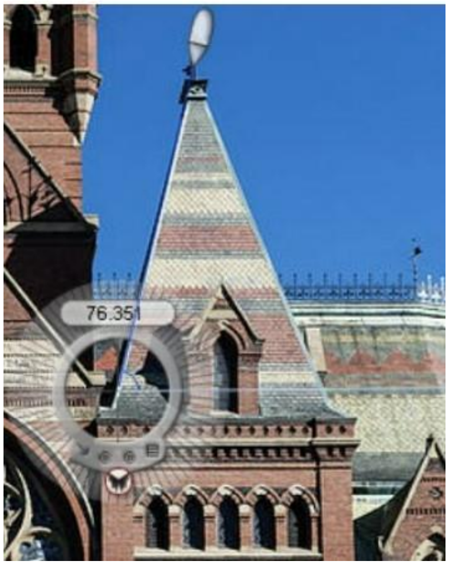


Memorial Hall - Harvard University - Cambridge, Massachusetts

Founded in 1636, Harvard University is a private Ivy League research university in Cambridge, Massachusetts. It is the oldest institution of higher learning in the United States. The cornerstone for Memorial Hall was laid in September 1870, and the building was dedicated in May 1878.

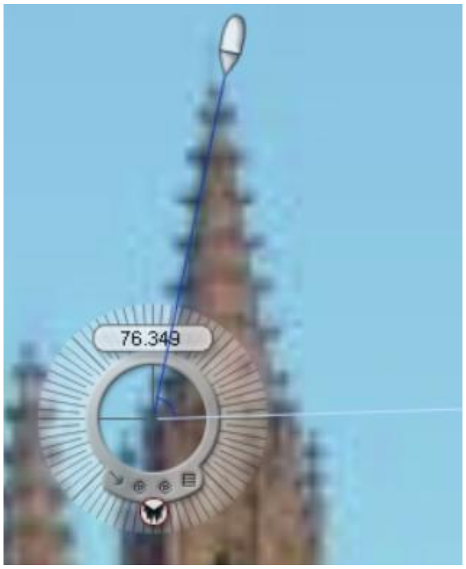






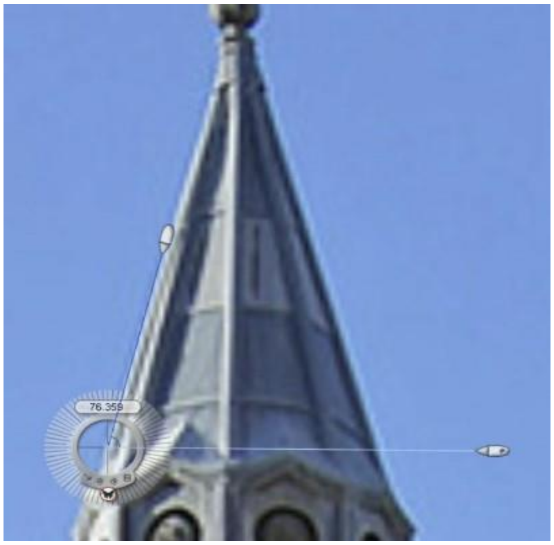
Princeton University Graduate College - Princeton, New Jersey

Princeton University is a private Ivy League research university in Princeton, New Jersey. Founded in 1746, Princeton is the fourth-oldest institution of higher education in the United States.



Rice University - Houston, Texas

Opened in 1912, Rice University is a private research university in Houston, Texas. It is situated on a 300-acre campus near the Houston Museum District and is adjacent to the Texas Medical Center.



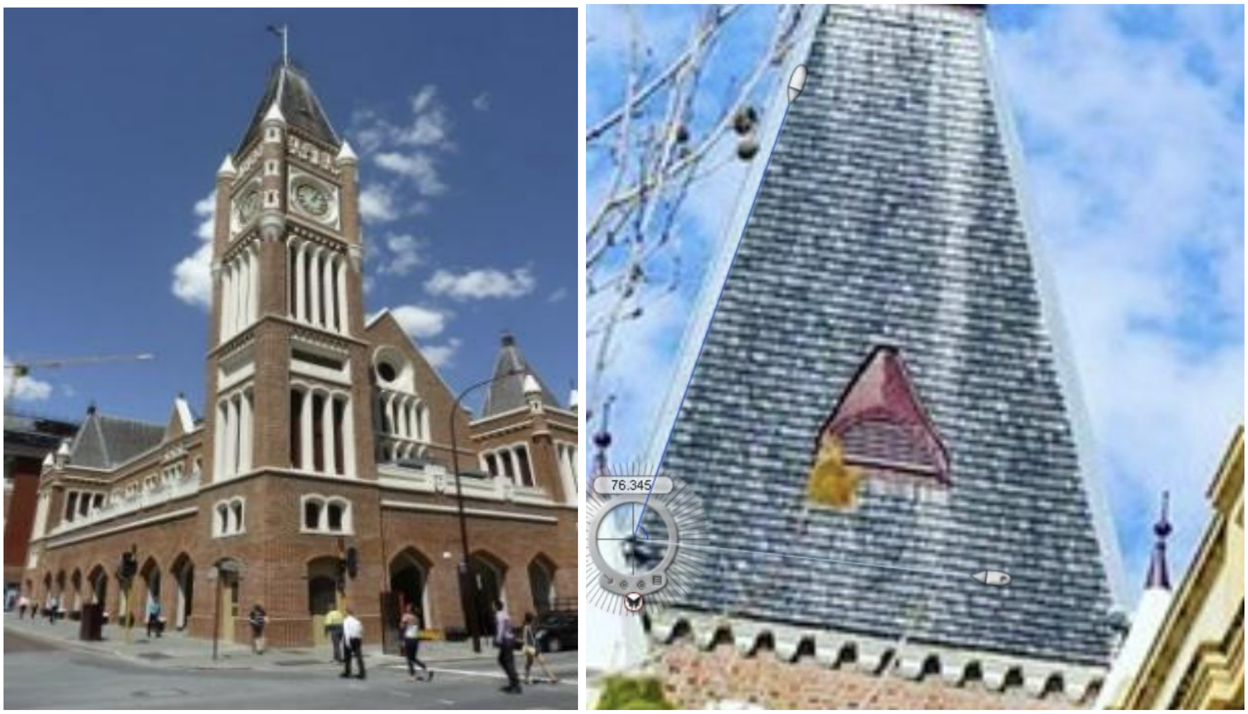
Government Buildings and Monuments

Government buildings and monuments provide more examples of 76.345. Many researchers believe these buildings were taken over and repurposed after a ‘Great Reset’ theorized to have occurred at some point during the 19th century.

Australia

Perth Town Hall Clock Tower

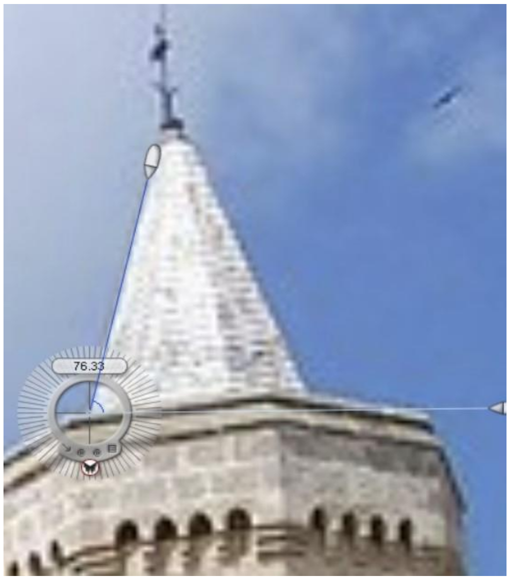
Built in 1870, Perth Town Hall is Australia’s only Gothic-style town hall, and the only town hall built by convicts. An award-winning restoration has returned this historic jewel to its original charm. Antique aesthetics and modern amenities combine in this grand, one-of-a-kind venue.



Barbados

Barbados Parliament Buildings

The Parliament Buildings is the seat of the Parliament of Barbados. Built between 1870 and 1874, the buildings have been the meeting place for both chambers of Parliament since June 16,1874, and a former site of colonial administration of Barbados.



Brazil

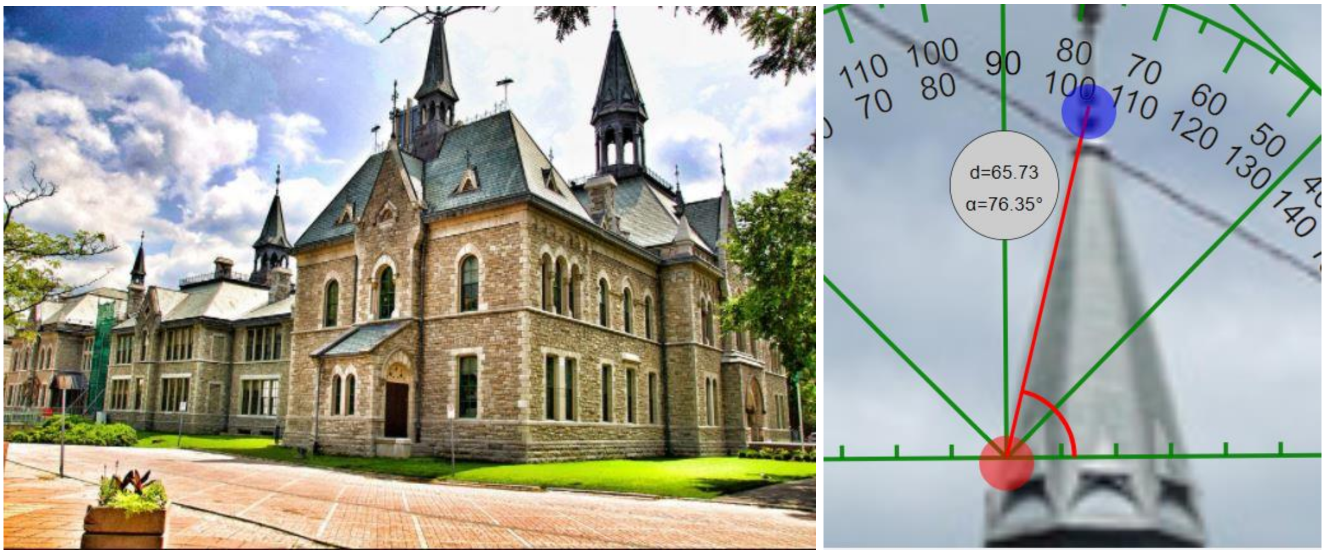
Estacio de Sa Monument - Rio De Janeiro, Brazil

The Estacio de Sa Monument is a tribute to the Portuguese citizen Estacio de Sa, the founder of the city of Rio de Janeiro in 1565. It was called "Sao Sebastiao City" previously. Designed by Lucio Costa, a pioneer architect of modernist architecture in Brazil and famous worldwide by the project Plano Piloto de Brasília, the monument was inaugurated on March 29, 1973.

Canada

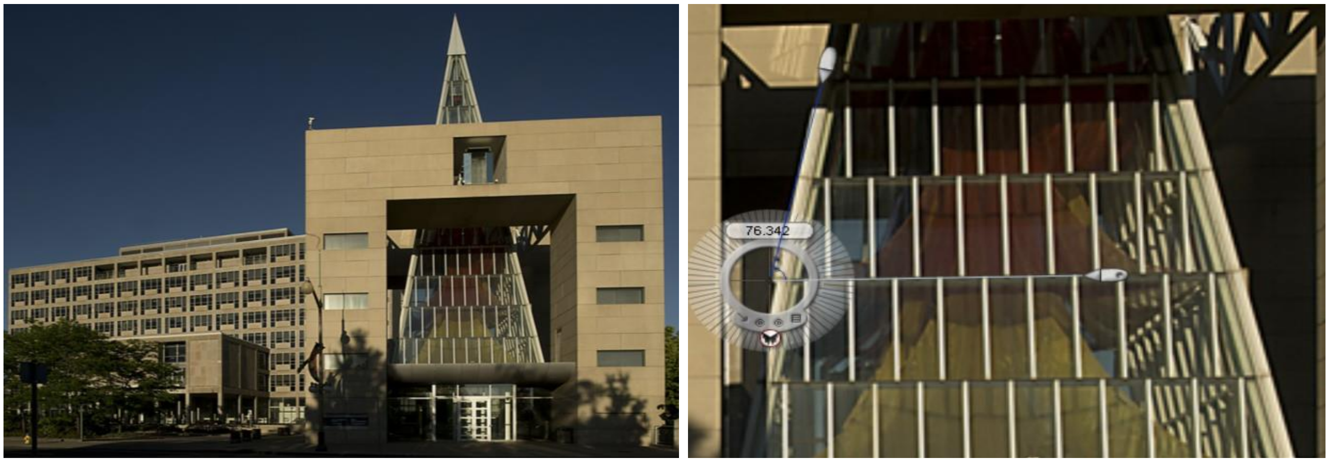
City Heritage Wing - Ottawa

The current Ottawa City Hall complex consists of two connected buildings: a modern wing and a 19th-century heritage wing. South of the courthouse on Elgin Street stands the old Ottawa Normal School, built in 1875, which now serves as the "Heritage Building" section of City Hall. Connected to the modern wing, the Heritage Building contains the offices of the Mayor and members of Council, as well as a number of offices and committee rooms.



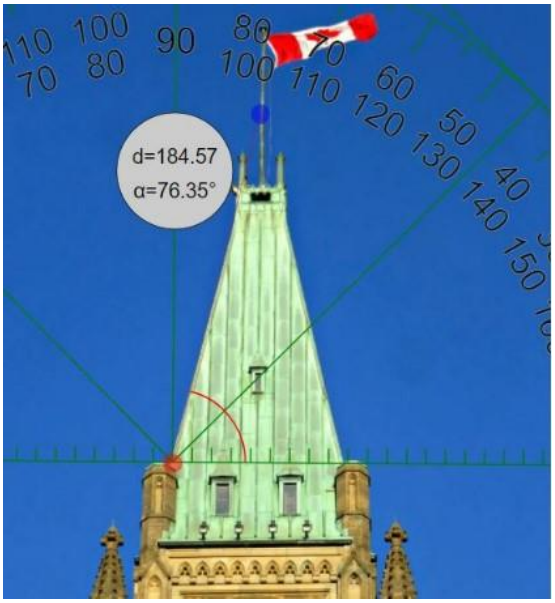
Ottawa City Hall

The modern wing, which serves as the main section of City Hall, was built in 1990. A prominent glass pyramid is part of the contemporary complex and utilizes 76.345.



Peace Tower - Canadian Parliament Building

The Canadian Parliament Buildings are the parliament buildings housing the Parliament of Canada, located on Parliament Hill, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada. The Parliament Buildings are three edifices arranged around three sides of Parliament Hill's central lawn, the use and administration of the spaces within each building overseen by the speakers of each chamber of the legislature. The Center Block, completed in 1927, replaced the 1866 fire-ravaged original. Note the Antiquitech.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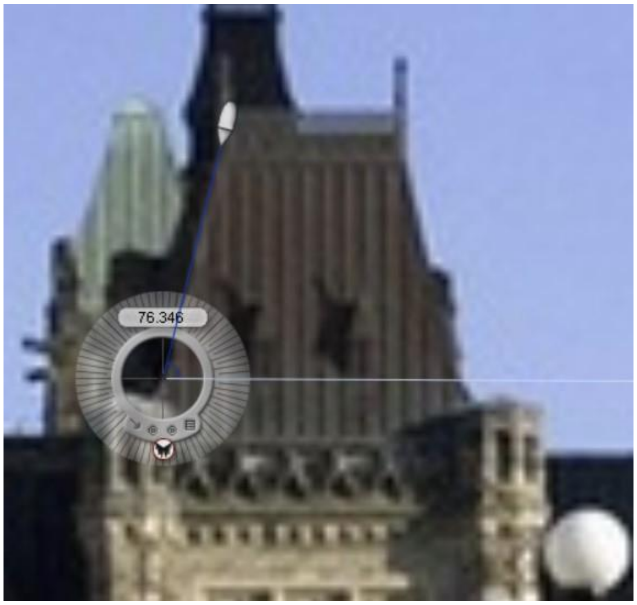
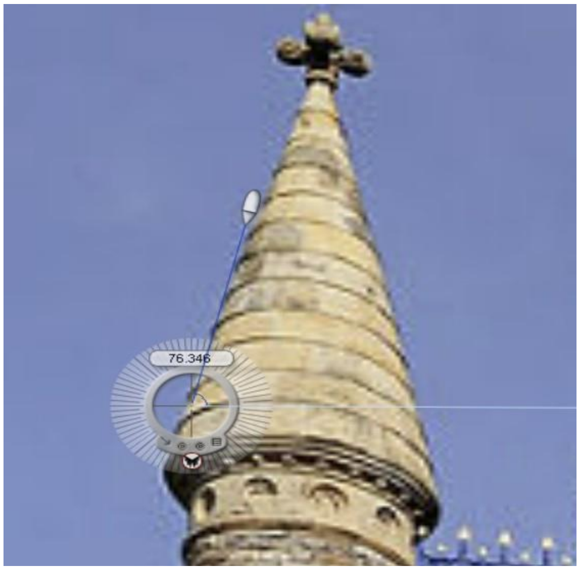


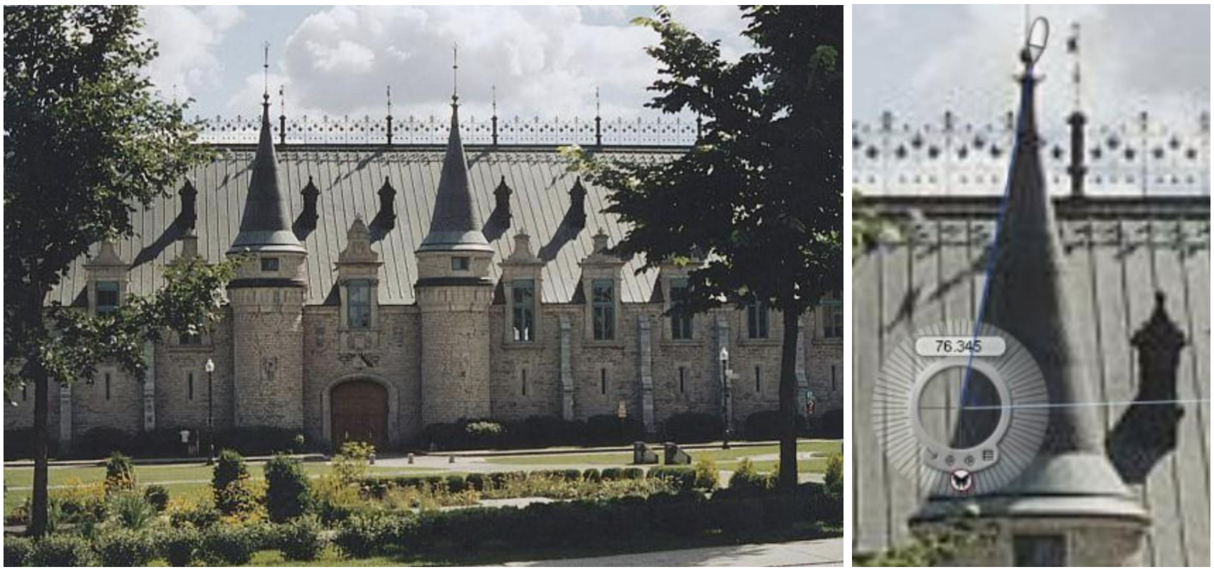
Library of Parliament - Ottawa

The Library of Parliament is the main information and research resource for the Parliament of Canada. The main branch of the library sits at the rear of the Center Block on Parliament Hill in Ottawa, Ontario, and is the last untouched part of that larger building's original incarnation after it burned down in 1916.



Quebec City Armory

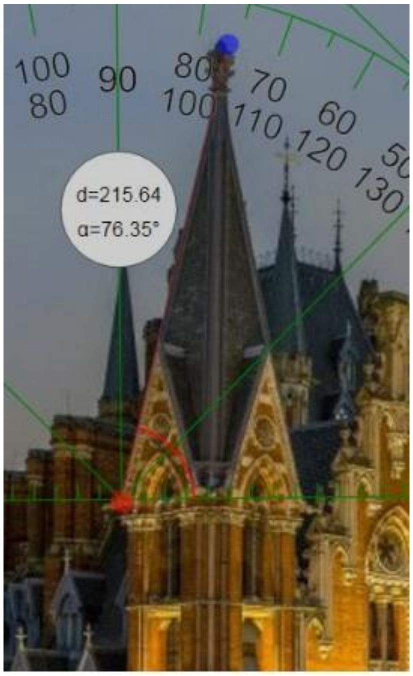
The Quebec City Armory was built as a Neo-Gothic drill hall for the infantry régiment Les Voltigeurs de Québec in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada. Designed by architect Eugene-Etienne Tache and constructed between 1885 and 1888, it is a National Historic Site. Partially destroyed by fire in 2008, the armory was then rebuilt and reopened in May 2018.



England

St. Pancras Railway Station - London

St. Pancras railway station is a central London railway terminus in the London Borough of Camden. It is the terminus for Eurostar services from London to Belgium, France and the Netherlands. The station was constructed by the Midland Railway.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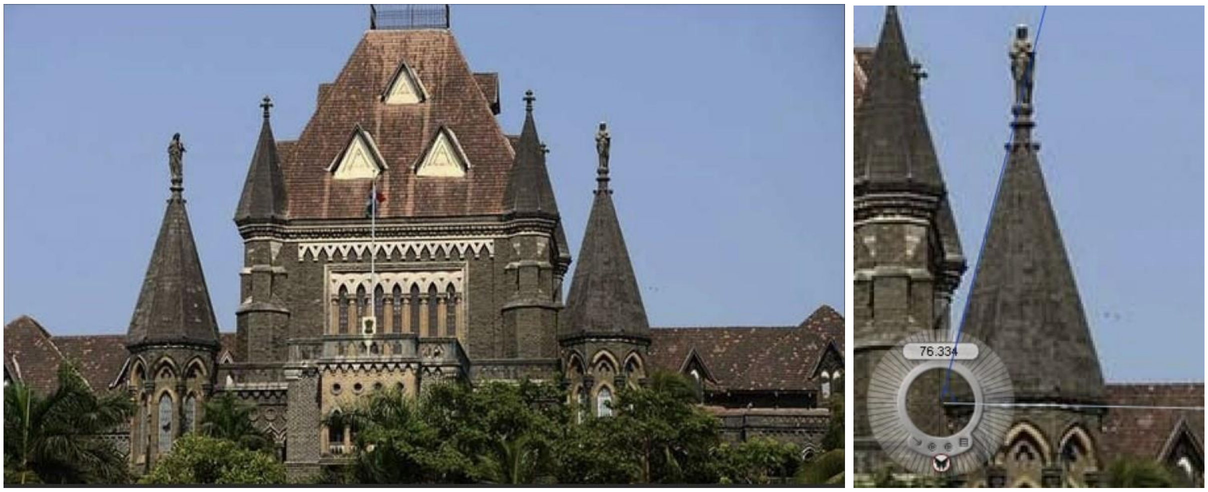
India

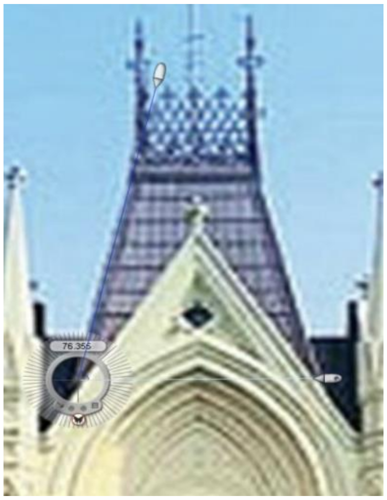
Bombay High Court - Mumbai

The High Court of Bombay is the high court of the states of Maharashtra and Goa in India, and the union territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu. The work on the present building of the High Court was commenced in April 1871 and completed in November 1878. Although the name of the city was changed from Bombay to Mumbai in 1995, the Court as an institution did not follow suit and retained the name Bombay High Court.



Calcutta High Court - Kolkata

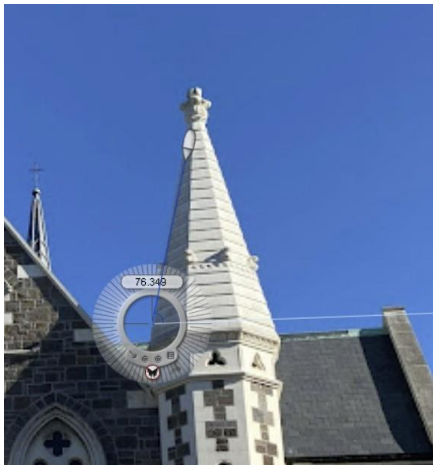
The Calcutta High Court is the oldest High Court in India. It has jurisdiction over the state of West Bengal and the Union Territory of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Despite the name of the city having officially changed from Calcutta to Kolkata in 2001, the Court, as an institution, retained the old name. Note the Antiquitech.



New Zealand

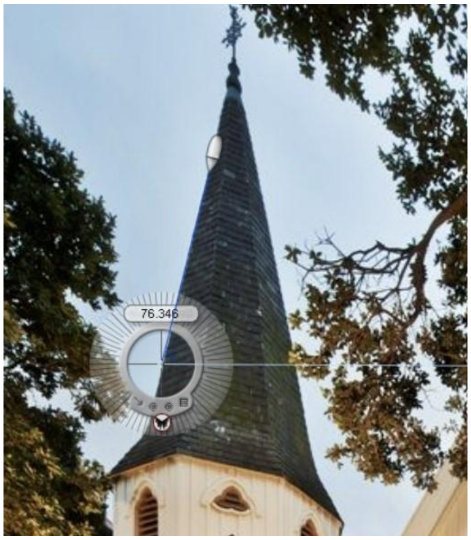
Christchurch Arts Center

The Arts Center Te Matatiki Toi Ora is a hub for arts, culture, education, creativity and entrepreneurship in Christchurch, New Zealand. It is located in the Neo-Gothic former Canterbury College (now the University of Canterbury), Christchurch Boys' High School and Christchurch Girls' High School buildings. The center is a national landmark and taonga as it is home to New Zealand's largest collection of category one heritage buildings with 21 of the 23 buildings covered by Heritage New Zealand listings. The center has been undergoing a large restoration since it was badly damaged in the 2011 Christchurch earthquake.



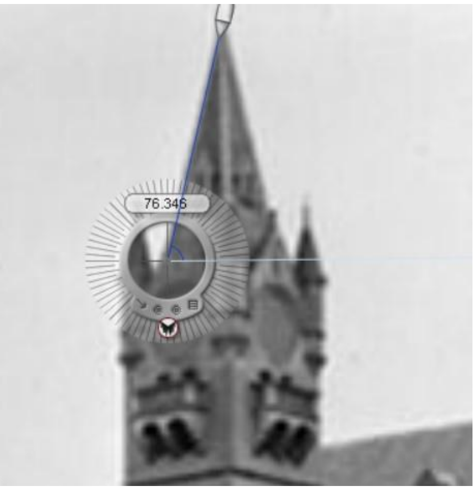
Old St Paul's - Wellington

Old St Paul's is a historic site, a city landmark, tourist attraction, and a wedding and event venue in the heart of Wellington, the capital city of New Zealand. The building served a dual role as the parish church of Thorndon and the provisional cathedral of the Diocese of Wellington of the Anglican Church between 1866 and 1964.



Seacliff Mental Hospital

Seacliff Mental Hospital was a psychiatric hospital in Seacliff, New Zealand. When built in the late 19th century, it was the largest building in the country, noted for its scale and extravagant architecture. It is interesting that the largest building in the nation would become a mental hospital.



Poland

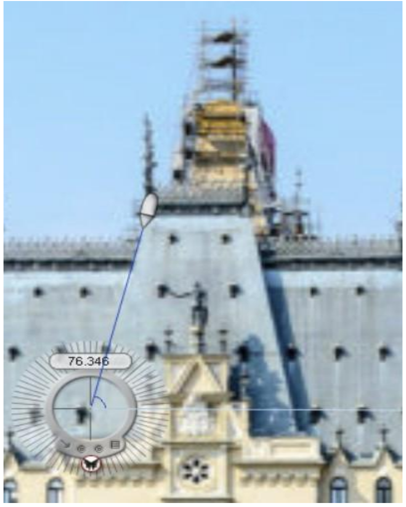
Jelcz-Laskowice Castle

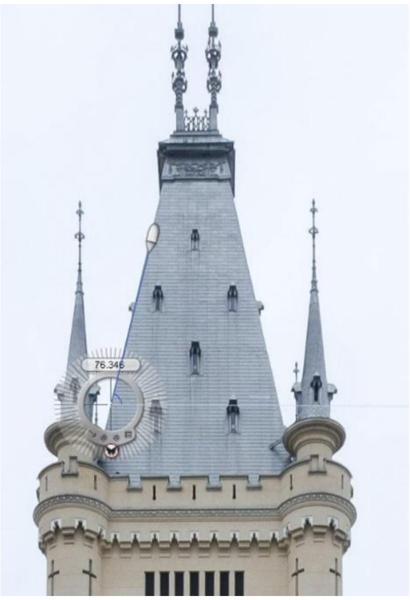
The Jelcz-Laskowice Castle was originally built in the 13th century, commissioned by the archbishop of Salzburg, in Gothic style. Throughout its history, the building was rebuilt multiple times and during the 16th century, it was transformed into a fairy tale-like Renaissance castle by Konrad von Sauss. The castle is currently used as the city council building.

Romania

Palace of Culture - Iasi

The Palace of Culture is located in Iasi, Romania. The building served as the Administrative and Justice Palace until 1955, when it was repurposed to accommodate four museums united under the name of Moldavia National Museum Complex. The Palace of Culture is listed in the National Register of Historic Monuments.

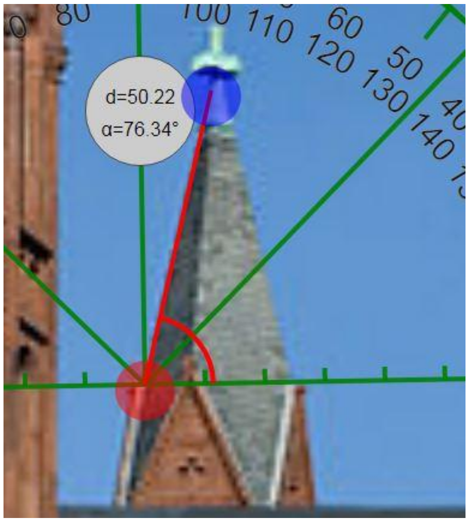




United States

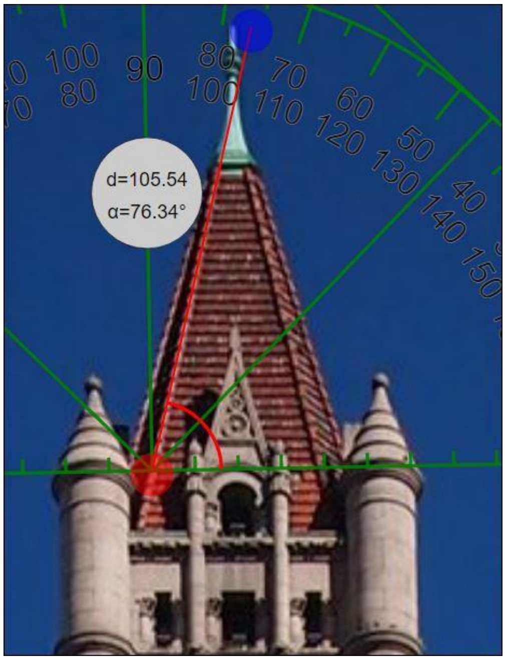
Smithsonian Institution - Washington, DC

The Smithsonian Institution was founded on August 10, 1846. The institution is named after its founding donor, British scientist James Smithson. It was originally organized as the "United States National Museum", but that name ceased to exist in 1967. The Institution's 19 museums, 21 libraries, nine research centers, and zoo include historical and architectural landmarks, mostly located in the District of Columbia.



Landmark Center - St. Paul, Minnesota

St. Paul's historic Landmark Center, completed in 1902, originally served as the United States Post Office, Courthouse, and Custom House for the state of Minnesota. It was designed by Willoughby J. Edbrooke, who served as Supervising Architect of the U.S. Treasury Department in 1891–92.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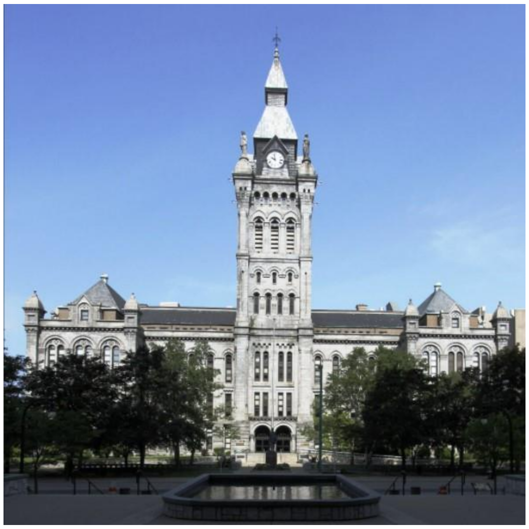
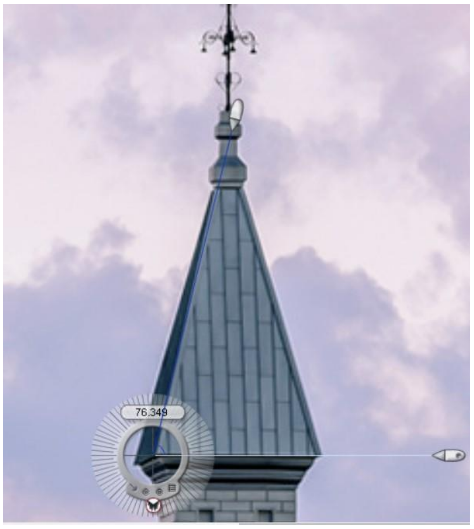
County and City Hall - Erie County, New York

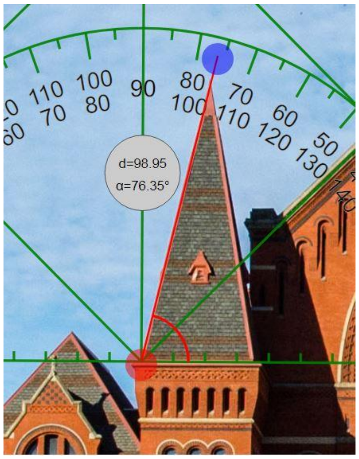
County and City Hall, also known as Erie County Hall, is a historic city hall and courthouse building located in Buffalo, Erie County, New York. It was constructed between 1871 and 1875, with its cornerstone being laid on June 24, 1872. The building has four floors and features a 270-foot-high clock tower. Note the Antiquitech.





Cincinnati Music Hall - Cincinnati, Ohio

Built in 1878 and designated a National Historic Landmark in 1975, Cincinnati's Music Hall is among the City's most recognizable buildings. It serves as home to the Cincinnati Opera, Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, May Festival and the Cincinnati Ballet.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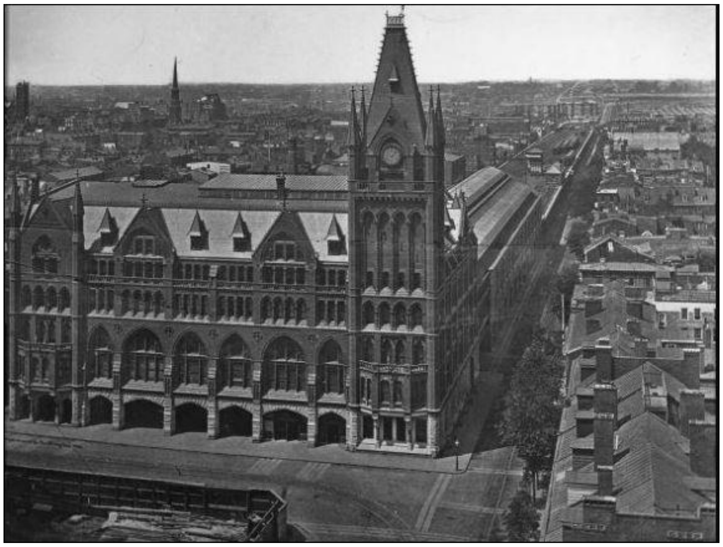
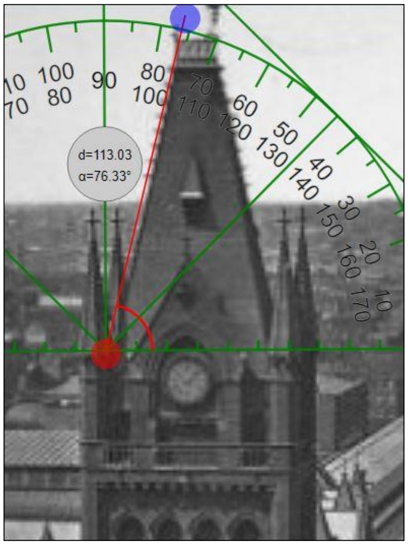
Broad Street Station - Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Broad Street Station at Broad & Market Streets was the primary passenger terminal for the Pennsylvania Railroad in Philadelphia from 1881 to the 1950's. It was one of the first steel-framed buildings in the United States to use masonry not as structure, but as a curtain wall. Broad Street Station was dramatically expanded in 1892-93. Note the Antiquitech.

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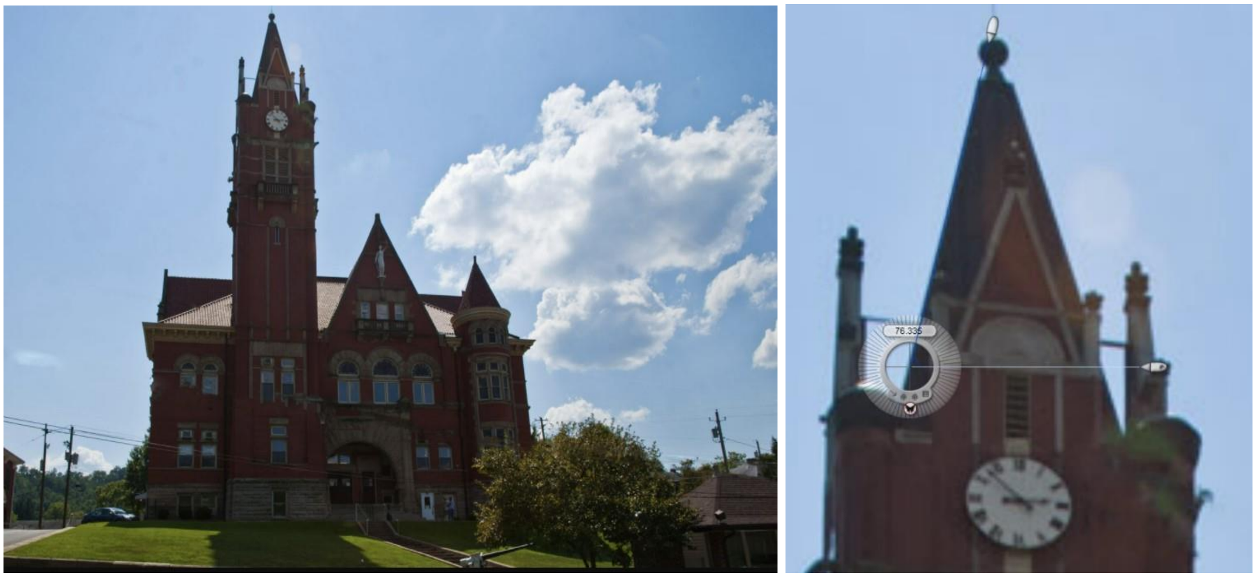
Doddridge County Courthouse - West Virginia

Built at the beginning of the 20th century, Doddridge County Courthouse stands on a steep acropolis. The building is faced with hard-pressed, dark red brick, but the foundations, entrance, window trim, and belt courses are made of quarry-faced sandstone. To the left of the entrance, a tall tower with clock faces in its top stage terminates in pointed gables that partially screen a pyramidal steeple.



Iron Furnaces

I would have been unaware of 76.345 in iron furnaces but for a suggestion from my book editor. She has her own YouTube channel Cross Adventuring and just happened to mention that the geometry of an iron furnace she was going to do a video about appeared to have the 76.345 geometry. Thanks to Tambra Sabatini for telling me about these rapidly disappearing elements of our history.

Iron furnaces were a major source of employment during 18th and 19th century America. Iron was as important to the early settlers as other staples such as salt. The communities which grew up around iron furnaces provided a transition from a purely pioneer lifestyle to one of community.

The first iron furnace in the United States was built in the 1730s in Cornwall, Lebanon County, Pennsylvania. By the 1800’s there were iron furnaces being built as far south as Georgia. George Washington even visited the iron furnace of Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, and decided it was promising enough to build a federal arsenal close by. Much of the iron produced in these mountain states provided material to be forged for use in the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, the Mexican War, and the Civil War.

Pennsylvania was an early leader in the production of iron, as there existed significant amounts of anthracite coal. Anthracite coal produced higher temperatures than the lignite coal found in other areas, making it an optimal location for the production of iron.

Every iron furnace I examined incorporated 76.345. Just as in the power plant cooling towers, 76.345 provides the optimal air flow conditions for maximizing heat generation within the furnace.

Interior View of an Iron Furnace

This photo of the interior of an iron furnace is similar to both the interior of Sardinian Nuraghes and the interior of power plant cooling towers.

Bear Spring Furnace - Dover, Tennessee

Built around 1832 by Woods, Yeatman & Co. as part of the Cumberland Iron Works, Bear Spring Furnace was an important producer of charcoal iron. Furnaces such as these were kept in operation around the clock, turning local brown hematite ore into molten metal. In 1850 alone, Bear Spring was responsible for the production of over 2000 tons of metal. Though iron output for this area of the state had peaked in 1856, it is said that Union troops destroyed the furnace during the Civil War. The new stack, built in 1873, still stands today.

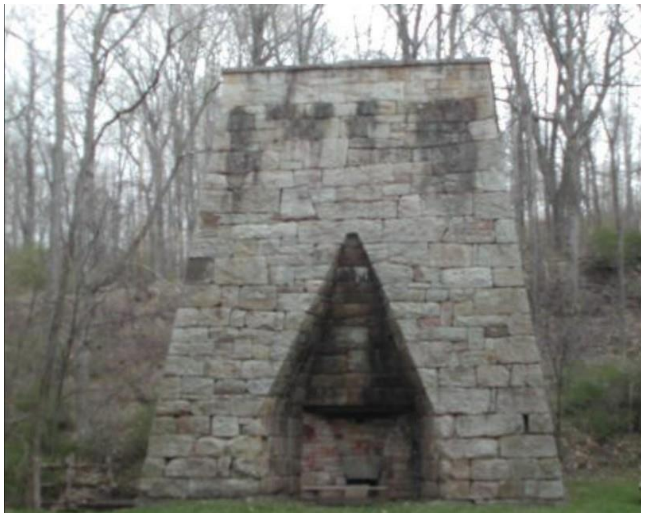
76.344
BEAR SPRING FURNACE

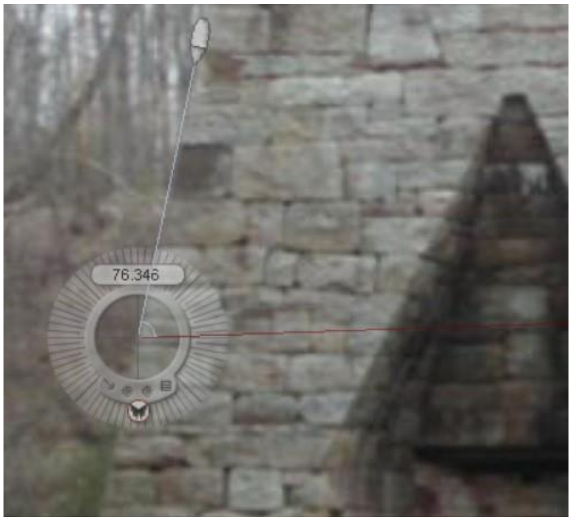
Beckley Furnace Industrial Monument - North Canaan, Connecticut

The Beckley Furnace stands in what is now a rural area of central North Canaan. The main furnace is a large stone structure, 40 feet tall and 30 feet per side at the base, gradually sloping to 20 feet at the top. About 100 yards upriver is the dam, a stone structure with a penstock providing access to a turbine chamber. Further downstream are the remnants of two more dams and furnaces, and there are large piles of slag mounded on the south side of the river.

California Iron Furnace - Bullskin, Pennsylvania

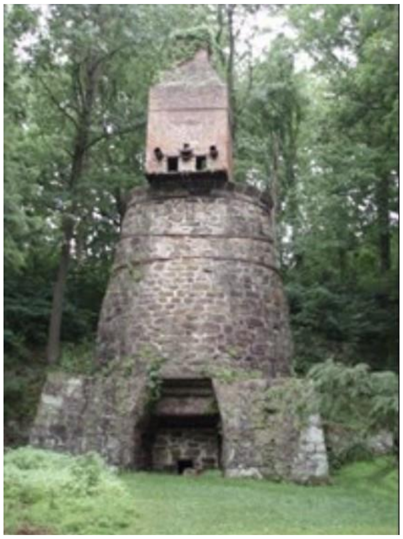
The restored CALIFORNIA IRON FURNACE is located on the Rolling Rock Farm near Ligonier, Pennsylvania. It was restored in 1966 by the Richard K. Mellon Family. The furnace is located in a very beautiful park setting.





Codorus Forge and Furnace - Hellam, York County, Pennsylvania

Codorus Forge and Furnace is an historic iron forge and national historic district located at Hellam Township in York County, Pennsylvania. The furnace measures approximately 30 feet square at the base and 12 feet high. The Codorus Forge was first established in 1765. It was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1991.



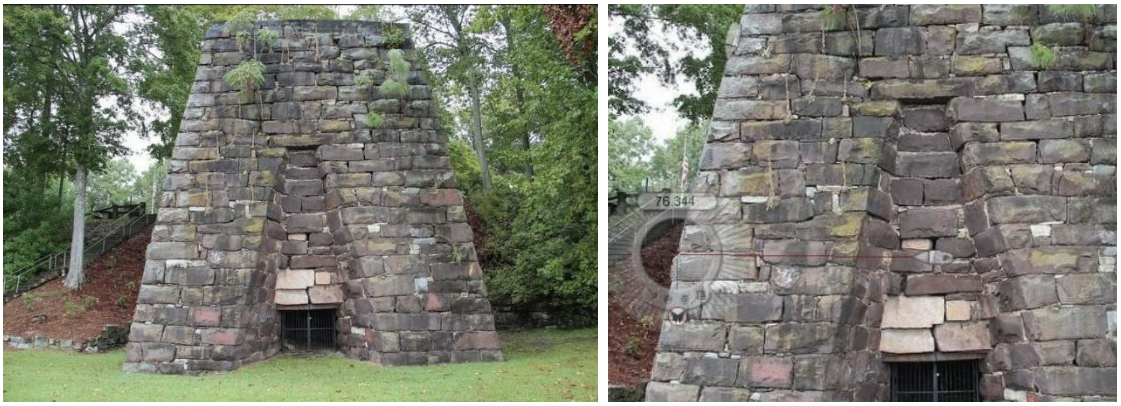
The video link below provides an excellent introduction to iron furnaces:

CODORUS FURNACE
8:23

Codorus Iron Furnace
Bobblehead George YouTube Channel – 1 December 2020

Cornwall Iron Furnace - Cornwall, Lebanon County, Pennsylvania

Cornwall Iron Furnace is a designated National Historic Landmark that is administered by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission in Cornwall, Lebanon County, Pennsylvania. The furnace was a leading Pennsylvania iron producer from 1742 until it was shut down in 1883. The site is the only intact charcoal-burning iron blast furnace in its original plantation in the western hemisphere. Established by Peter Grubb in 1742, Cornwall Furnace was operated during the Revolution by his sons Curtis and Peter Jr. who were major arms providers to George Washington. Ownership of the furnace and its surroundings was transferred to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in 1932.

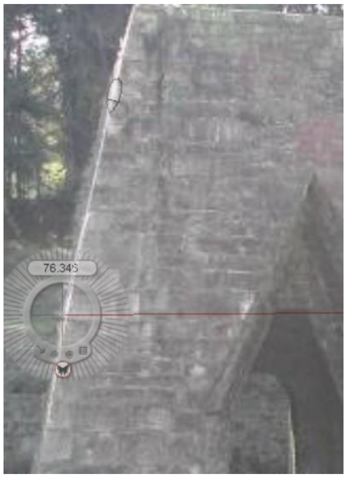


Eliza Iron Furnace - Vintondale, Cambria County, Pennsylvania

The Eliza Furnace is a National Register site regarded as one of Pennsylvania's best preserved iron furnaces. Dating from 1846 the Eliza Furnace is one of only a few iron furnaces remaining in the United States which still retains its original heat exchanger piping.

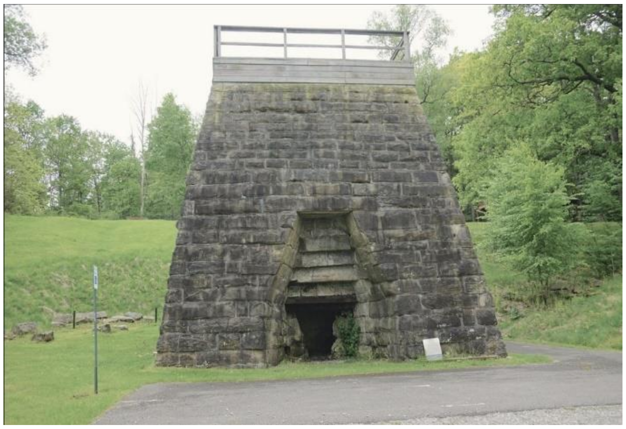
Greenwood Furnace - Jackson Township, Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania

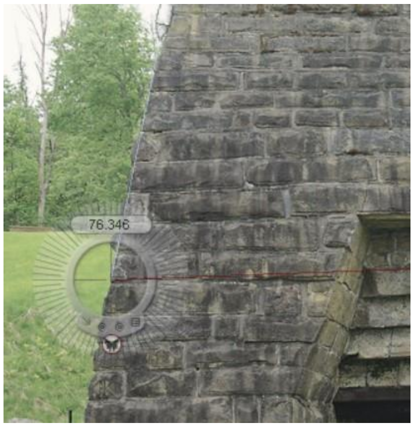
Greenwood Furnace is an iron furnace that was once the center of industry in northern Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania. Greenwood Furnace was open for operation on June 5, 1834. The site was selected because of the ease in access to the needed natural resources, iron ore, limestone, trees for charcoal and a steady water supply. Greenwood Furnace was able to produce up to five tons of pig iron ingots per day at the height of its production.



Helen Iron Furnace - Highland Township, Clarion County, Pennsylvania

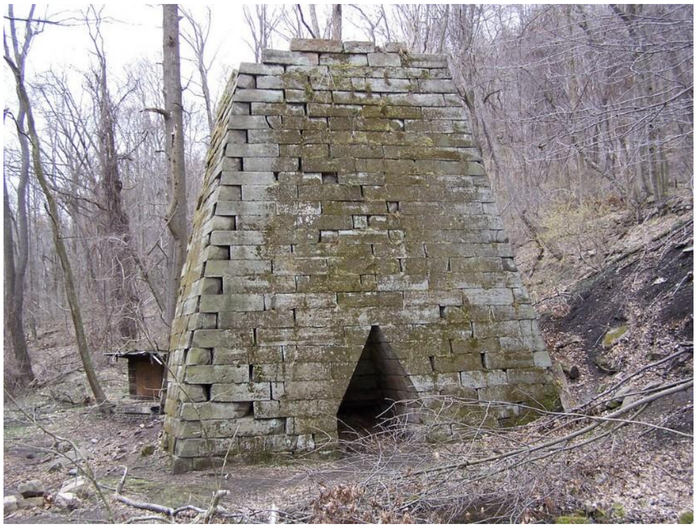
Helen Furnace was originally named “Highland Furnace” in honor of the landowner Alexander McNaughton’s Scottish homeland, but local residents misunderstood his accent and began pronouncing both the township and furnace’s names as “Helen.” The 32-foot-tall cold-blast furnace was built in 1845 and ceased production in 1857, but while it was in use, it could produce more than 1,000 tons of iron in a year.

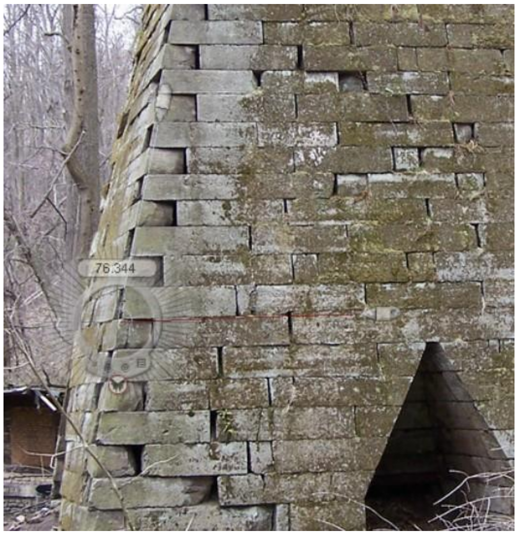




Henry Clay Furnace - Cheat Neck, Monongalia County, West Virginia

Henry Clay Furnace is a historic iron furnace located in Coopers Rock State Forest near Cheat Neck, Monongalia County, West Virginia. It was built between 1834 and 1836, and is a 30-foot square, 30 feet high stone structure in the shape of a truncated pyramid. The furnace continued to operate until 1868 when all the Cheat River iron works ceased production. It is among the ten or more abandoned iron furnaces still existing in northern West Virginia. It was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1970.

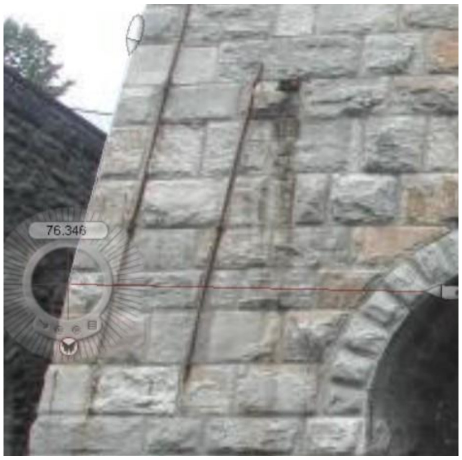




Scranton Iron Furnaces - Scranton, Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania

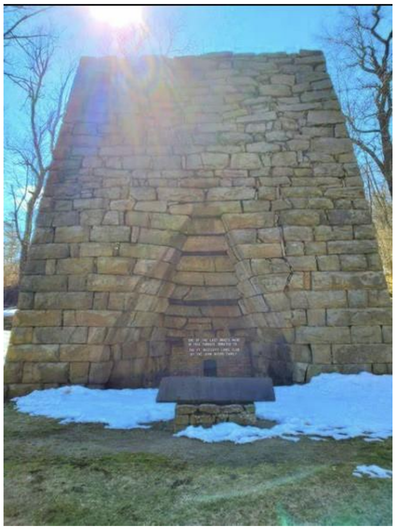
The Scranton Iron Furnaces is a historic site that preserves the heritage of iron making in Pennsylvania and is located in Scranton. It protects the remains of four stone blast furnaces which were built between 1848 and 1857. Iron production on the site was started by Scranton, Grant & Company in 1840. In 1847, iron rails for the Erie Railroad were made at the site. In 1865, Scranton, Grant & Company had the largest iron production capacity in the United States.

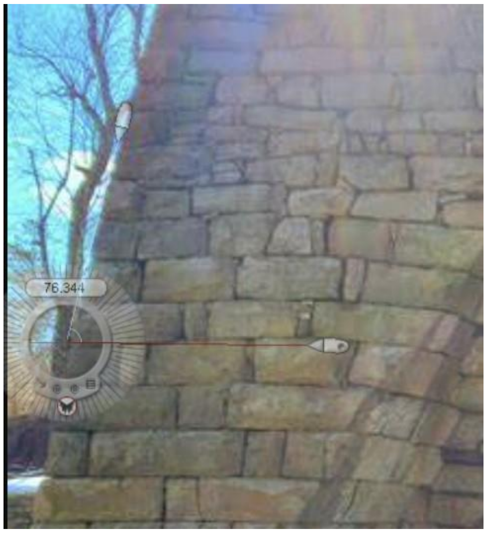
In 1875, steel production started at the site. In 1880, the furnaces produced 125,000 tons of pig iron, one of the main uses of which was in the making of t-rails. The plant was closed in 1902. The site was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1991.



Wharton Furnace - Wharton Township, Fayette County, Pennsylvania

Wharton Furnace is an historic iron furnace located at Wharton Township, Fayette County, Pennsylvania. It was built in 1837, and is a stone structure measuring 33 feet wide, 31 feet deep, and 31 feet high. It was built as a blast furnace, placed in blast in 1839 and went out of blast by 1850. It was built by Congressman Andrew Stewart (1791-1872). It was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1991.





Part 6 - 76.345 in Tartarian Architecture

To my knowledge, no prior researcher of Russian Pyramids has proposed that Tartarian architecture played a key role in Dr. Golod's choosing 76.345 for the Russian Pyramids. However, the numerous pictures of Tartarian architecture in this chapter make a solid case for this theory. Moscow, Russia and surrounding countries are home to numerous examples of 76.345, so it would be difficult not to think the local architecture had a big influence on Dr. Golod's choice.

"History is written by the victors."

Winston Churchill

"Every record has been destroyed or falsified, every book rewritten, every picture has been repainted, every statue and street building has been renamed, every date has been altered. And the process is continuing day by day and minute by minute. History has stopped. Nothing exists except an endless present in which the Party is always right."

George Orwell

What is Tartaria and The Tartarian Empire?

The Tartarian Empire is a relatively new, but rapidly expanding field of inquiry. As a result of the cover up of the Tartarian Empire (discussed below), it is difficult to state categorically the precise history and extent of influence of the Tartarian Empire, much less when it actually began and ceased to exist. The technology of the Tartarian Empire had its roots in prior civilizations dating back as far as Atlantis and likely to even more ancient civilizations. The extensive use of 76.345, coupled with the prevalence of Antiquitech in Tartarian architecture, tend to confirm the widely held belief that Tartarian civilization benefited from free energy, health and longevity.

Although we will be speaking of the Tartarian Empire largely within the context of its Eurasian past, it is the influence of this worldwide Empire in bringing advanced knowledge and technology to the world that is most significant. Other civilizations, such as the Moors, Irish, etc. were also significant contributors to spreading this knowledge and technology throughout the world. For our purposes, the name Tartarian will be used to represent a number of advanced cultures and ethnicities who brought forth this information and technology.

Ancient maps indicate the Tartarian Empire at one time encompassed virtually the entire planet, yet we are taught nothing about the Tartarian Empire in school or informed of its existence by mainstream media.

The study of Tartaria, Tartarian Architecture, and the Tartarian Empire runs contrary to the mainstream historical narrative. However, information and interest about Tartaria is literally exploding. Each day it seems there are new videos bringing to light additional information on this topic, so this book cannot begin to cover this story with great detail.

What is important for our understanding is that 76.345 was a major component of this civilization's architecture and played a key role in the free energy and health of this civilization.

According to author, producer, and anthropologist Robert Sepehr:

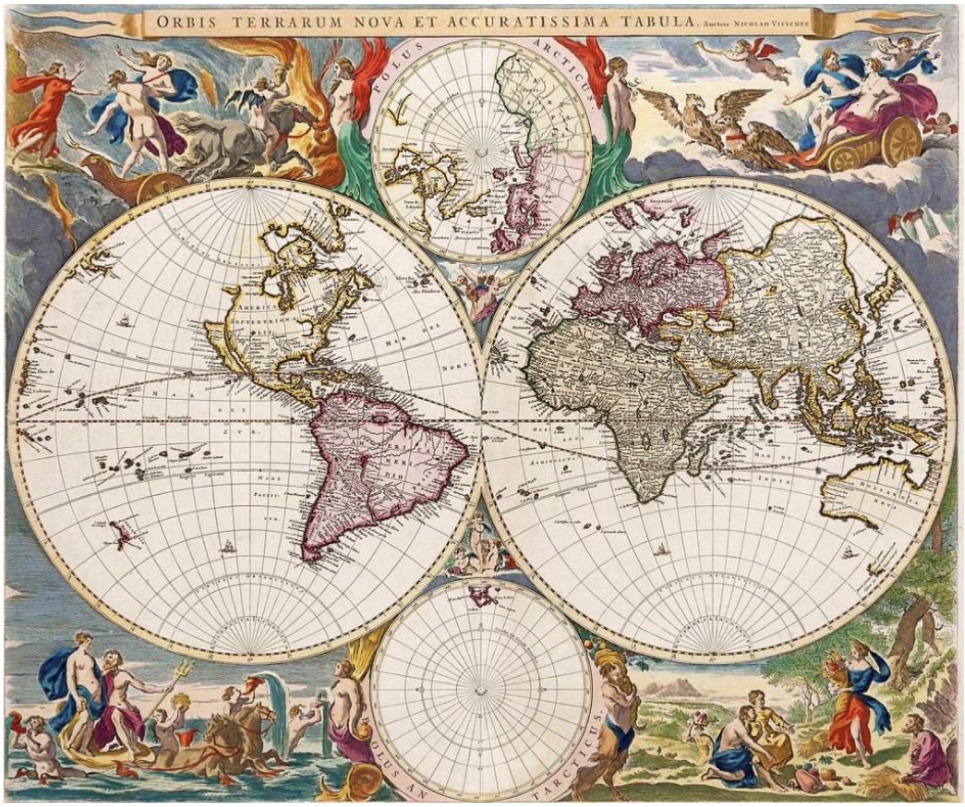
"Tartary is a vast country in the northern parts of Asia, bounded by Siberia on the north and west: this is called the Great Tartary. Tartary was a country with its own flag, its own government, its own language and its own place on maps, especially predating the second half of the 19th century. Its territory was huge, but somehow quietly incorporated into Russia, China, and some other countries."

By way of contrast, see what Wikipedia has to say about Tartaria:

"Tartary was a blanket term used in Western European literature and cartography for a vast part of Asia bounded by the Caspian Sea, the Ural Mountains, the Pacific Ocean, and the northern borders of China, India and Persia, at a time when this region was largely unknown to European geographers."

America Septentrionalis
Mar del
Zur
Mare
Pacificum
Magallanica
India

The map above was created in 1652 by Nicolaes Visscher I, a Dutch engraver, cartographer and publisher, and is named the "*Nova-Totius-Terrarum-Orbis-Tabula"*, or "Twelve Caesars" map. The map below, entitled "Orbis Terrarum", was published by Visscher in 1658. A noticeable difference between the two maps is the fact that California is depicted as an island in the map below. This is but one of many maps of this era showing California as an island.


ORBIS TERRARUM NOVA ET ACCURATISSIMA TABULA. Auctore NICOLAO VISSCHER
POLUS ARCTICUS
POLUS ANTARCTICUS

Visscher uses a specific color to denote boundaries for each empire. The maps show not only current day Russia, but the Middle East, India, China, Japan, North America, Mexico, and the rest of Central America were all within the boundaries of Tartaria.

Visscher's maps are not the only ones to include Tartaria. Other researchers have concluded this empire was truly worldwide. Our research certainly lends credence to this theory, as architecture with 76.345 has been found on all six habitable continents.

Why We Don't Know About the Tartarian Empire

There are numerous facts pointing to intentional acts of omission and suppression of information regarding Tartaria:

- there is plentiful evidence in ancient maps, architectural and archeological studies, and other fields of inquiry pointing to a great cataclysm (or series of cataclysms), known as the Mud Flood or Great Reset, that occurred approximately 200-300 years ago.

- the Russian government has performed a massive rewrite of its history to eliminate information on the Tartarian Empire, apparently with the full complicity of Western governments and historians.

- there were numerous World's Fairs and Expositions around the turn of the twentieth century which many researchers claim were held for the purpose of demolishing existing Tartarian architecture after the conclusion of the Fairs.

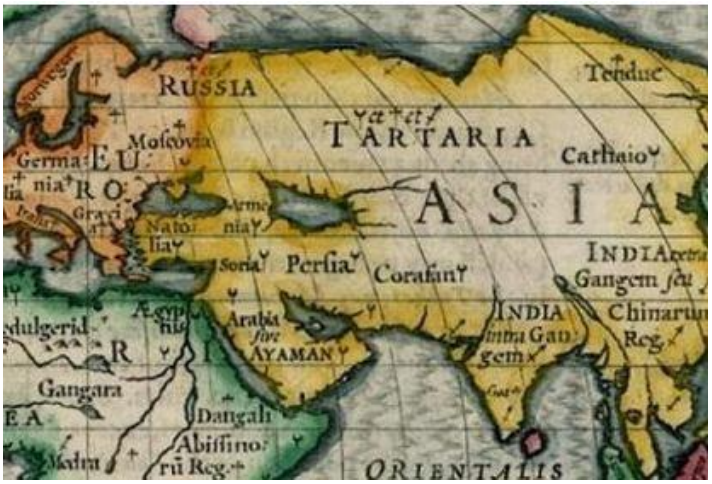
- there were also an enormous number of fires in major cities in North America and around the world which destroyed the architectural remains of this prior advanced civilization.

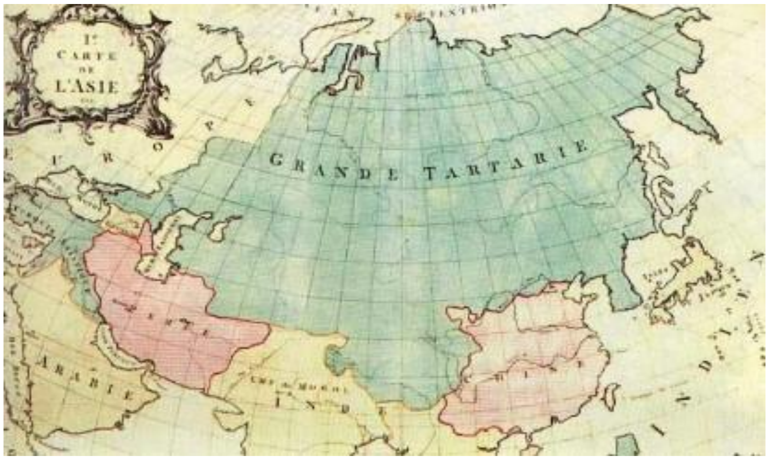
- there is significant evidence the Tartarian Empire possessed healing and free energy technology.

Historical Documents Demonstrating the Existence of the Tartarian Empire

Maps:

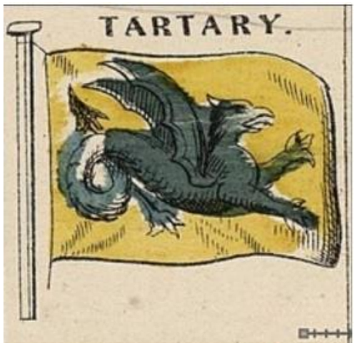
In addition to the maps shown previously, these maps provide additional proof of the existence of a Tartarian Empire. Note that in the first map, both India and China are shown as part of Tartaria.


RUSSIA
Tenduc
TARTARIA
Moſcovia
Cathaio
Germania
EUROPA
ASIA
Armenia
Natolia
Soria
Perſia
Coraſan
INDIA extra Gangem
Chinarum Reg.
INDIA intra Gangem
Arabia ſive AYAMAN
Ægyptus
Biledulgerid
Gangara
Dangali
Abiſſinorũ Reg.
ORIENTALIS


I.re CARTE DE L'ASIE
GRANDE TARTARIE
EUROPE
PERSE
ARABIE
INDE
CHINE

The Tartarian Flag:

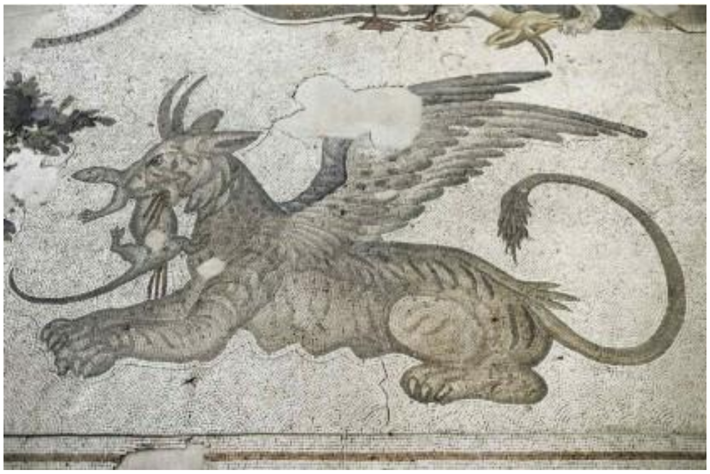
The Tartarian Empire had its own national flag displaying the griffin.



The Griffin in Tartarian Architecture

One of the classic characteristics of Tartarian architecture is the griffin. The griffin is a legendary creature with the body, tail, and back legs of a lion; the head and wings of an eagle; and sometimes an eagle's talons as its front feet. Because the lion was traditionally considered the king of the beasts, and the eagle the king of the birds, by the Middle Ages, the griffin was thought to be an especially powerful and majestic creature. Since classical antiquity, griffins were known for guarding treasures and priceless possessions.

The 13th century mosaic floor of the Church of Saint John the Baptist in Emilia-Romagna, Italy (below) is similar to the use of the Byzantine griffin shown from the 5th century onwards. Is the use of the griffin a symbol of the Tartarian Empire architecture?

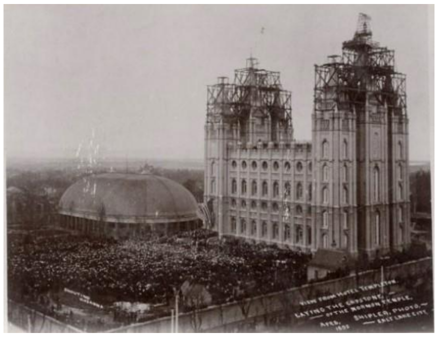


Characteristics of Tartarian Architecture

As part of the suppression of the history of the Tartarian Empire, various names were developed to describe this architectural style. What we will be calling Tartarian architecture is referred to as Victorian, Gothic or Neo-Gothic architecture by traditional architectural historians.

There is no commonly agreed upon set of characteristics associated with Tartarian Architecture. However, here is a list I have compiled:

- It looks out of place in its geographical region and the timeframe of technology supposedly available.
- It is far too technically complex to build today, yet construction is often attributed to colonial settlers, convicts, missionaries, or lone architects or simple peasants.
- The architecture was often attributed to potentially phantom architects.
- The architecture is given completion dates too recent to account for the supposedly uncivilized new world.



- The architecture is almost never photographed in the early phases of construction. Rather, photographs with superficial scaffolding make it appear as "construction" while the building itself is basically finished. The photograph of the Mormon Salt Lake Temple above is such an example.
- The architecture is often given erroneous labels or designations (such as a post office, library, courthouse, church, etc.) that do not logically fit with the amount of labor necessary to erect such impressive architecture.
- Despite outcries from local populations, the architecture was often targeted for demolition and replaced by modern architecture of clearly inferior form.
- The architecture was often severely or completely damaged by "accidental" fires and earthquakes.

Specific to our discussion of 76.345 are the following architectural characteristics:

- The architecture generally included spires containing 76.345.

- In addition to stand-alone spires, there are numerous examples of larger spires with four smaller spires located at each corner around the larger spire. This configuration is part of the Antiquitech that is common to Tartarian architecture.
- The architecture has various types of antennas located on top of the spires, most often in the shape of either a cross, hexagon, or crescent. The cross of Christianity, the Jewish Star of David and the Islamic crescent are excellent fractal antennas. This is important information to consider in the context that the buildings we now consider to be religious architecture were likely used as healing centers or energy power generation stations in previous times.
- Much of the architecture also contains a type of saw-toothed looking wiring running along the edges of the spires. Collectively, the spires, antennas, sawtooth wiring, massive musical organs, etc., known as "Antiquitech", all point to the existence of free energy and sound healing within the Tartarian civilization.

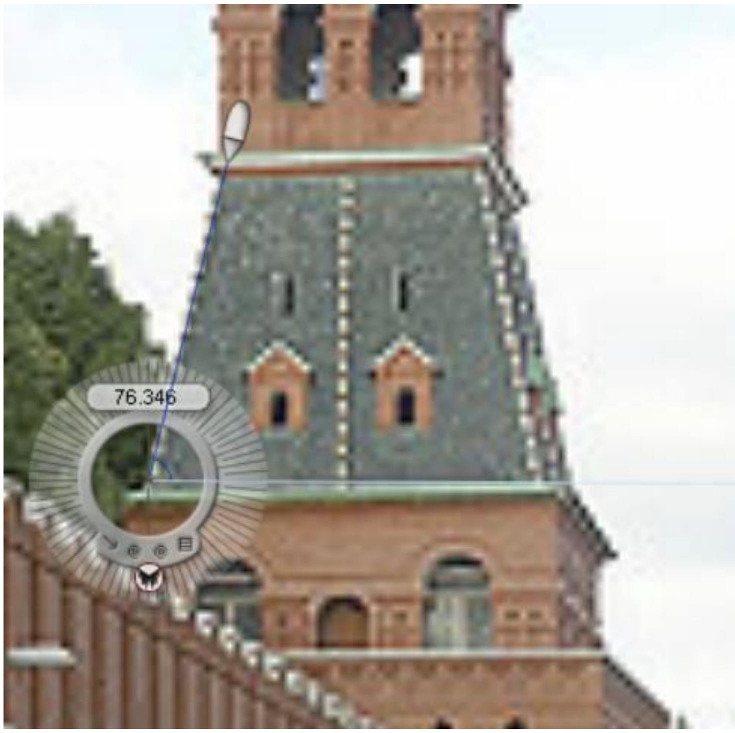
76.345 in The Kremlin Wall Towers

The Kremlin Wall is a defensive wall that surrounds the Moscow Kremlin. The Kremlin Wall contains 19 towers, 12 of which incorporate 76.345.

Of note is the fact that these towers were designed by a number of different architects, many of whom were not Russian, demonstrating that the knowledge of 76.345 was not unique to Russian architects.

Blagoveshchenskaya Tower

The Blagoveshchenskaya Tower, also known as the Annunciation Tower, was erected in 1487-1488. At its foundation are slabs of white limestone that have survived since the time of the white stone Kremlin of the 14th century. During the reign of Ivan the Terrible, the tower was used as a prison. The name of the tower is associated with the Cathedral of the Annunciation which was added to the tower in the early 18th century and demolished in 1932.



Borovitskaya Tower

The Borovitskaya Tower is a corner tower with a through-passage on the west side of the Kremlin. It is named after Borovitsky Hill, one of the seven hills Moscow is standing on. The tower was constructed in 1490 on the spot of an old Kremlin gate by order of Vasili III of Russia. In 1812, the tower was damaged by an explosion staged by the retreating French army. In 1817-19, the tower was restored.

Corner Arsenal Tower

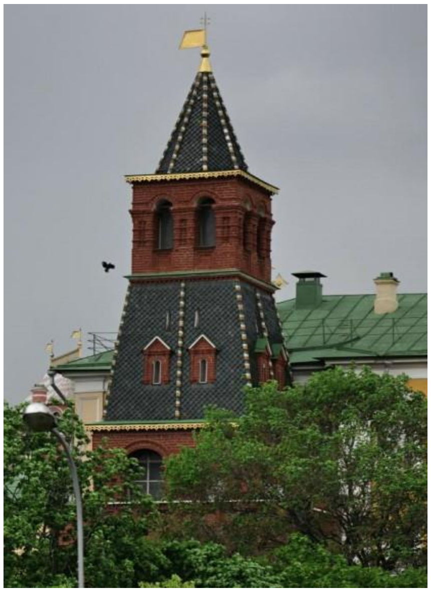
The Corner Arsenal Tower was built in 1492 by Italian architect Pietro Antonio Solari. The construction of the tower completed the Kremlin's line of defense from the side of the Red Square. The Corner Arsenal Tower received its current name after the construction of the Arsenal. In 1812, the tower was damaged by an explosion, set up by the retreating French army, and was restored in 1816-1819.

First Unnamed Tower

The First Unnamed Tower was built next to the Taynitskaya Tower in the 1480s. It performed strictly defensive functions. In 1547, the tower was destroyed by fire after the gunpowder stored there exploded and was rebuilt in the 17th century. In 1770, the tower was taken apart to clear the site for the Kremlin Palace. In 1812, the tower was blown up by Napoleon’s retreating troops, but it was soon restored to its original form.

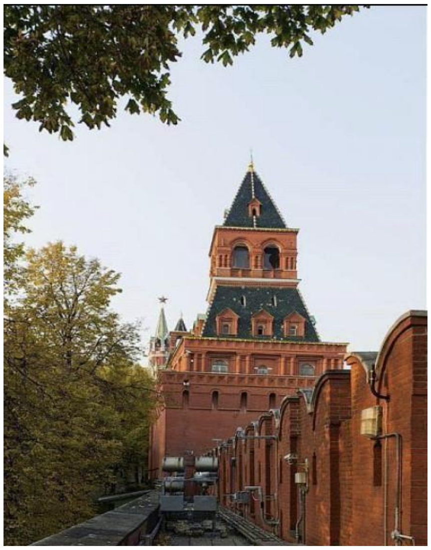
Komendantskaya Tower

The Komendantskaya Tower was completed in 1495. It used to be called Kolymazhnaya after the Kremlin’s coach yard, where carriages and coaches had been kept. It was given its present name, the Commandant’s Tower, in the 19th century when the commandant of Moscow took up residence in the Kremlin’s Poteshny – or Amusement Palace. Like all Kremlin towers, it was supplemented with a tent roof and watchtower in 1676-1686.



Konstantino-Leninskaya Tower

The Konstantino-Leninskaya Tower is a tower on the eastern wall of the Kremlin, overlooking the so-called Basil Descent, which begins at Red Square and ends at the Moscow River. The tower was built in 1490 by an Italian architect Pietro Antonio Solari on the spot of gates to the white stone Kremlin. It was named after the Church of Constantine and Helene in the Kremlin, which would be demolished by the Soviets in 1928. The Konstantino-Leninskaya Tower had its own gates and a lift bridge, protected by guards at all times. In the late 18th century - early 19th century the gates were bricked up and the bridge was dismantled.

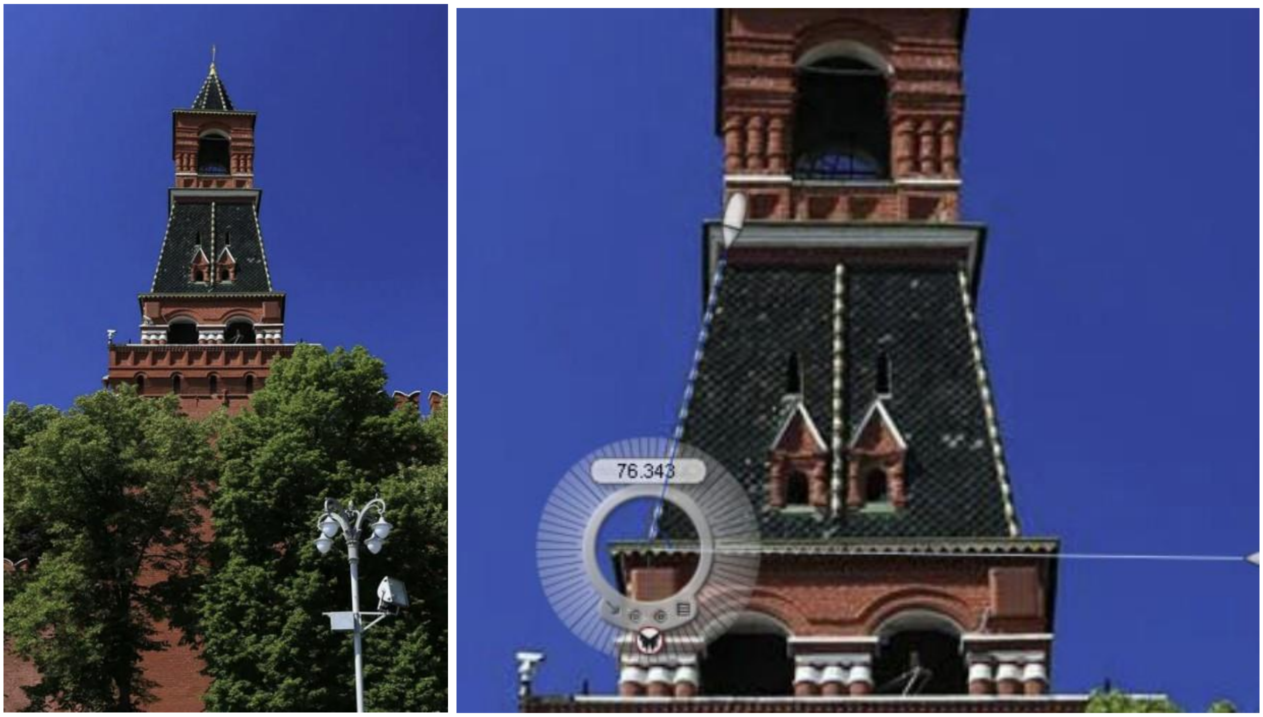


Middle Arsenal Tower

The Middle Arsenalnaya Tower is a Kremlin tower built in 1495. It is located on the northwestern side of the Kremlin wall and overlooks the Alexander Garden. It was given its present name, the Middle Arsenal Tower, after the Arsenal was completed in the mid-18th century. Originally, it was called the Faceted Tower because of the shape of its façade.

Nabatnaya Tower

The Nabatnaya Tower is a tower in the southeastern section of the Kremlin wall, built in 1495. It is 38 meters (125 ft) in height. There has always been a bell on top of the Nabatnaya Tower until the early 19th century, when the bell was removed.

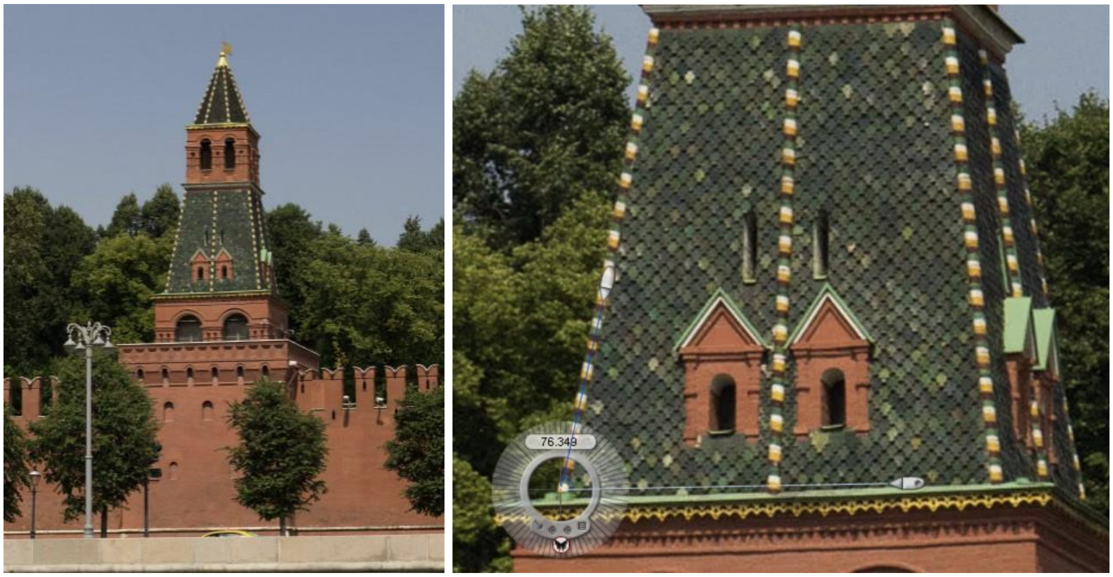


Oruzheynaya Tower

The Oruzheynaya Tower was built in 1495. It was given its present name in the 19th century after the construction of the Armory. Before then, it was known as the Konyushennaya Tower, a reference to the royal stables that stood behind it.

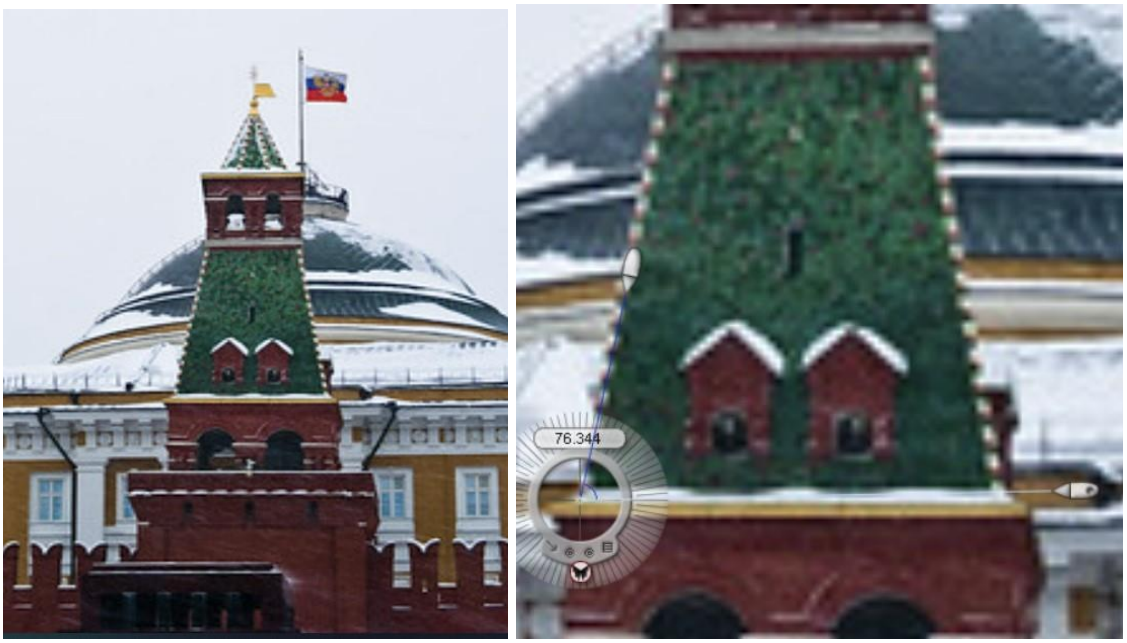
Second Unnamed Tower

The Second Unnamed Tower was built in the middle of the 15th century. It had purely defensive functions. In 1680, a quadrangular structure and a tall pyramidal tent roof with a watchtower were added to the top of the tower. It is crowned with an eight-sided hipped cupola with a weathervane.



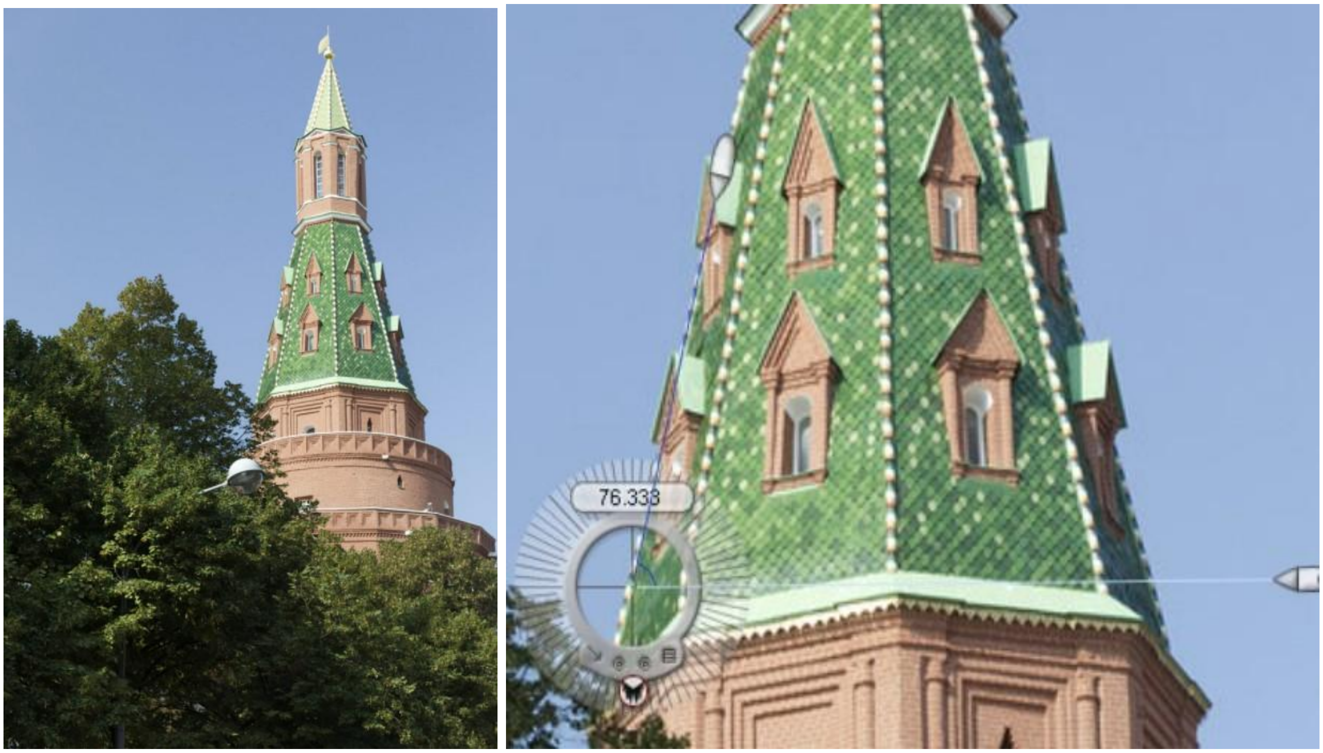
Senatskaya Tower

The Senatskaya Tower was built in 1491 and was purely defensive in nature: it guarded the Kremlin on the Red Square side. For a long time, it remained nameless. It was only in 1787, after architect Matvei Kazakov constructed the Kremlin Senate on the Kremlin's territory, that it was given its present name. Inside the central part of the tower there are three tiers of vaulted chambers.   In 1860, the flat tower was topped with a stone tent roof crowned, in turn, with a gilt weathervane.



Vodovzvodnaya Tower

The Vodovzvodnaya Tower is a corner tower on the southwestern side of the Kremlin, overlooking the Moscow River. It was built in 1488 by a Swiss-Italian architect Antonio Gilardi. The tower was renamed to Vodovzvodnaya in 1633 after the installation of a water-supplying machine inside the tower. In 1805, the Vodovzvodnaya Tower was dismantled due to its dilapidation and built once again. In 1812, the retreating French army blew it up. The tower was restored in 1817-1819.

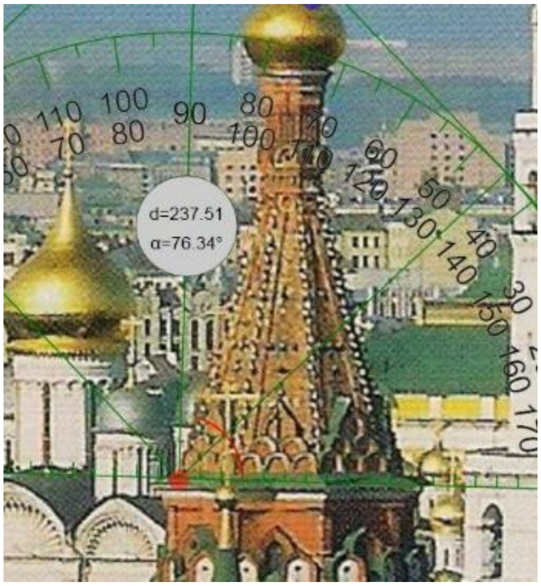


Tartarian Architecture in Moscow

There are numerous additional examples of Tartarian architecture in the city of Moscow, with many prime examples on Red Square.

Saint Basil's Cathedral

The Cathedral of Vasily the Blessed, known as Saint Basil's Cathedral, is an Orthodox church in Red Square of Moscow, and is one of the most popular cultural symbols of Russia. It was built from 1555 to 1561 on orders from Ivan the Terrible and commemorates the capture of the Tartar strongholds of Kazan and Astrakhan. It was the city's tallest building until the completion of the Ivan the Great Bell Tower in 1600. The church was confiscated from the Russian Orthodox community as part of the Soviet Union's antireligious campaigns and has operated as a division of the State Historical Museum since 1928. It was completely secularized in 1929 and remains a federal property of the Russian Federation. With the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991, weekly Orthodox Christian services with prayer to St. Basil have been restored since 1997.

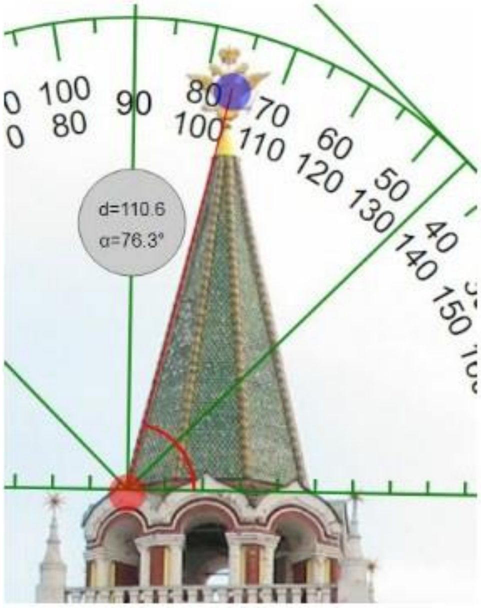


Church of Saint Basil of Caesarea

This church is named Saint Basil of Caesarea, who founded the first large-scale hospital for the poor and sick in what is now modern-day Turkey in 369 CE.

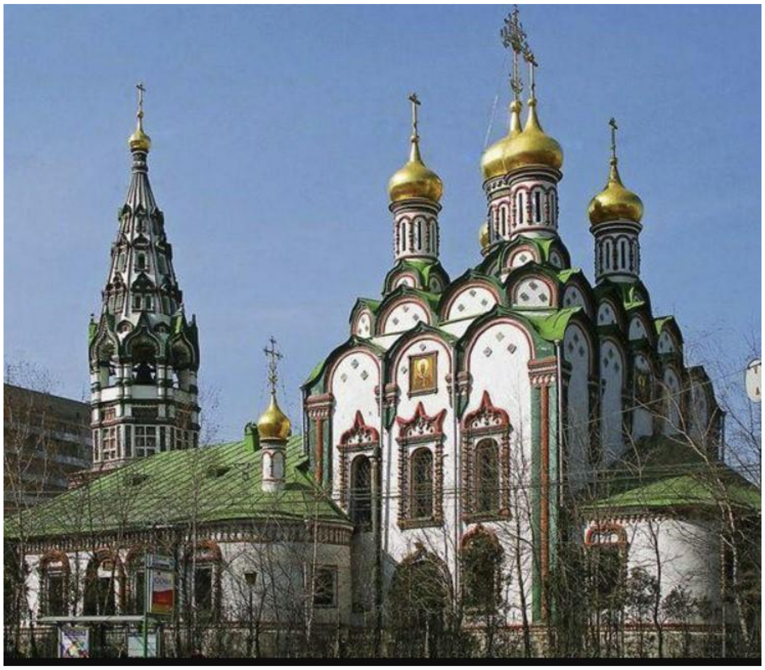
Resurrection Gates of Red Square

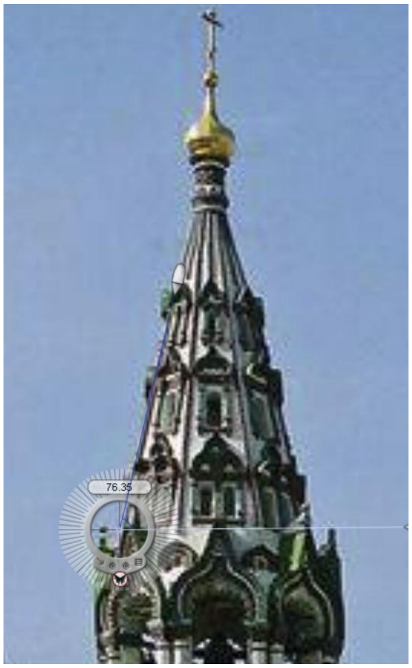
Constructed in 1535, the Resurrection Gate was one of the gates of the Kitai-Gorod Wall built by the Italian architect Petrok Maly. The Gate was named after the Icon of the Resurrection of Christ installed on it in 1680. Two towers were added to the Gate in 1680, and Russian tsars and tsarinas would come there to observe formal ceremonies. In 1931, the Resurrection Gate was demolished, together with almost the entire Kitai-Gorod Wall, as part of the urban street widening project. The Gate and the Chapel were rebuilt in 1995.



Church of St. Nicholas - Khamovniki

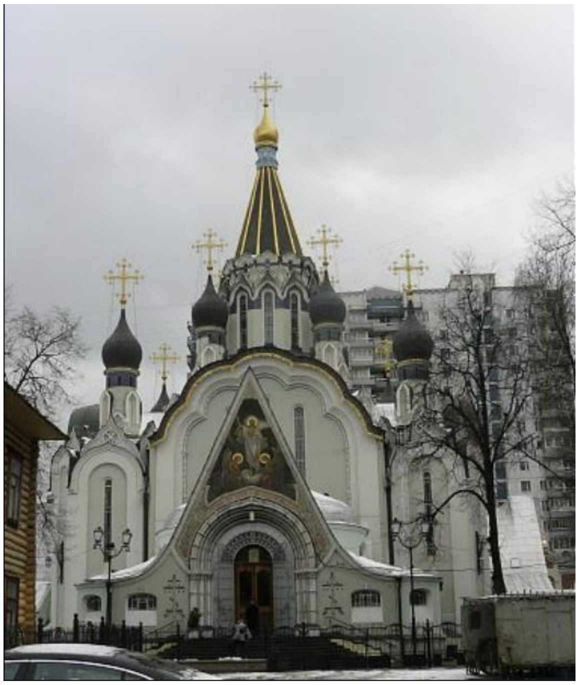
The Church of Saint Nicholas is a late 17th-century parish church of a former weavers sloboda in Khamovniki District of Moscow. The first records of a presumably wooden church on this site are dated 1625. The main five-domed church was built in 1679-1682, and the bell tower and refectory were completed around 1694.

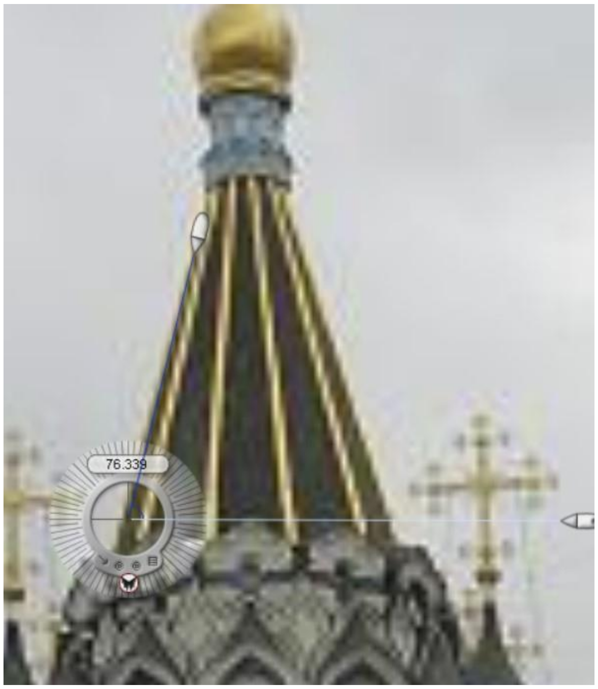




Church of the Resurrection - Sokolniki

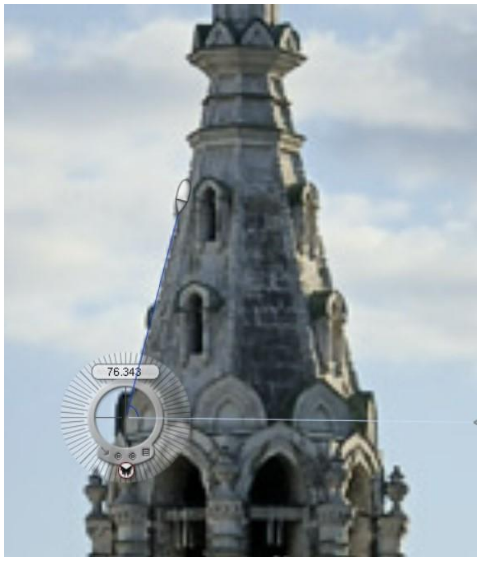
The Church of the Resurrection in Sokolniki, a 9-domed two-story temple, stands 34 meters tall. Construction began on June 29, 1909 and was consecrated on December 22, 1913. In the 1920s the church was the place where the revered shrines of destroyed and closed churches were taken. Amazingly, the church managed to survive and preserve the church life even in the years of Soviet power.





Saint Sophia Church

The Saint Sophia Church is a mid-17th-century Russian Orthodox parish church standing on Balchug Island opposite the Moscow Kremlin. The church of Saint Sophia is believed to have been founded by the merchants from the city of Novgorod, where the Saint Sophia Cathedral is the main sanctuary. The church was closed for worship between 1930 and 2004, with the main building being a kommunalka (communal housing with multiple families sharing one living unit).

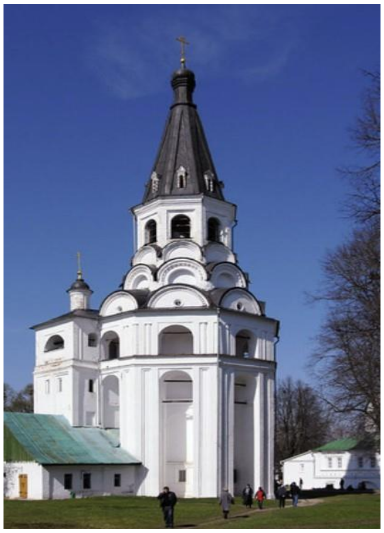


Tartarian Architecture in Russia

Tartarian architecture can be found throughout Russia, although much of the architecture has been destroyed over the past century as part of the purposeful rewriting of Russian history.

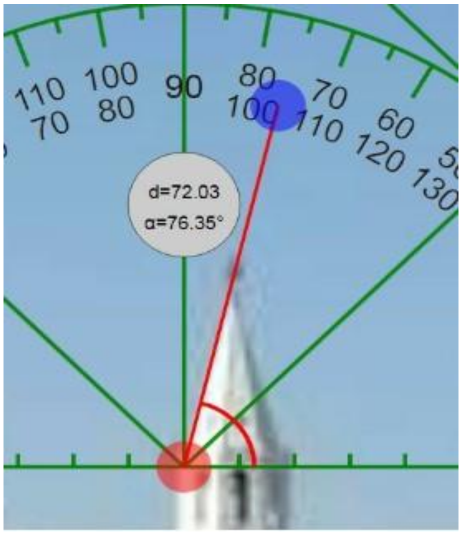
Alexandrov Kremlin

The Alexandrov Kremlin is an old Russian fortress situated on the current territory of the city of Alexandrov, Vladimir Oblast. Ivan the Terrible moved to the Alexandrovskaya fortress in 1565. During Soviet times the fortress and the former nunnery were used as a museum. At present, the Alexandrov Kremlin is shared by a museum and the revived nunnery.



Spasskaya Tower - Kazan Kremlin

The Kazan Kremlin is the chief historic citadel of Russia, situated in the city of Kazan, a former Tartarian stronghold. It was built at the behest of Ivan the Terrible on the ruins of the former castle of Kazan khans. It was declared a World Heritage Site in 2000.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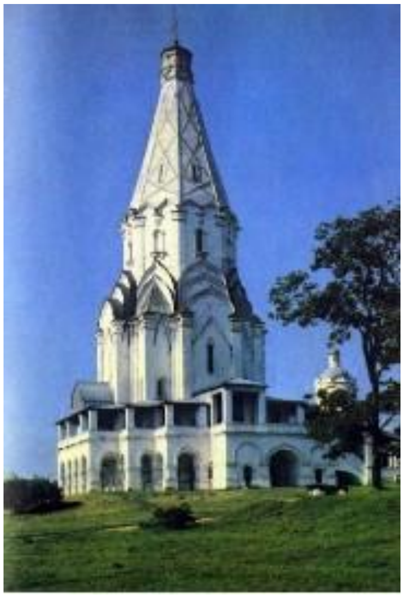
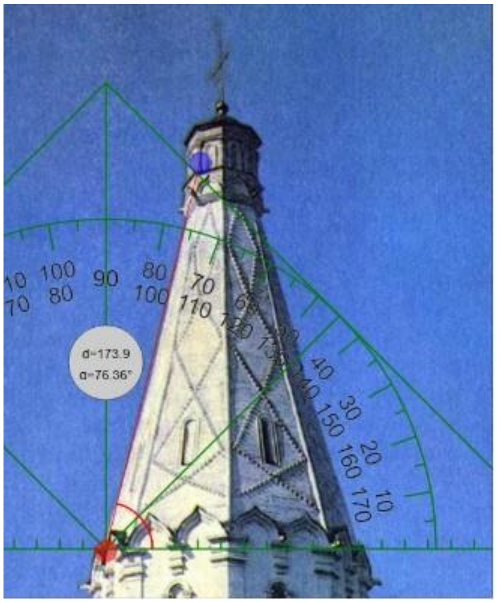
The Church of The Ascension - Kolomenskoye

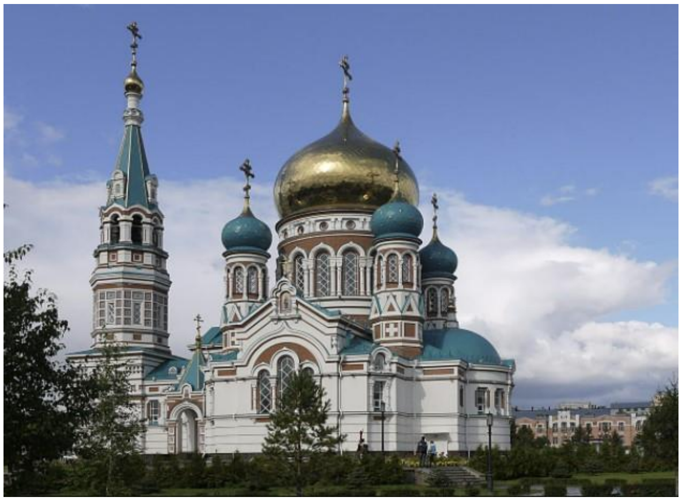
Some scholars consider this church to be the inspiration for St. Basil's Cathedral in Moscow, although it may simply be that this is one of the few remaining examples of Tartarian architecture which survived destruction during the era of Joseph Stalin. The church is one of the most significant architectural monuments of the 16th century and was built in 1532. The church has been rebuilt and reconstructed numerous times, but its main characteristic features have been preserved. The church is a part of the large architectural museum complex "Kolomenskoye ".





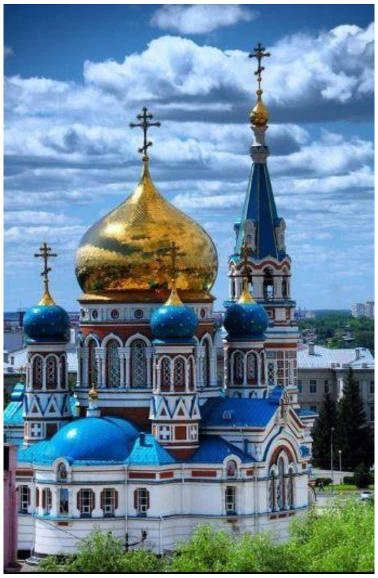
Assumption Cathedral - Omsk

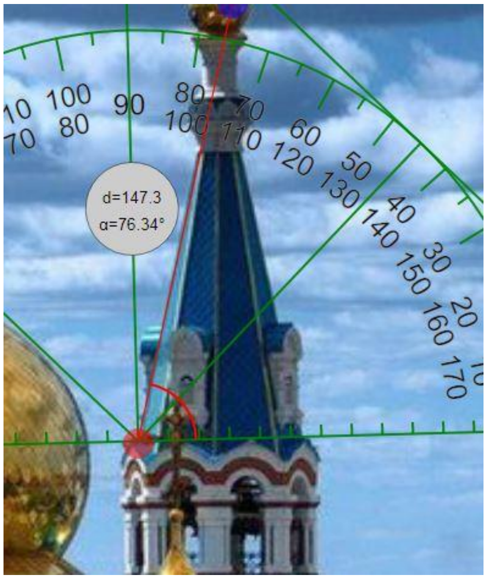
The Assumption Cathedral is the main temple of the Omsk Diocese. The Cathedral was founded in 1891 by the future Emperor Nicholas II, who was traveling around the country. Like many other Russian cathedrals, the Assumption Cathedral in Omsk was destroyed in 1935. In 2005, the Omsk authorities decided to restore it. It was recreated in almost the same form as it was at the end of the 19th century.



Dormition Cathedral - Omsk

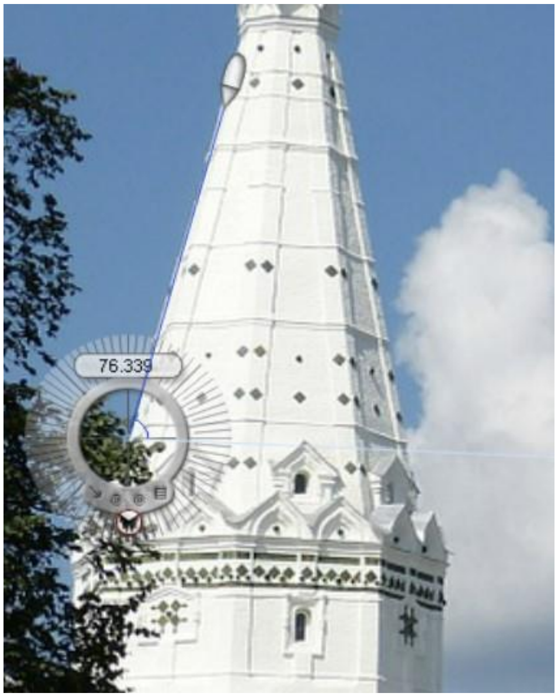
The Dormition Cathedral in Omsk is one of the largest churches in Siberia. The main square of Omsk takes its name from the cathedral. The first stone of a new church was laid by Tsar Nicholas during his journey across Siberia in 1891. The church was consecrated in 1898. It was shut down after the Russian Revolution and was blown up in 1935. The Russian Orthodox Church had the edifice rebuilt to original designs in the early 21st century.

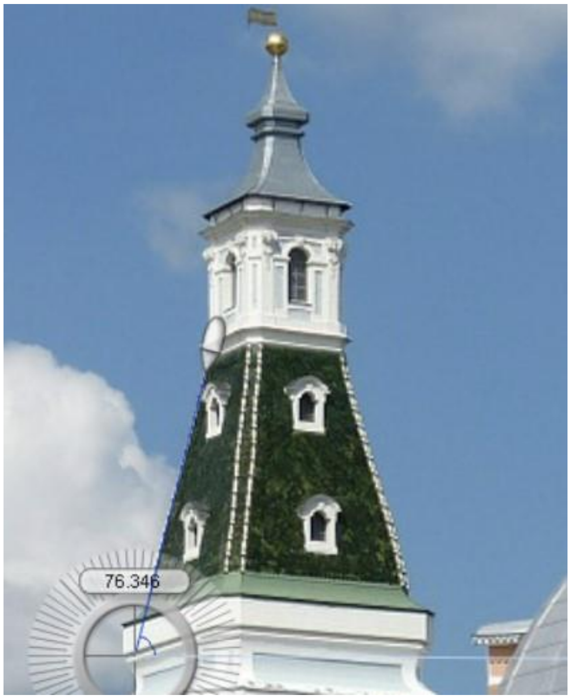



d=147.3
α=76.34°
10 100 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20
70 80 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170

The Trinity Lavra of St. Sergius - Sergiev Posad

The Trinity Lavra of St. Sergius is the most important Russian monastery and the spiritual center of the Russian Orthodox Church. The monastery is situated in the town of Sergiev Posad, about 70 km to the northeast from Moscow, and currently is home to over 300 monks. The monastery was founded in 1337 by one of the most venerated Russian saints, Sergius of Radonezh.



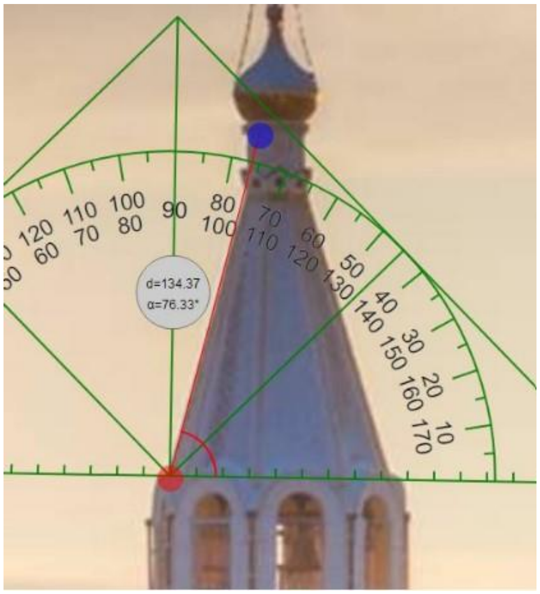


Church of the Savior on Spilled Blood - St. Petersburg

The Church of the Savior on Spilled Blood is a Russian Orthodox church in St. Petersburg, Russia which currently functions as a secular museum and church at the same time. The structure was constructed between 1883 and completed during the reign of Nicholas II in 1907. It is one of Saint Petersburg's major attractions.

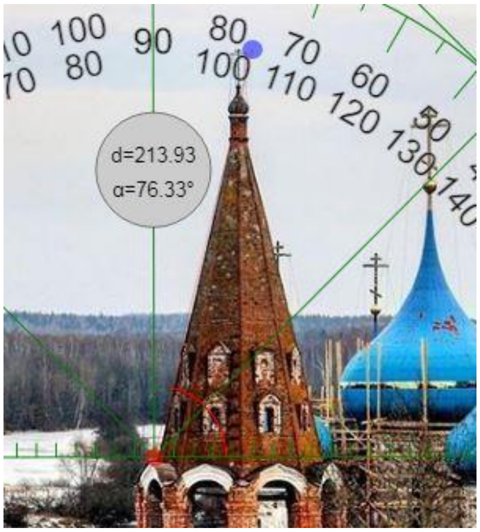
Transfiguration Church - Yakutsk, Siberia

The Transfiguration Church was built and consecrated in 1846. The main builder and a trustee of the temple was Yakut merchant Mikhail Soloviev. Yakutsk is the largest city located in continuous permafrost.



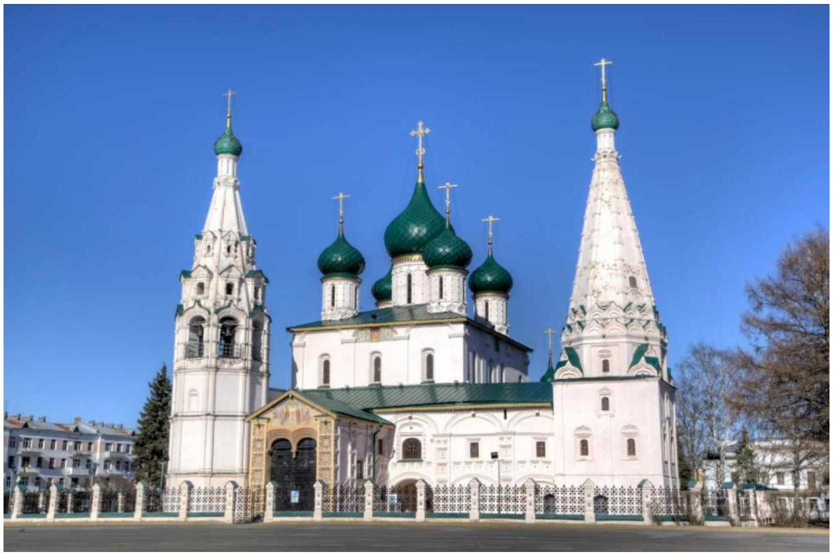
Annunciation Cathedral, Gorokhovets

The main square of Gorokhovets is dominated by the Annunciation Cathedral, which is a traditional Russian monumental style of cathedral with five pale blue domes and one spire with the 76.345 geometry. Today it no longer functions as a place of worship and is owned by the neighboring museum.



Church of Elijah the Prophet - Yaroslavl

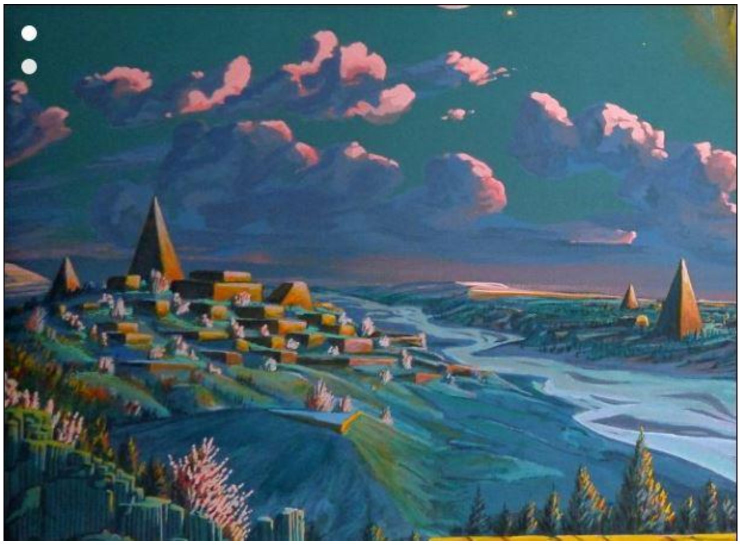
The most beautiful church of the city, the Church of Elijah the Prophet is the pride and joy of Yaroslavl and the favorite tourist attraction. It was built in 1647 – 1650 and is one of the most complete and best-preserved monuments of Yaroslavl.



Drawings and Photographs of Tartarian Empire Pyramids and Spires

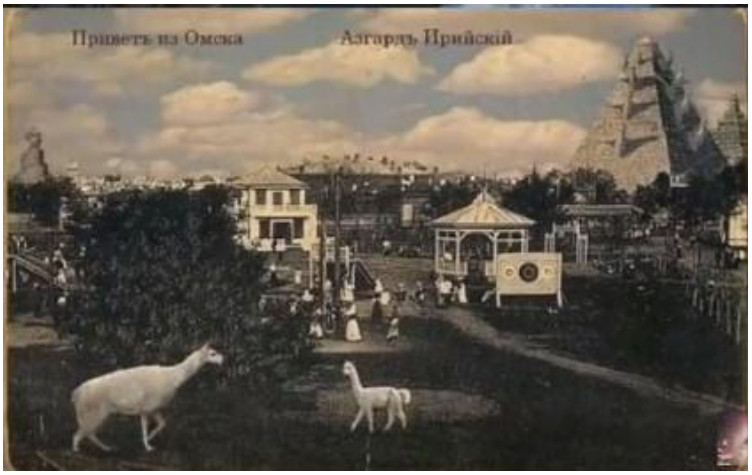
Due to the purposeful extermination of historical documents of Tartarian civilization and culture, there are very few remaining pictures of Tartarian architecture. However, there are still a few remaining pictures demonstrating the use of 76.345 in past centuries within the former Tartarian Empire.

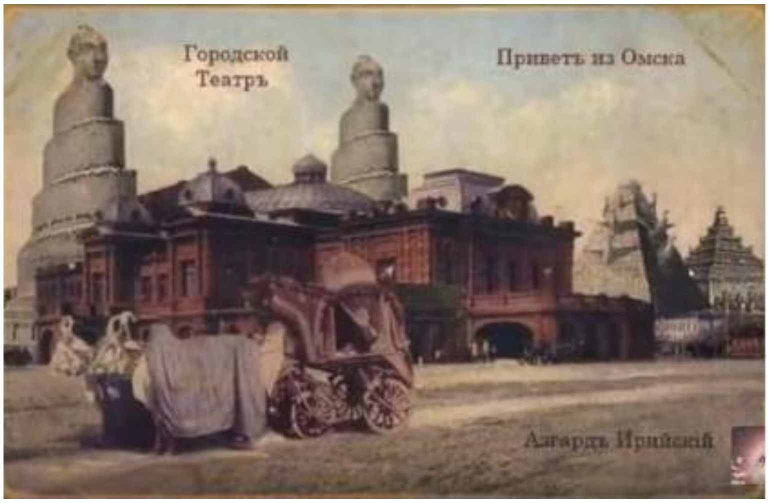
This contemporary drawing of Tartarian Empire Pyramids comes from the website tart-aria.info:

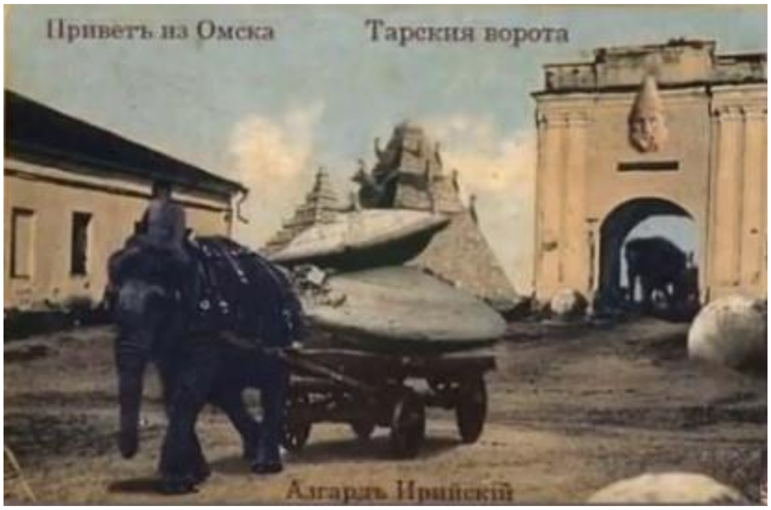


Old Russian Postcards

These postcards depict scenes from Russia showing pyramids were commonplace at the time, demonstrating that the pyramids of a prior era have been destroyed.


Приветъ изъ Омска
Азгардъ Ирийскій


Городской
Театръ
Приветъ изъ Омска
Азгардъ Ирийскій

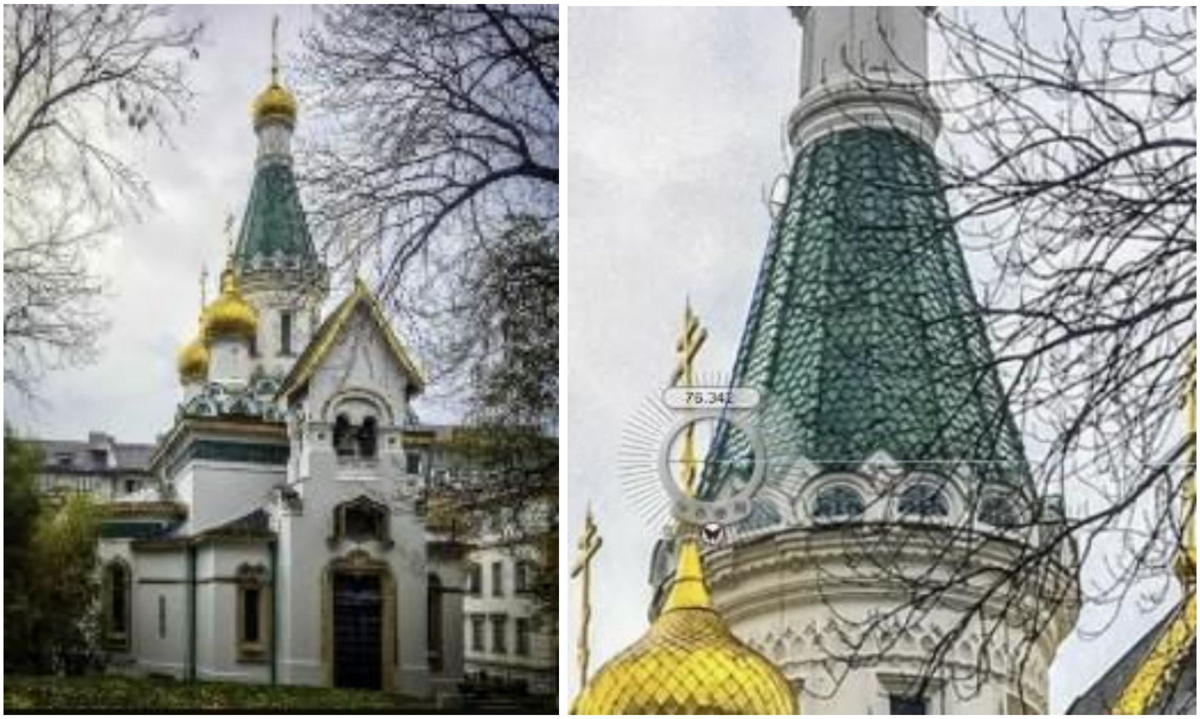

Приветъ изъ Омска
Тарския ворота
Азгардъ Ирийскій

Tartarian Architecture Around the World

Bulgaria

Russian Church - Sofia

The Russian Church is a Russian Orthodox church in central Sofia. The church was built on the site of the Saray Mosque, which was destroyed in 1882, after the liberation of Bulgaria by Russia from the Ottoman Empire. It was built as the official church of the Russian Embassy, which was located next door, and of the Russian community in Sofia.



Cuba

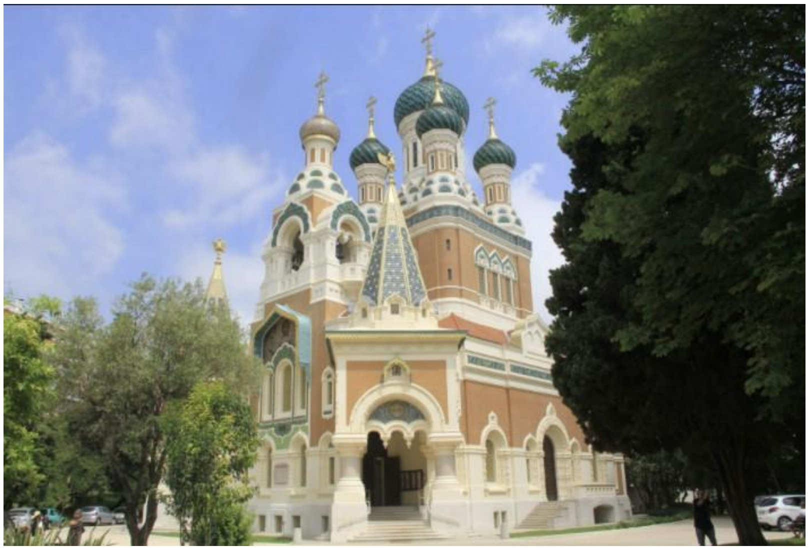
Our Lady of Kazan Orthodox Cathedral - Havana

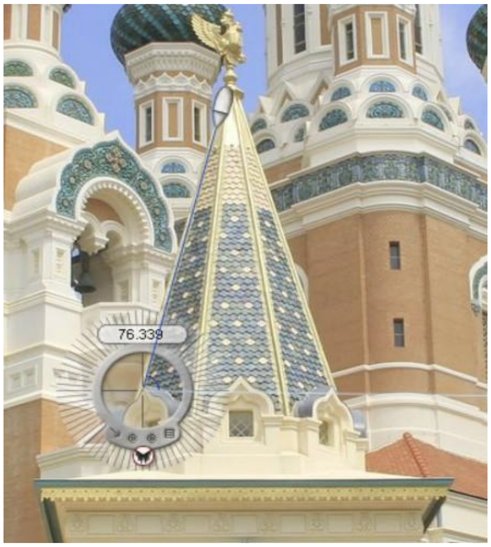
Our Lady of Kazan Orthodox Cathedral is a Russian Orthodox cathedral located in the historic old town of Havana, Cuba, under the jurisdiction of the Russian Orthodox Church. The temple was built on the shores of Havana Harbor in Old Havana. The church was consecrated October 19, 2008, in the presence of Heads of State of Cuba, Raul Castro and hundreds of Orthodox believers, including employees of the Russian embassy in Havana and missions.

France

Russian Orthodox Cathedral - Nice

The St Nicholas Orthodox Cathedral, Nice is an Eastern Orthodox cathedral located in the French city of Nice. Property of the Russian Federation, it is recognized as a national monument of France, and it currently belongs to the jurisdiction of the Moscow Patriarchate. It is the largest Eastern Orthodox cathedral in Western Europe. The cathedral was opened in 1912.

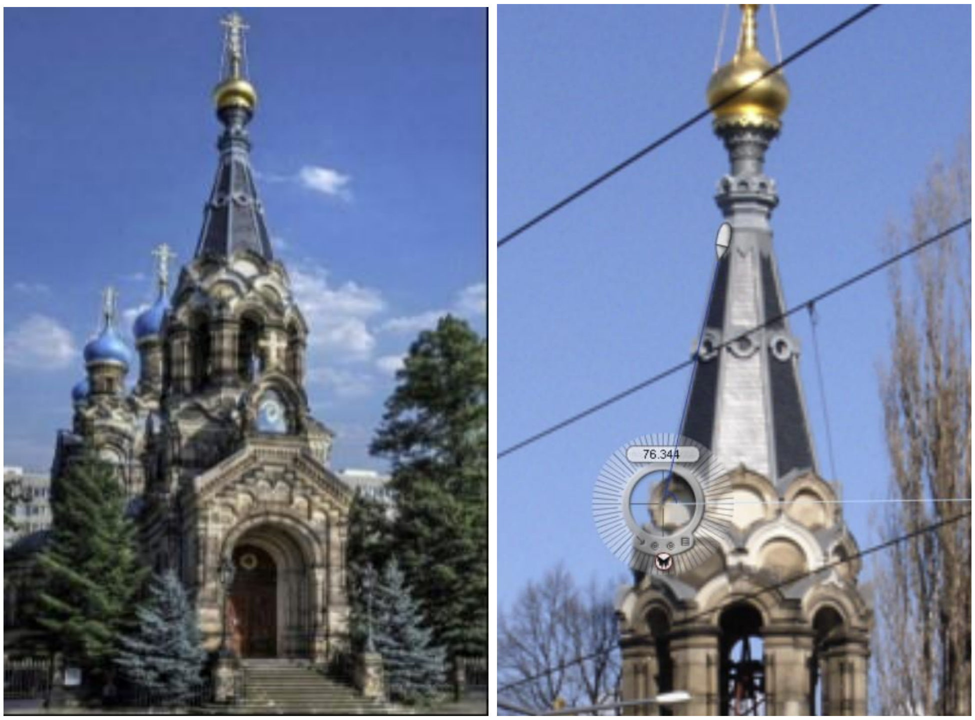




Germany

St. Simeon of the Wonderful Mountain Church – Dresden

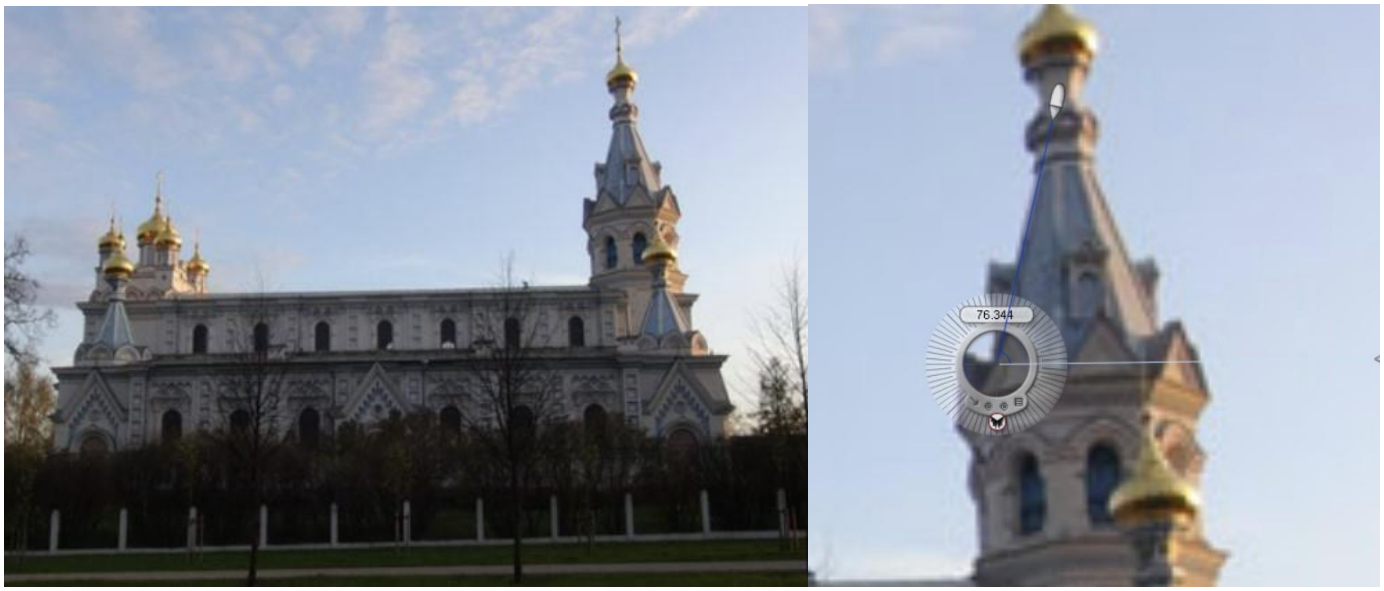
St. Simeon of the Wonderful Mountain Church is a Russian Orthodox church in the German city of Dresden. It was built from 1872 to 1874. It is dedicated to Simeon Stylites the Younger. During the aerial bombing attack on the city in February 1945, the church was the only building within a wide area which remained relatively intact.



Latvia

Saints Boris and Gleb Cathedral - Daugavpils

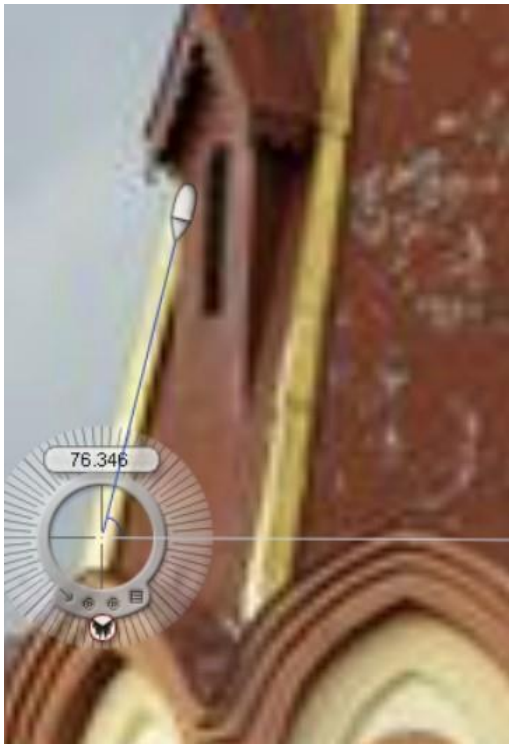
The Saints Boris and Gleb Cathedral is the main Orthodox church in Daugavpils, Latvia. It can hold 5,000 people, and is the biggest Orthodox church in Latvia.



Lithuania

St. Nicholas Church - Vilnius

St. Nicholas Church is one of the oldest Eastern Orthodox churches in Vilnius, Lithuania. According to a popular legend, the first wooden Orthodox chapel located on the site of today's St. Nicholas church was built around 1340. Around 1740 the church was completely destroyed by fire and rebuilt.

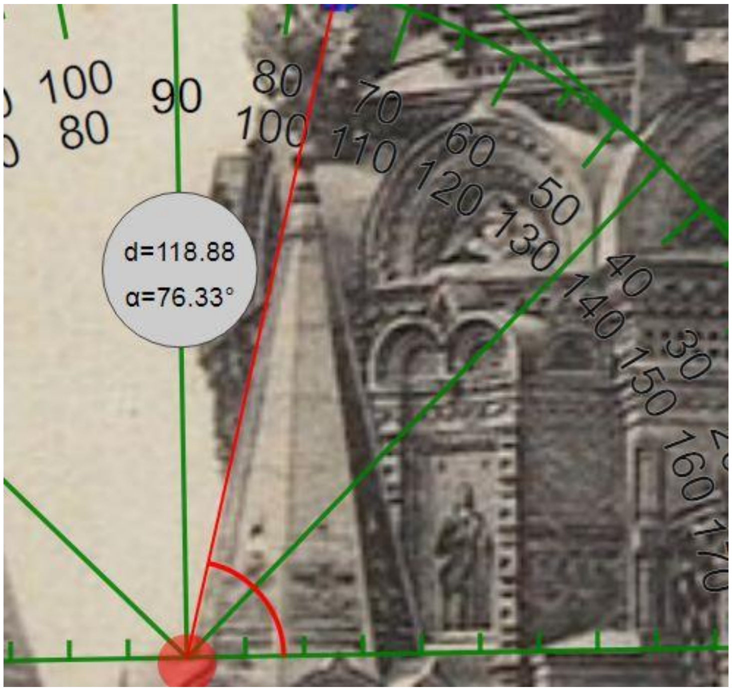


Ukraine

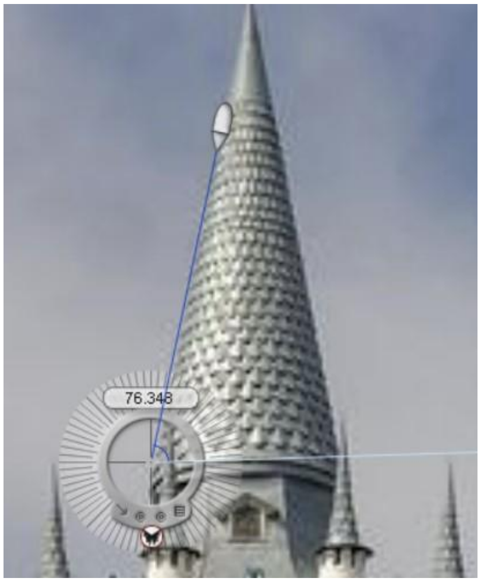
Borki Cathedral

Borki is a small town in Eastern Ukraine which was once part of Russia. The cathedral was destroyed during World War II.

Храмъ въ Боркахъ близъ Харькова.
Cathédrale à Borki près de Kharkow.

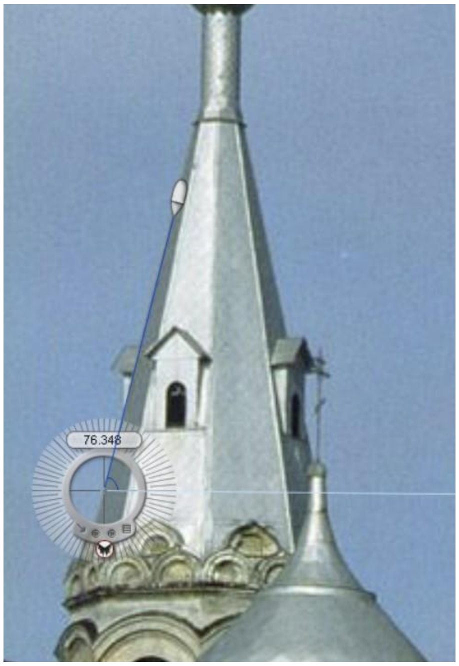

d=118.88
α=76.33°

Former Sloviansky Hotel - Cherkasy



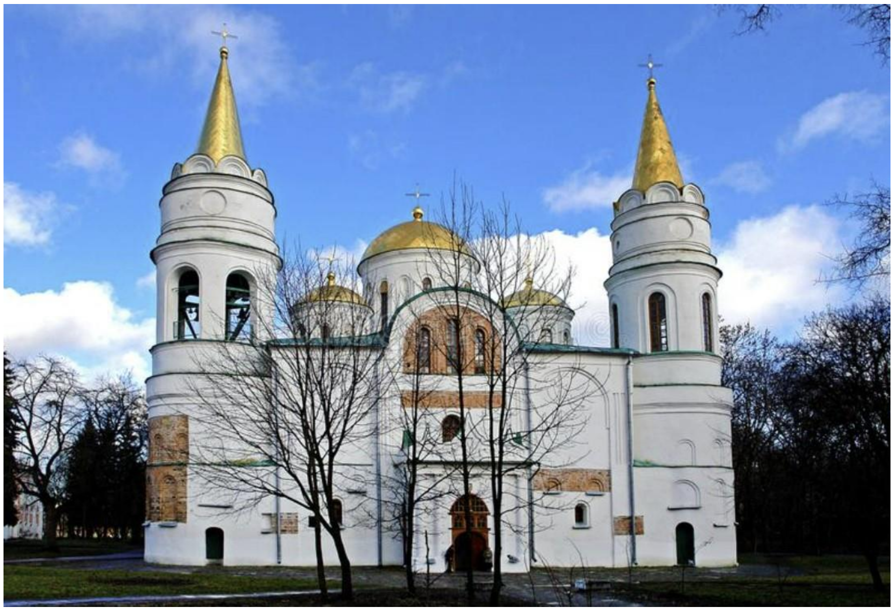
St. Panteleimon's Cathedral - Odessa

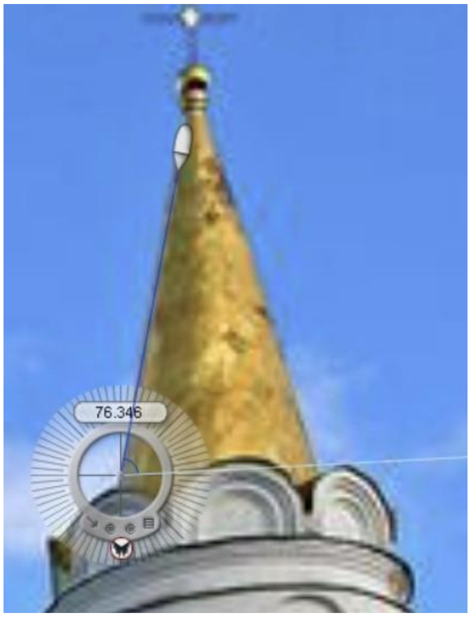
The Cathedral of St. Panteleimon is a large Eastern Orthodox cathedral in the Kyivan neighborhood of Theophania. It shares similarities with the Alexander Nevsky Cathedral, Tallinn and is considered a high point in Russian Revival ecclesiastical architecture. It was built between 1905 and 1912.



Transfiguration Cathedral - Chernihiv

Transfiguration Cathedral is the oldest building in Chernihiv, Ukraine, and one of the few surviving buildings of the pre-Mongol era. Construction of the cathedral was started by Prince Mstislav of Chernigov. It is unclear when the construction was completed. The Transfiguration Cathedral was damaged in 1239, during the Mongol invasion, renovated in the middle of the 17th century, burned down in the 18th century and was again renovated later. The current exterior stems from the end of the 19th century.





Part 7 - 76.345 in Neo-Gothic and Contemporary Secular Architecture

Neo-Gothic is an architectural movement that began in the late 1740s in England. By the middle of the 19th century, Gothic had become the preeminent architectural style in the Western world, only to fall out of fashion in the 1880s and early 1890s.

The Neo-Gothic movement's roots are intertwined with philosophical movements associated with Catholicism and a re-awakening of high church or Anglo-Catholic belief concerned by the growth of religious nonconformism. **Neo-Gothic architecture varied considerably in its faithfulness to both the ornamental style and principles of construction of its medieval original, sometimes amounting to little more than pointed window frames and touches of Gothic decoration on a building otherwise on a wholly 19th-century plan, and using contemporary materials and construction methods, most notably in the use of iron and, after the 1880s, steel, in ways never seen in medieval churches and cathedrals.**

In parallel with the ascendancy of neo-Gothic styles in 19th-century England, interest spread to the rest of Europe, Australia, Africa and the Americas; the 19th and early 20th centuries saw the construction of large numbers of Neo-Gothic structures worldwide.

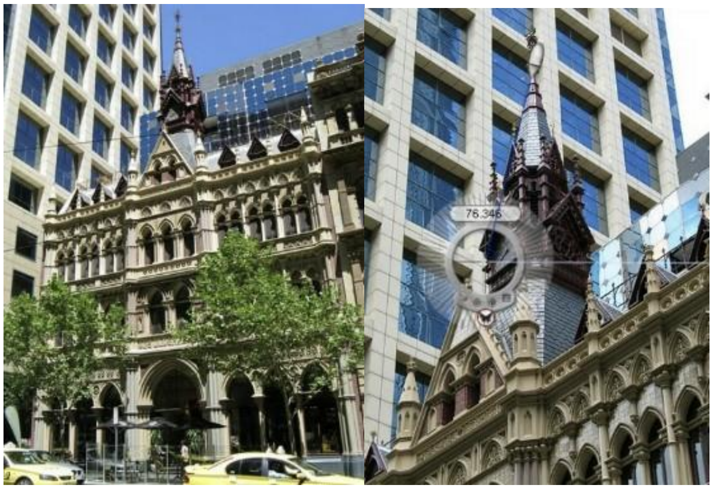
The 76.345 geometry was well represented in Neo-Gothic architecture. Despite its continued use in other cultures, its usage in Western architecture began to decline significantly after the beginning of the 20th century.

Neo-Gothic and Contemporary Secular Architecture

Australia

Olderfleet Building - Melbourne

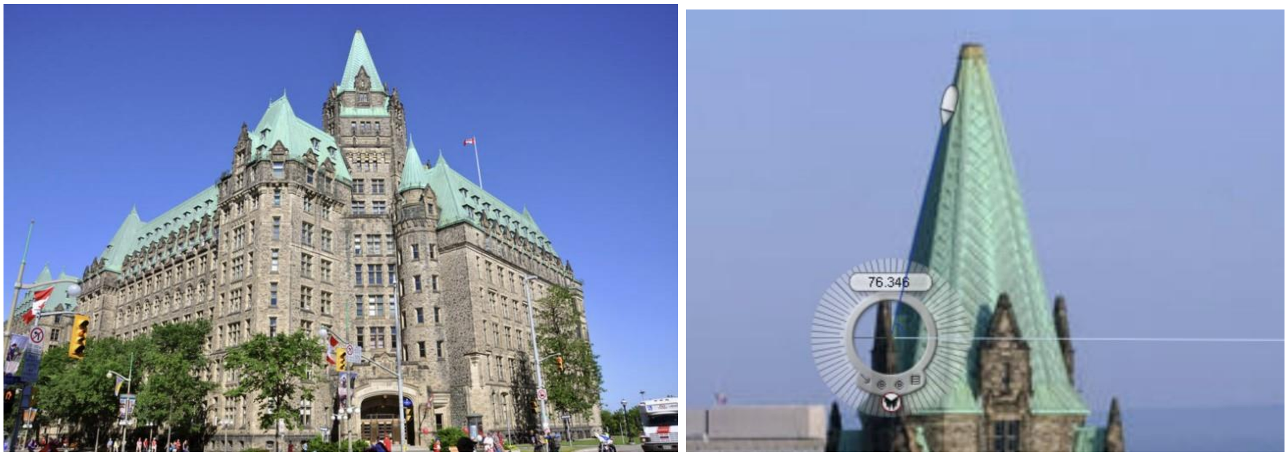
The Olderfleet Building is one of the most beautiful buildings in Melbourne and features significant detail within its Venetian Gothic façade. The pointed-arch windows are a particular feature as well as the columns and tiled inserts. The original complex was built in 1889 and included the existing façade plus a large warehouse section.



Canada

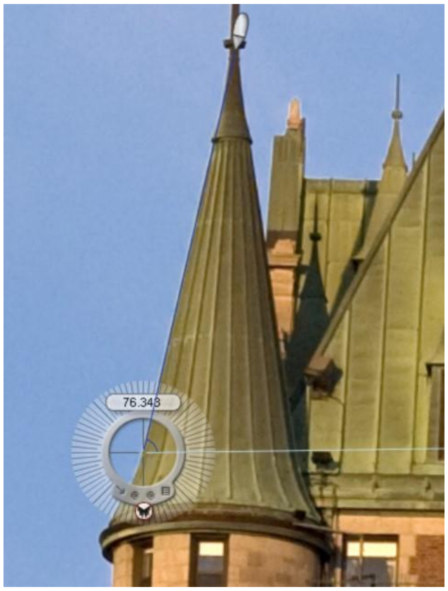
Confederation Building - Ottawa

The Confederation Building is an office building in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada. Located just west of the Parliament Buildings at Bank Street and Wellington Street, it is generally considered part of Parliament Hill. The building was completed in 1932.



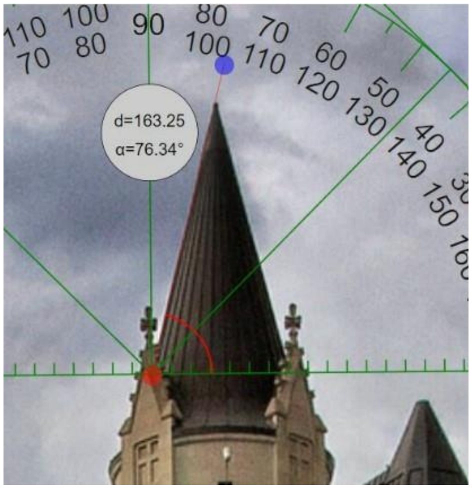
Fairmont Le Chateau Frontenac - Quebec City

The Fairmont Le Chateau Frontenac is a historic hotel in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada. The hotel is situated in Old Quebec, within the historic district's Upper Town. The Chateau Frontenac was built by the Canadian Pacific Railway. Opened in 1893, it is one of the first completed grand railway hotels and was designated a National Historic Site of Canada in 1981.



Fairmont Chateau Laurier Hotel - Ottawa, Canada

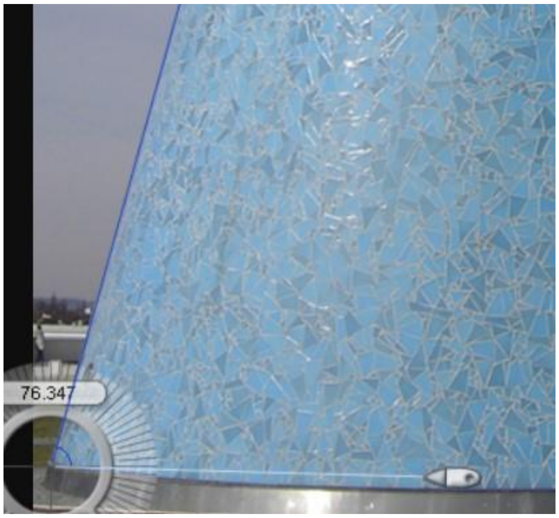
The Fairmont Chateau Laurier is a 660,000 square foot hotel with 429 guest rooms in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada. Grand Trunk Railway president Charles Melville Hays commissioned Chateau Laurier, and construction occurred between 1909 and 1912 for CA $2 million.



Germany

Bundeskunsthalle - Bonn

The Art and Exhibition Hall of the Federal Republic of Germany is one of the most visited museums in Germany. Known as the *Bundeskunsthalle* for short, it is part of the so-called "Museum Mile" in Bonn. It holds exhibitions relating to art and cultural history from around the world. The museum is backed by the Federal Government and the States of Germany. Construction of the museum started in 1989 and was completed in 1992. The museum is located next to the Bonn Museum of Modern Art.



Iran

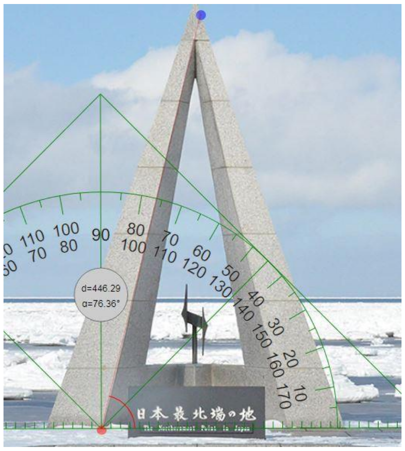
Iranian Parliament Building

The standing building of the Islamic Parliament of Iran is located next to the building of the National Consultative Assembly at Baharestan Square. The 7th Islamic Parliament held its first session in the new building in 2004 when it was inaugurated. The pyramid building is 45 meters tall.

Japan

Monument of the Northernmost Point of Japan - Cape Soya

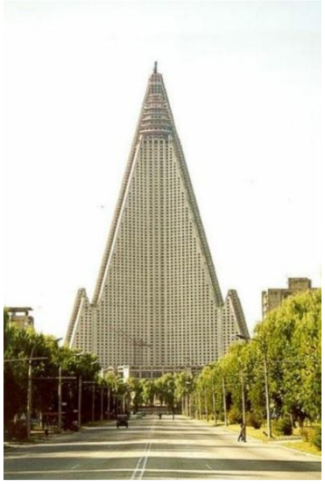
Cape Soya is the northernmost point of the island of Hokkaido, Japan. It is situated in Wakkanai, Soya Subprefecture.

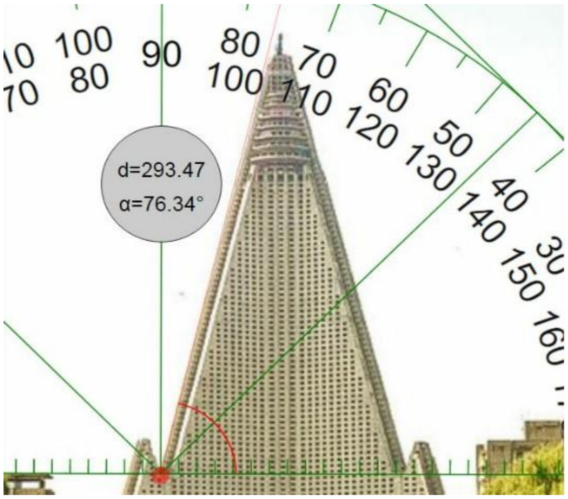


North Korea

Ryugyong Pyramid Hotel – Pyongyang

The Ryugyong Hotel is an unfinished 105-story, 1,080-foot-tall pyramid-shaped skyscraper in Pyongyang, North Korea. Its name is also one of the historical names for Pyongyang. The building is also known as the 105 Building, a reference to its number of floors. The building had been planned as a mixed-use development, which would include a hotel. The building is currently listed by Guinness World Records as being the tallest unoccupied building in the world.

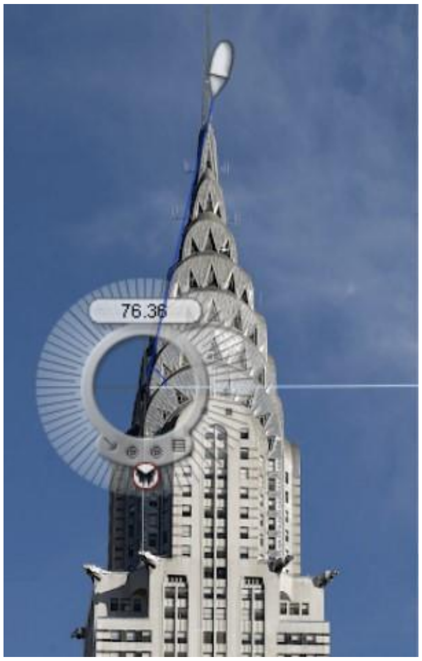




United States

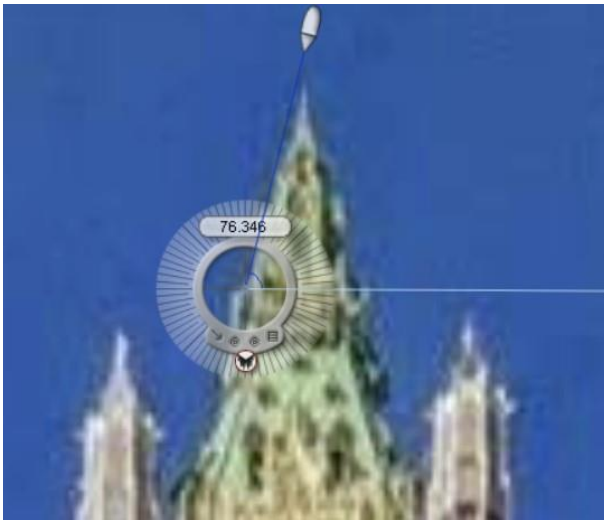
Chrysler Building - New York

The Chrysler Building is an Art Deco skyscraper on the East Side of Manhattan, New York. At 1,046 feet, it is the tallest brick building in the world with a steel framework and was the world's tallest building for 11 months after its completion in 1930. As of 2019, the Chrysler is the 11th-tallest building in the city, tied with The New York Times Building.



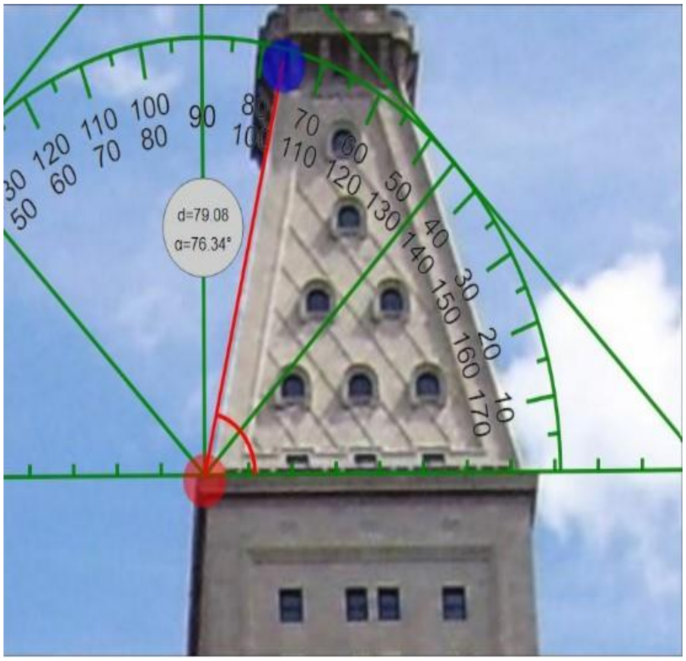
Woolworth Building - New York

The Woolworth Building is an early American skyscraper located at 233 Broadway in Manhattan, New York City. It was the tallest building in the world from 1913 to 1930, with a height of 792 feet. It remains one of the 100 tallest buildings in the United States.



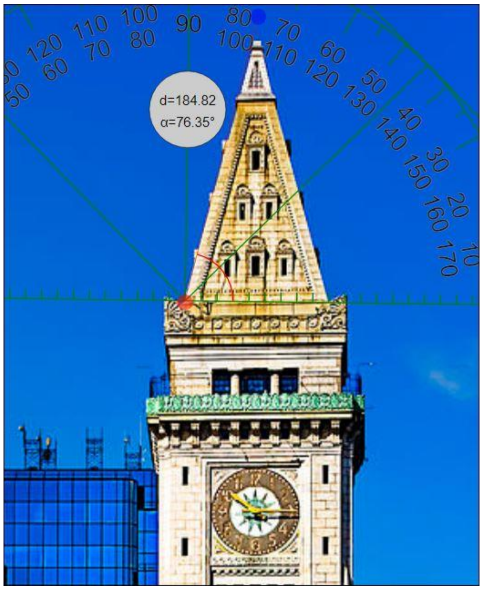
Metropolitan Life Insurance Company Tower - New York

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company Tower is a skyscraper occupying a full block in the Flatiron District of Manhattan in New York City. The tower is 700 feet tall. The Tower was erected between 1905 and 1909 and was inspired by the San Marco Tower in Venice. The tower features four clock faces, four bells, and lighted beacons at its top, and was the tallest building in the world until 1913.



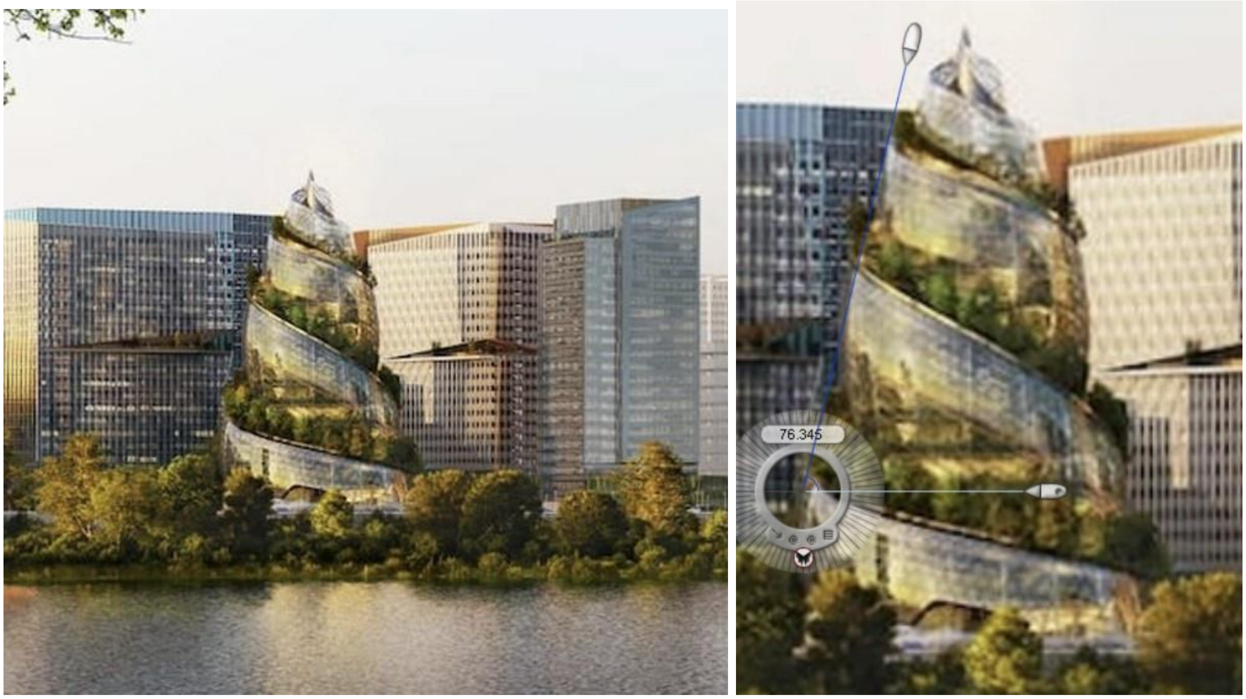
Custom House Tower - Boston

The Custom House Tower is a skyscraper in McKinley Square, in the Financial District neighborhood of Boston, Massachusetts. The original building was constructed in 1837–47 and the tower was added in 1913–15. The building is part of the Custom House District, which was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1973.



Amazon Headquarters Building – Fairfax, Virginia

In April, 2022, the Arlington County Board gave unanimous approval to Amazon’s plans to build a unique, helix-shaped tower as the centerpiece of its emerging second headquarters in northern Virginia. The helix is one of several office towers granted approval, but the helix stands out. The spiral design features a walkable ramp wrapping around the building with trees and greenery planted to resemble a mountain hike.



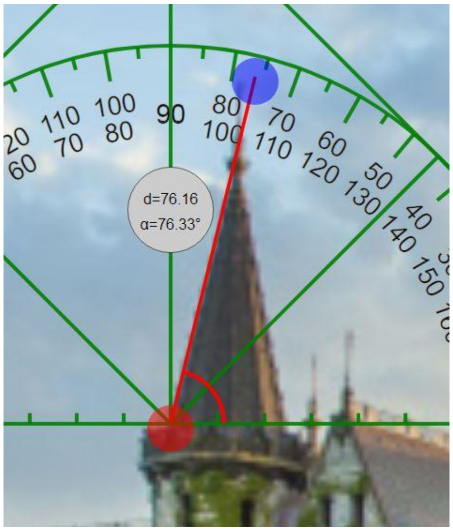
Contemporary Castles, Hotels and Tourist Attractions

These contemporary castles, hotels and tourist attractions have all maintained 76.345. In each case these structures are recreating a pre-existing structure, likely without any understanding of the geometric significance of the structures they are recreating.

Bulgaria

The Castle in Love with the Wind - Ravadinovo

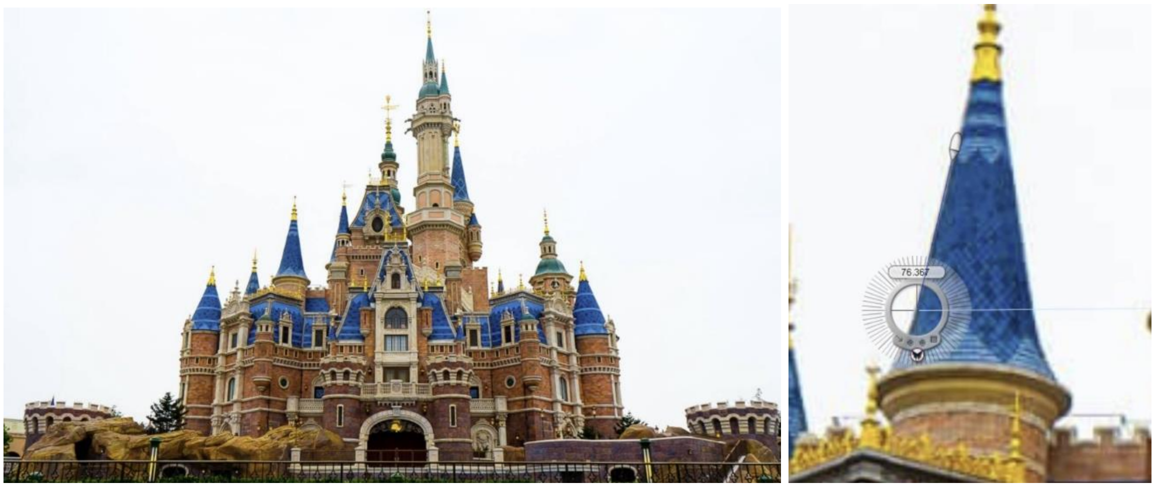
The Castle in Love with the Wind is the child's dream made true of Georgi Kostadinov Tumpalov who is its architect, designer and developer. Begun in 1996, this tourist attraction is situated in the middle of a farm field a few kilometers outside of Sozopol, Bulgaria. Mystical and exotic, the castle made of stone covers about 30,000 square meters, including the grounds.



China

Shanghai Disneyland

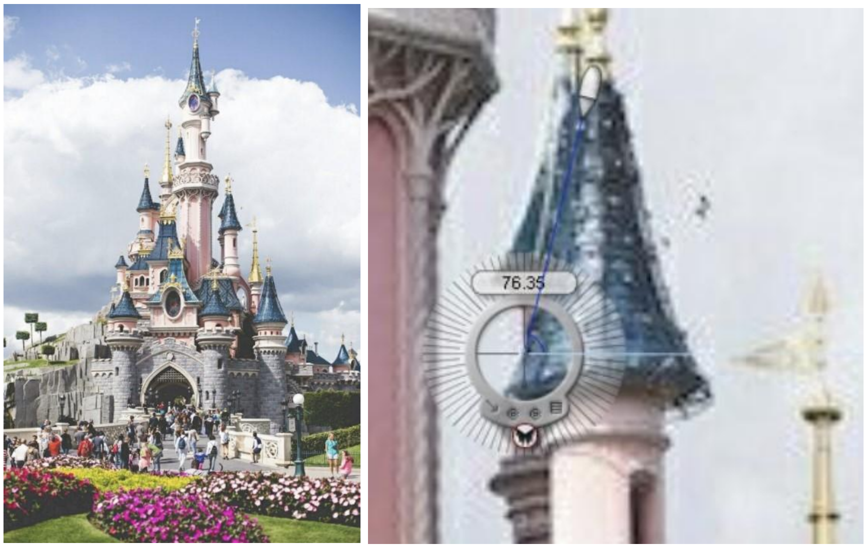
Shanghai Disneyland is a theme park located in Chuansha New Town, Pudong, Shanghai, China, that is part of the Shanghai Disney Resort. The park is operated by Disney Parks, Experiences and Products and Shanghai Shendi Group, through a joint venture between The Walt Disney Company and Shendi. Construction began on April 8, 2011. The park opened on June 16, 2016.



France

Disneyland Paris

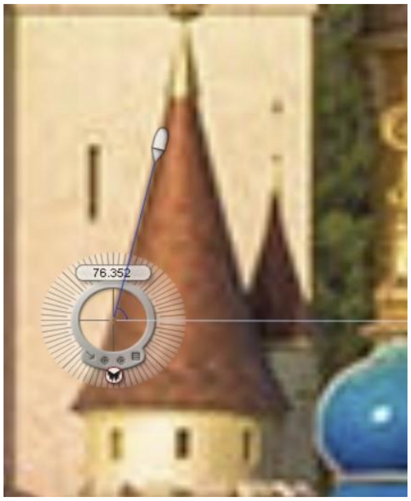
Disneyland Paris is an entertainment resort 20 miles east of Paris in Chessy, France. Disneyland Park is the original theme park of the complex, opening with the resort on April 12, 1992. A second theme park, Walt Disney Studios Park, opened in 2002, 10 years after the original park's opening.



Hong Kong

Hong Kong Disneyland

Hong Kong Disneyland is a theme park located in Penny's Bay, Lantau Island. It is located inside the Hong Kong Disneyland Resort, and it is owned and managed by Hong Kong International Theme Parks. It is the largest theme park in Hong Kong. Hong Kong Disneyland opened to visitors on September 12, 2005.



Japan

Tokyo Disneyland

Tokyo Disneyland is a 115-acre theme park at the Tokyo Disney Resort in Urayasu, Chiba Prefecture, Japan, near Tokyo. It was the first Disney Park to be built outside the United States and it opened on April 15, 1983. The park was constructed in the same style as Magic Kingdom in Florida and Disneyland in California. It is owned by The Oriental Land Company, which licenses the theme from The Walt Disney Company.

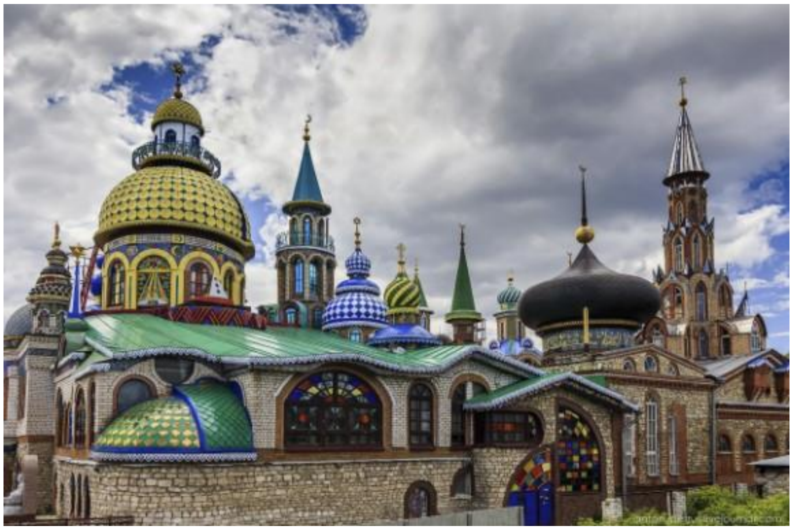
Russia

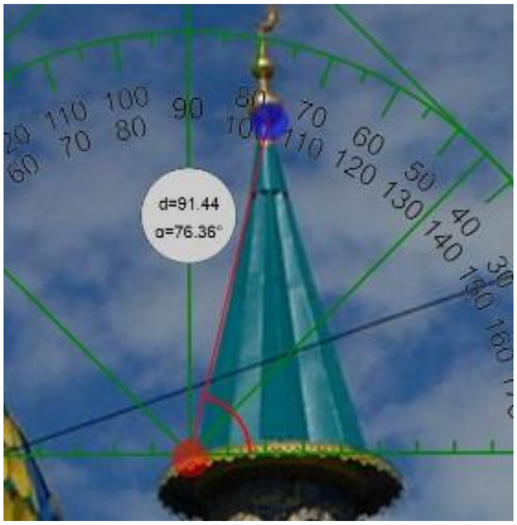
Garibaldi Castle - Samarai

Garibaldi Castle was built in the late 20th century and invokes both the magic and mystery of medieval fortresses. It is not an exact copy of any particular European castle. Rather, it is an architectural fantasy which incorporates all the most beautiful and interesting elements of European architecture of the Middle Ages, the Renaissance, and the Victorian era.

The Temple of All Religions - Kazan, Tartarstan

The Temple of All Religions is a unique architectural complex in Kazan, Tartarstan, Russia. It consists of several types of religious architecture including an Orthodox church, a mosque, and a synagogue, among others. It has been under construction since 1992, started by local artist and philanthropist Ildar Khanov.





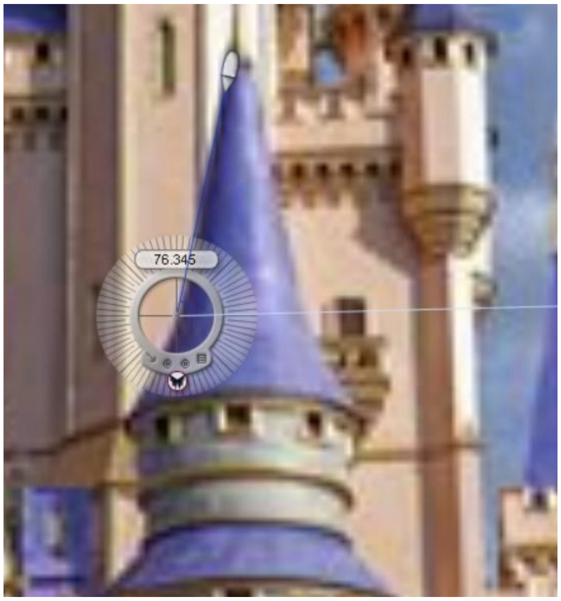
United States

Disneyland - Anaheim, California

The Disneyland Park, originally Disneyland, is the first of two theme parks built at the Disneyland Resort in Anaheim, California, opened on July 17, 1955. It is the only theme park designed and built to completion under the direct supervision of Walt Disney. It was originally the only attraction on the property; its official name was changed to Disneyland Park to distinguish it from the expanding complex in the 1990s.

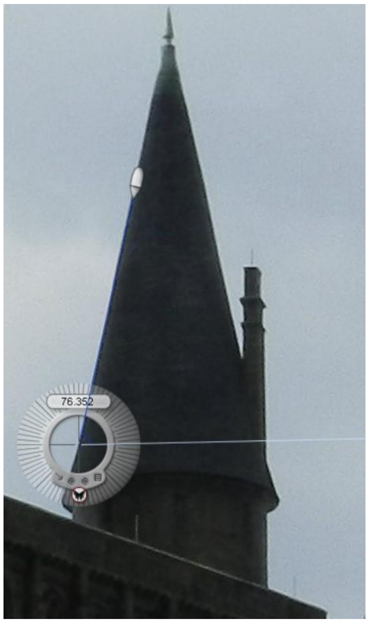
Disney World - Orlando, Florida

The Walt Disney World Resort is an entertainment resort complex in Bay Lake and Lake Buena Vista, Florida, near the cities of Orlando and Kissimmee. Opened on October 1, 1971, the resort is owned and operated by Disney Parks, Experiences and Products, a division of The Walt Disney Company. The property covers nearly 25,000 acres, of which half is currently used.



Hogwarts Castle - Orlando, Florida

Hogwarts Castle was originally imagined by J.K. Rowling, the author of the Harry Potter books, and designed by production designer Stuart Craig and his team. Various locations in Great Britain were used for the castle interiors and exteriors. Universal Orlando Resort has recreated Hogwarts Castle, which is now a major attraction at the resort.

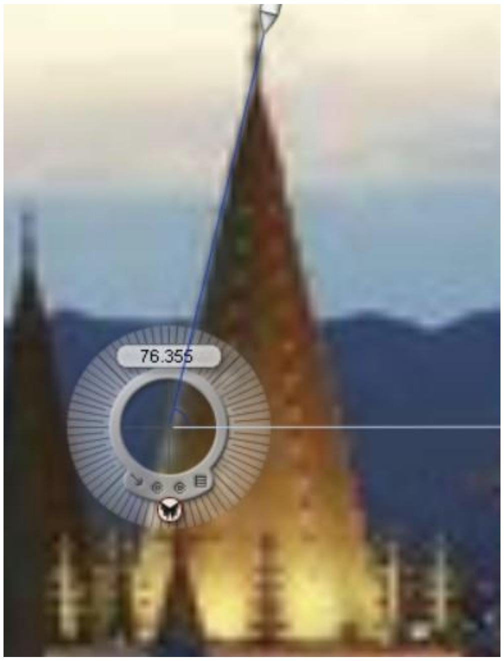


Castle Post - Versailles, Kentucky

Originally known as Martin Castle, this contemporary middle American fortress was put into construction in 1969. Unfortunately, the couple who were building the castle divorced while the castle was still under construction. For decades the castle sat unfinished and unopened. In 2008, Castle Post was opened as a luxury event location and bed and breakfast.

Excalibur Hotel and Casino - Las Vegas

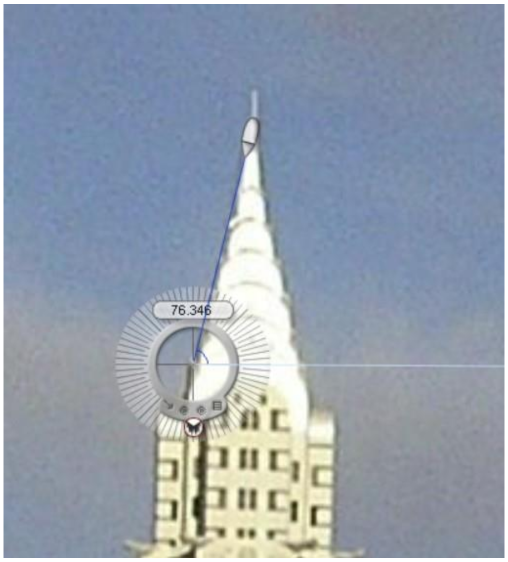
Excalibur Hotel and Casino is a hotel and casino located on the Las Vegas Strip in Paradise, Nevada, in the United States. It is owned and operated by MGM Resorts International. Named for the mythical sword of King Arthur, the hotel uses the Medieval theme in several ways. Its facade is a stylized image of a castle. The 76.345 geometry is on prominent display in the castle architecture.



New York, New York Hotel - Las Vegas

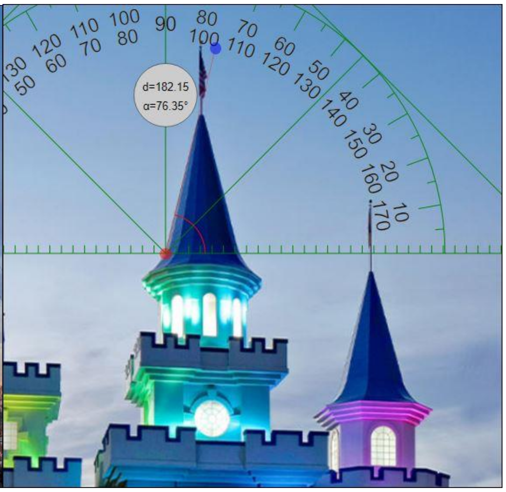
New York, New York Hotel & Casino is a hotel and casino on the Las Vegas Strip in Paradise, Nevada, United States, designed to evoke New York City in its architecture and other aspects. It is owned and operated by MGM Resorts International. It uses the New York City influence of its name in several ways. Its architecture is meant to evoke the New York City skyline of the 1940s era; the hotel includes several towers configured to resemble New York City buildings such as the Empire State Building and the 76.345 geometry of the Chrysler Building.

REALITY
ZUMANITY



The Samuel & Josephine Plumeri Wishing Place - Monroe, New Jersey

Make-A-Wish® New Jersey officially opened the doors of the Samuel & Josephine Plumeri Wishing Place during a grand opening ceremony on December 2, 2011. The design for the building was inspired from European castles.

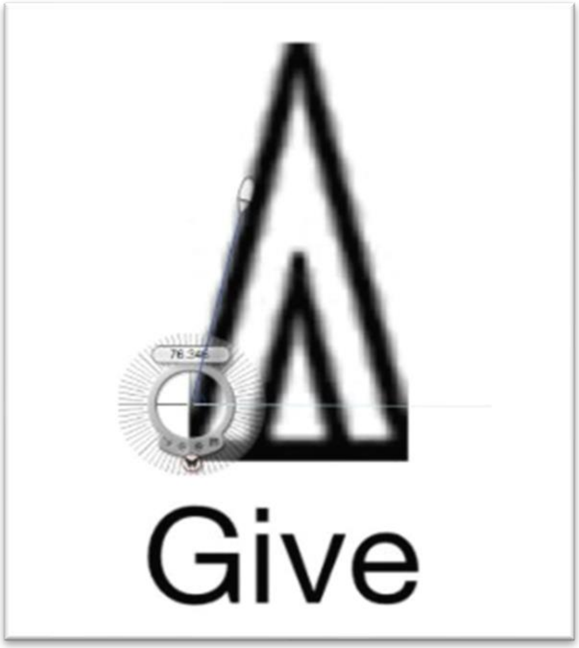


Part 8 - 76.345 in Hieroglyphs, Art and Headwear

Buildings are not the only places where 76.345 has been memorialized. Both Western and Eastern culture provide numerous examples of 76.345 in hieroglyphs, art and headwear. Both Egyptian hieroglyphs and the Maya calendar provide us with virtually identical representations of a 76.345 pyramid structure. Depictions of 76.345 are found in both contemporary and older paintings. Both Eastern and Western culture exhibit knowledge of 76.345 - with the West positioning 76.345 in a generally negative context, while Eastern culture depicts 76.345 in a much more reverential manner.

Hieroglyphs

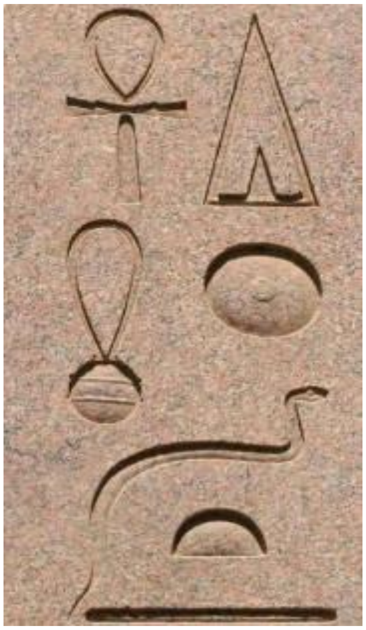
Hieroglyphs containing a pyramidal structure are found throughout Egypt and in other areas as well. As translated, the hieroglyph below means “give”. Given what we now know about 76.345, perhaps a more accurate translation would be “give off” or “emit”.

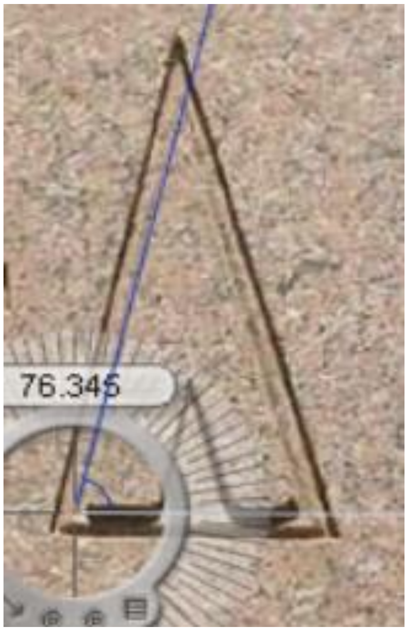


The Temple of Karnak

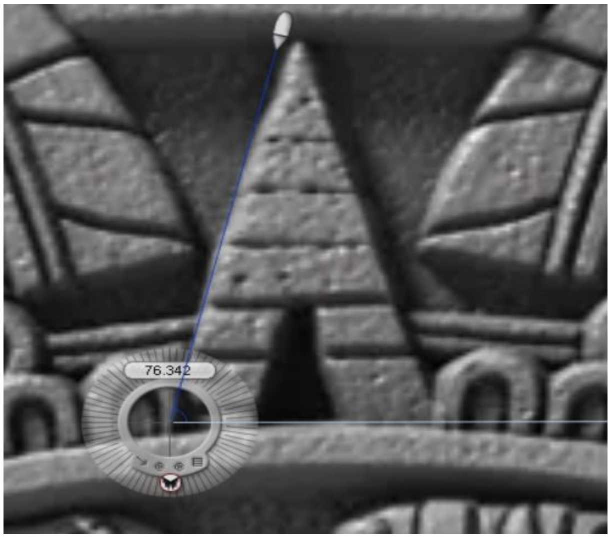
The temple of Karnawas was known as the most select of places by the ancient Egyptians. It is a city of temples built over 2,000 years ago and dedicated to the Theban triad of Amun, Mut, and Khonsu. It is the largest religious building ever made, covering about 200 acres, and was a place of pilgrimage for nearly 2,000 years.

The hieroglyph below is one of many using the symbol within the complex.

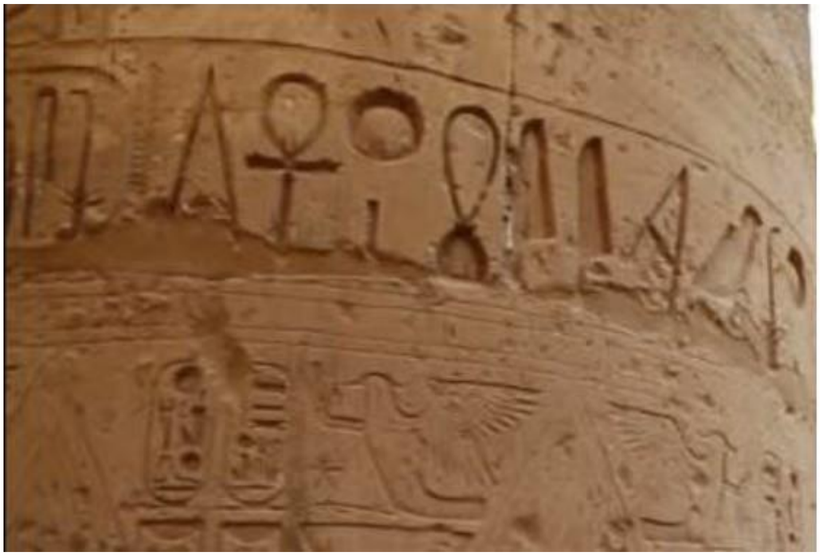


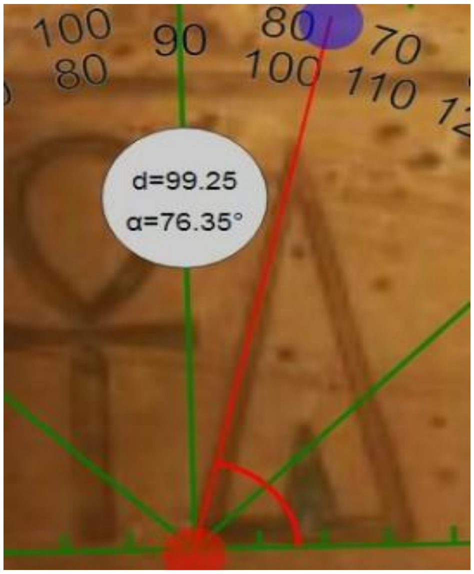


This hieroglyph is strikingly similar to what we see in the Mayan Calendar below and in the next chapter.



Below are additional examples of the ‘give’ hieroglyph used at various locations within the Karnak complex:

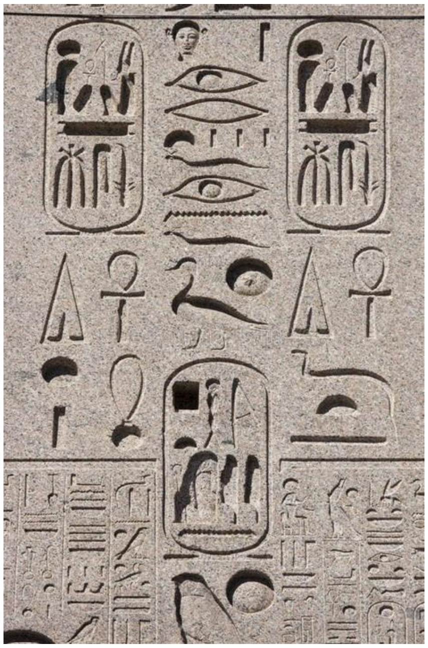


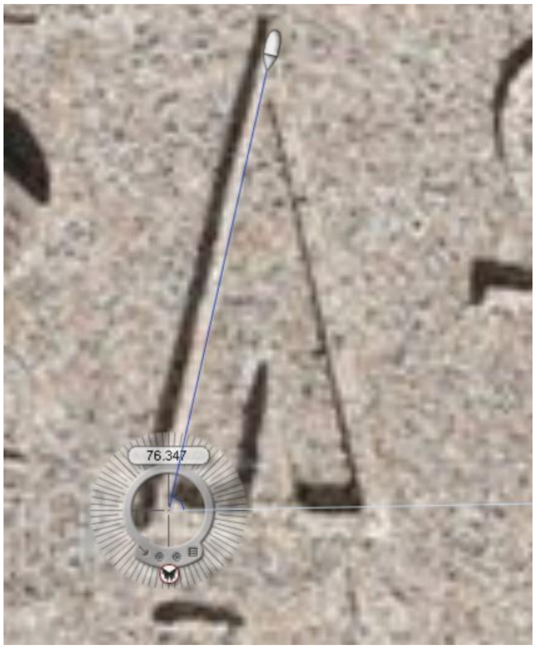

100
80
90
80
100
70
110
d=99.25
α=76.35°

Flaminio Obelisk - Rome

The Flaminio Obelisk is one of the thirteen ancient obelisks in Rome, Italy. It is located in the Piazza del Popolo and is 67 feet high. The Nineteenth Dynasty Pharaoh Seti I quarried this obelisk from granite quarries in Aswan. Before his death, artists inscribed one face of the obelisk, which Seti intended to erect in the Temple of Re in Heliopolis.

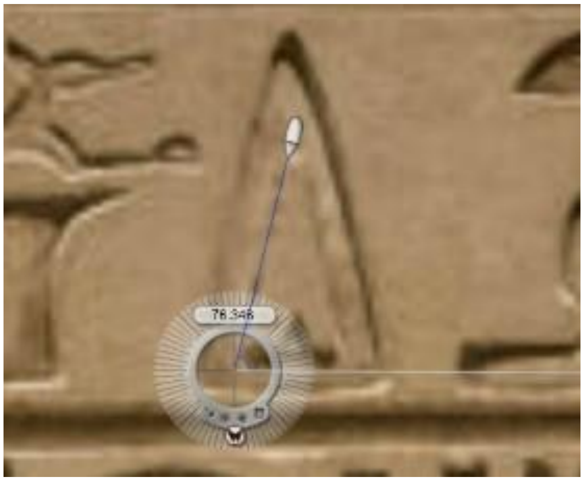
The hieroglyphs on the obelisk contain the same 76.345 ‘give’ pyramid symbol we find in the Temple of Karnak hieroglyphs.





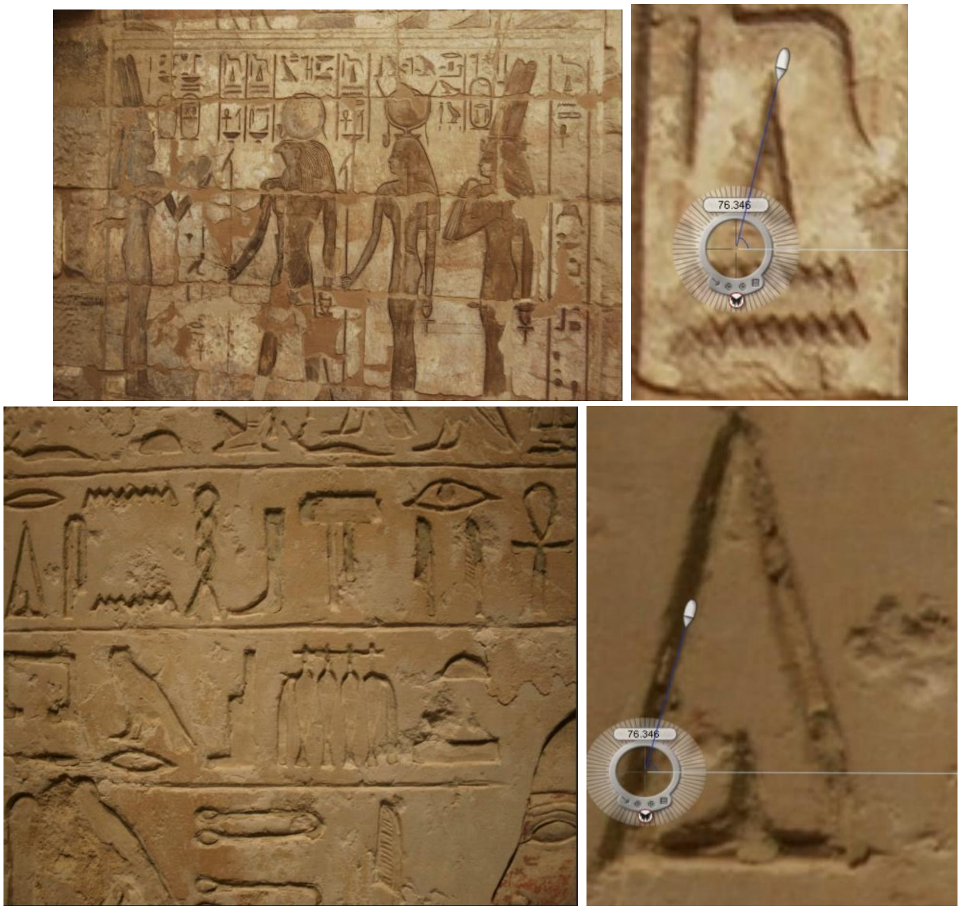
Giza Hieroglyphs

Below is a pyramid hieroglyph from the Giza pyramids. The pyramid hieroglyph is in the top right-hand corner:



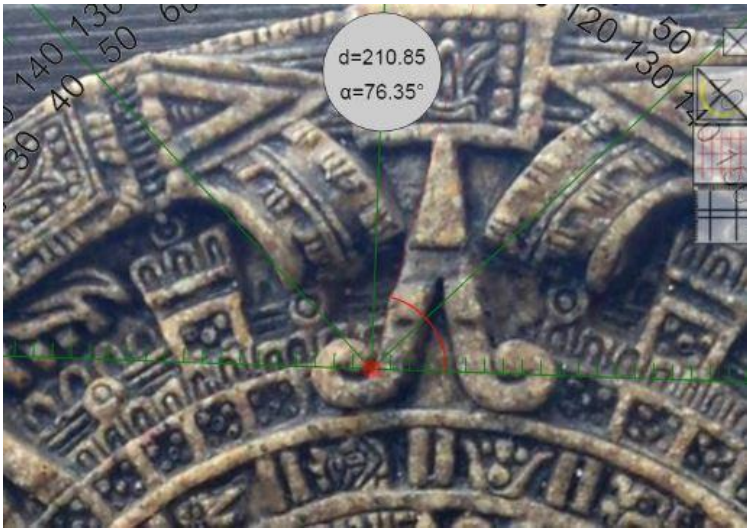
Additional Egyptian Pyramid Hieroglyphs

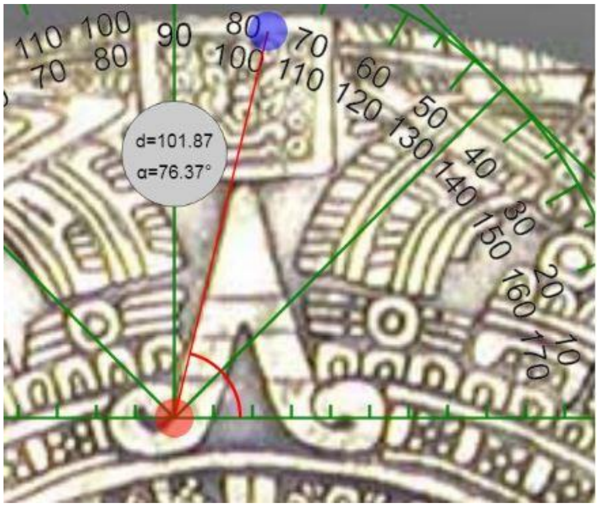
Here are some additional examples found that are of unknown origin.



The Mayan Calendar

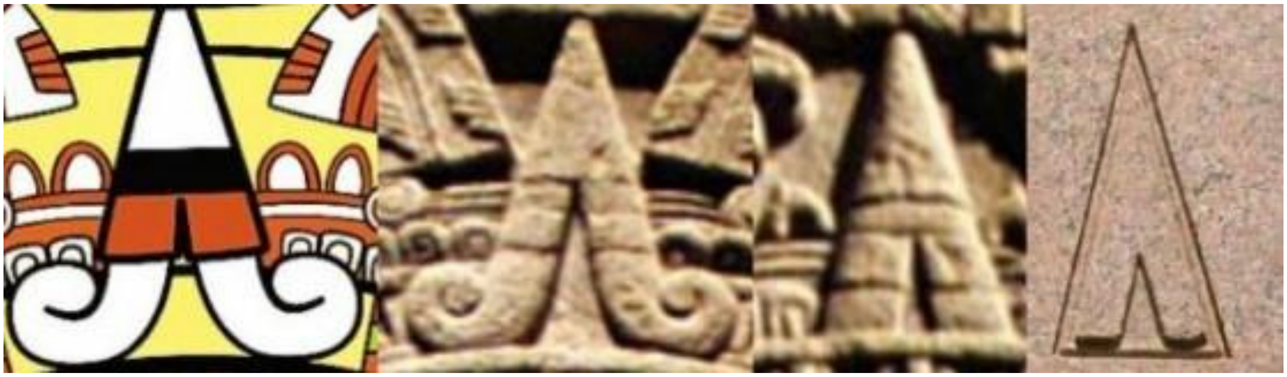
The Mayan calendar is a system of calendars used in pre-Columbian Mesoamerica and in many modern communities in the Guatemalan highlands of Veracruz, Oaxaca and Chiapas, Mexico. The essentials of the Maya calendar are based upon a system which had been in common use throughout the region, dating back to at least the 5th century BCE. It shares many aspects with calendars employed by other earlier Mesoamerican civilizations, such as the Zapotec and Olmec and contemporary or later ones such as the Mixtec and Aztec calendars.





Similarities Between the Karnak Hieroglyph and Mayan Calendar Pyramid Depictions

The composite below shows the striking similarities between the pyramid depictions from the Mayan Calendar, and the Temple of Karnak hieroglyphics, shown on the right.



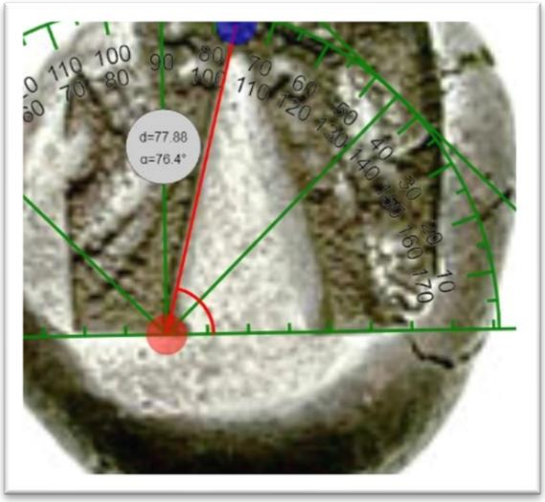
Symbols And Paintings

Baetyls

According to wikipedia.com:

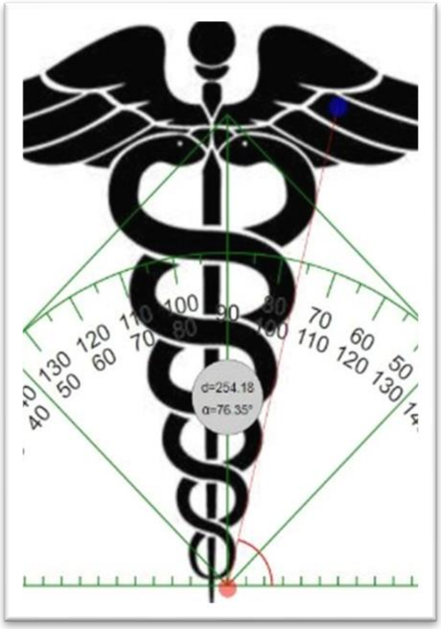
"Baetyls are sacred stones that were supposedly endowed with life. According to ancient sources, these objects of worship were meteorites, which were dedicated to the gods or revered as symbols of the gods themselves."

Many baetyls contain pyramidal depictions such as the one below.



The Caduceus

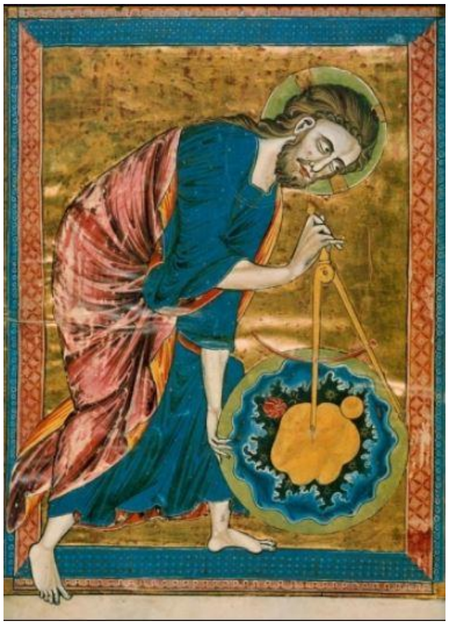
The caduceus is the staff carried by Hermes in Greek mythology. It is a short staff entwined by two serpents, sometimes surmounted by wings. Beginning with the 16th century there is evidence of the use of the caduceus in a medical context. The caduceus symbolized wisdom, and today is used as a universal symbol of the healthcare profession. Is it a mere coincidence that the most iconic version of this symbol incorporates 76.345?

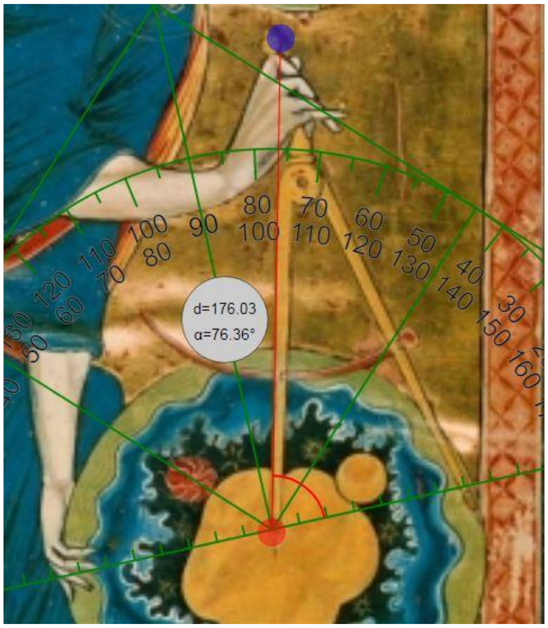


130 120 110 100 90 80 70 60 50
50 60 70 80 100 110 120 130
40
d=254.18
α=76.35°

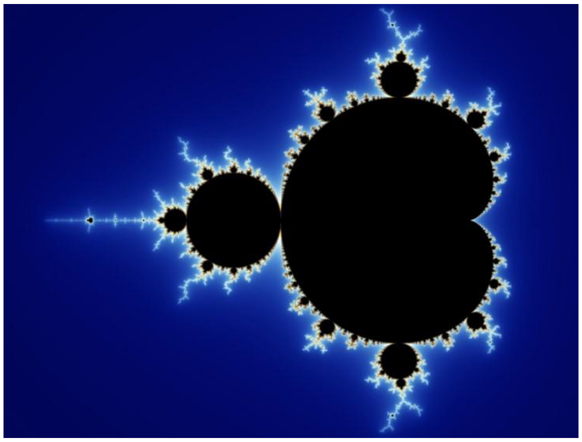
Painting - God as Architect of the World

The painting below is entitled "God as Architect of the World", dated 1220–1230 CE. God shapes the universe with the aid of a compass. Within the perfect circle already created are the spherical sun and moon and the unformed matter that will become the earth once God applies the same geometric principles to it. Interestingly, the slant angle of the compass is 76.345.




d=176.03
α=76.36°
80 70 60 50 40 30
100 110 120 130 140 150 160
100 110 120 130
80 70 60 50
90

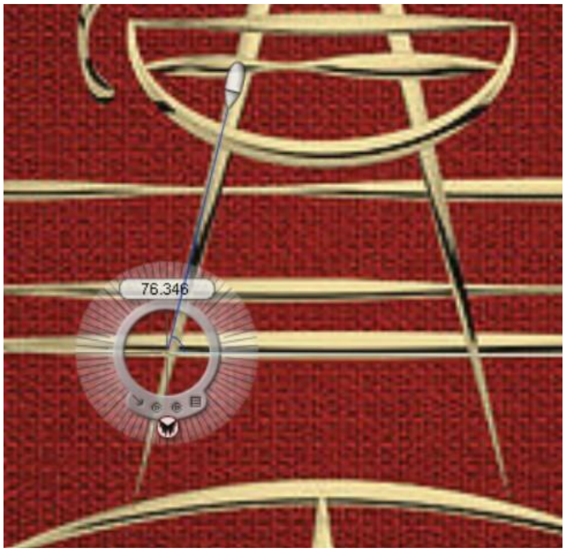
Notice how the black area surrounding the central area of the picture looks surprisingly similar to the area defined by the Mandelbrot Set in the picture below.



The Seal of Solomon

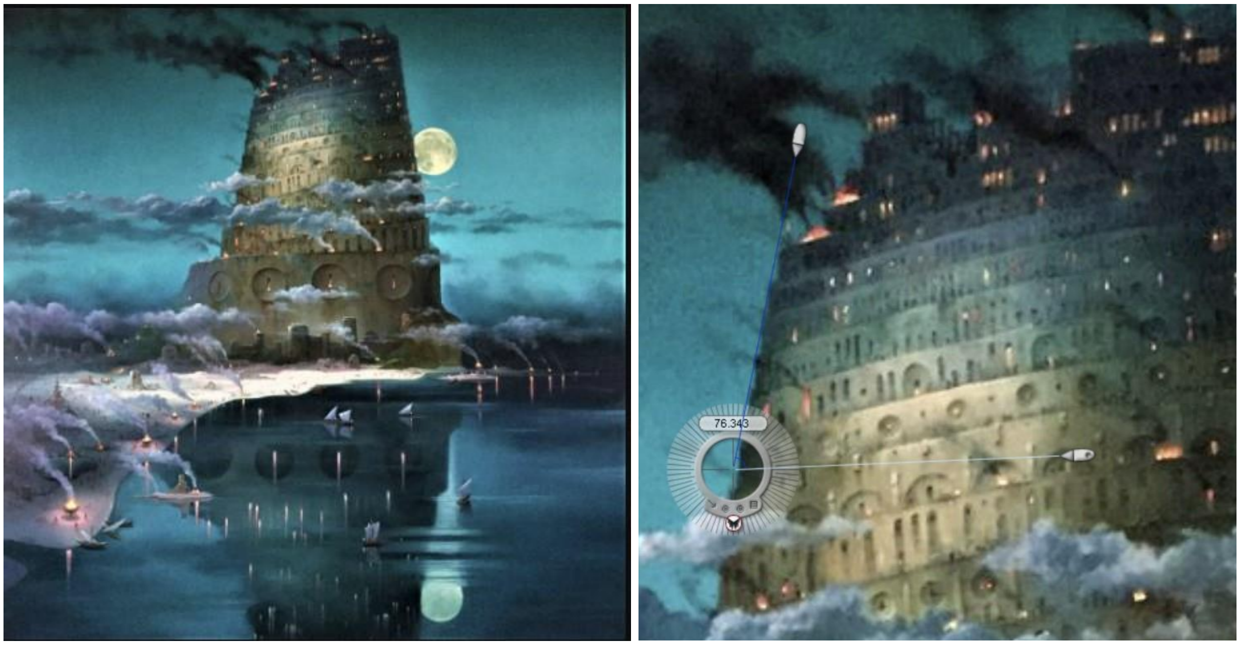
The Seal of Solomon is the signet ring attributed to King Solomon. This magic ring gave Solomon the power to command both good and evil, and to speak with animals. Due to the proverbial wisdom of Solomon, his signet ring, or its supposed design, came to be seen as an amulet or talisman, or magical symbol or character in medieval and Renaissance-era magic, occultism and alchemy.

The Seal of Solomon possesses symbolic values as well. The base of the seal is shown to touch the ground, while its tip reaches the heavens, thus symbolizing a harmony of opposites. The Seal of Solomon symbolizes the link between science, beauty and metaphysics, with elements of medicine and magic, astronomy and astrology.



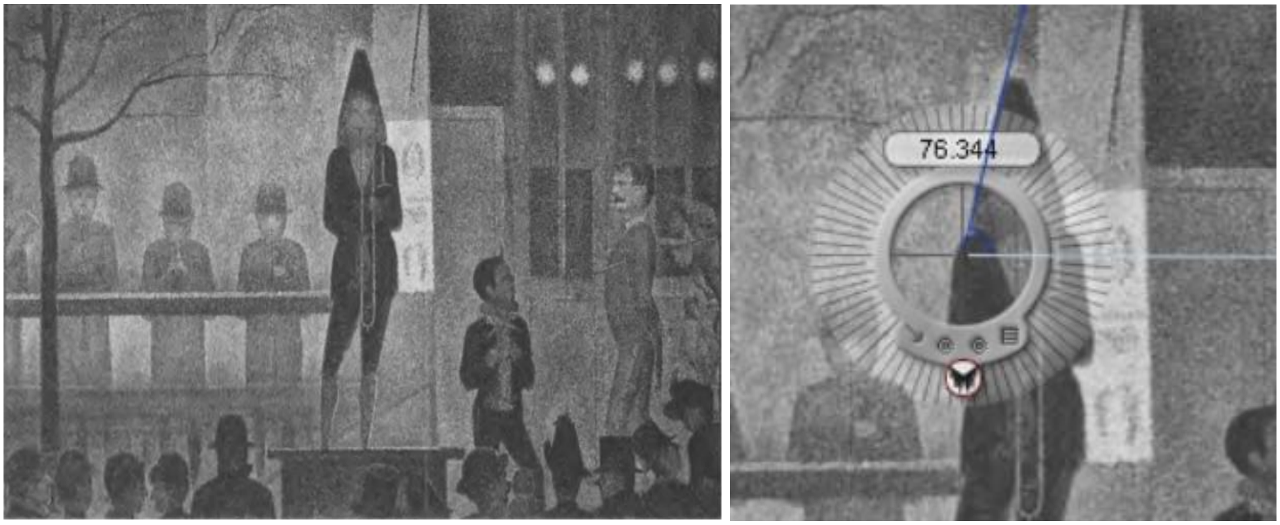
Night Tower - Alexander Mikhalchyk

Alexander Mikhalchyk is a contemporary Ukrainian artist. He is also known for his drawings of the Tower of Babel discussed in the next chapter.



The Parade of the Circus - Georges Seurat

Georges Seurat (1859-1891) was a French artist who many believe used the Golden Ratio in his art. Some critics of this theory such as Mario Livio believe this is not the case. Whether intentional or not, the hat of the trombone player in the painting has the familiar 76.345 geometry.



Tower of Babel

The Tower of Babel, in biblical literature, is a structure built in the land of Shinar (Babylonia) sometime after the Great Flood. The story of its construction, given in Genesis 11:1–9, appears to be an attempt to explain the existence of diverse human languages. The Babylonians wanted to make a name for themselves by building a mighty city and a tower “with its top in the heavens.”

God disrupted the work by so confusing the language of the workers that they could no longer understand one another.

In verse 6:

“The Lord said ‘If as one people speaking the same language, they have begun to do this, then nothing they plan to do will be impossible for them. Come, let us go down and confuse their language so they will not understand each other”.

The city was never completed, and the people were dispersed over the face of the earth.

One of the fascinating discoveries I made while researching this book was finding out that many of the numerous artists who have depicted the Tower of Babel have drawn it incorporating 76.345.

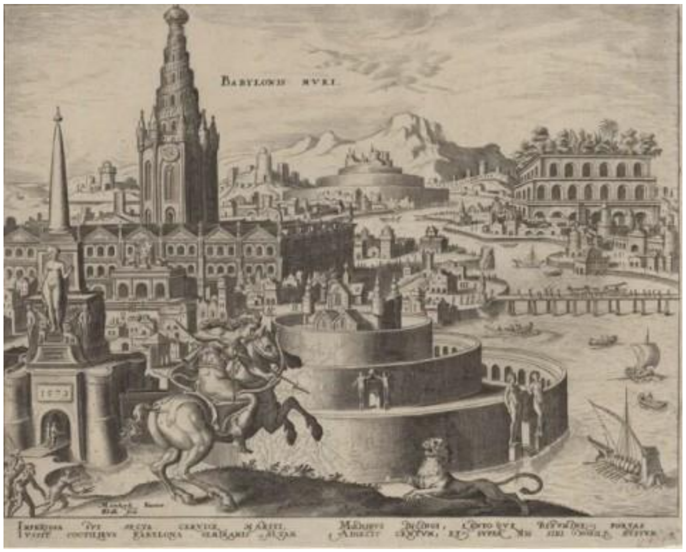
- Could it be that 76.345 was known to the ancient builders of the Tower?

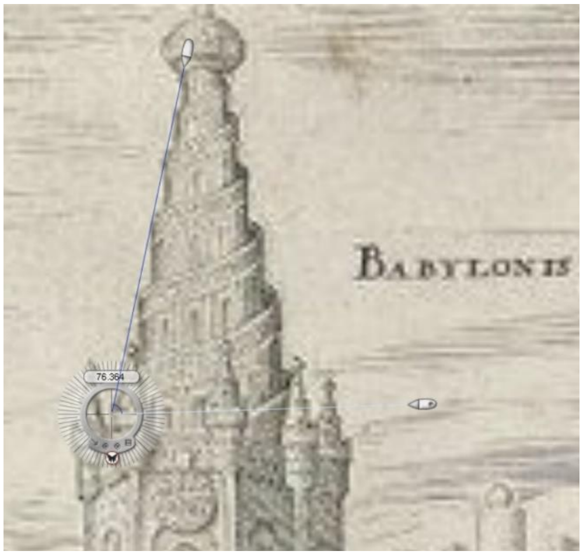
- Could it be that God was actually trying to deny the people the knowledge of 76.345?

The chapter examines some of the many examples of the Tower of Babel depicted with 76.345. As you will see, this practice has even continued into contemporary illustrations and clipart.

Babylonis Muri - Philips Galle

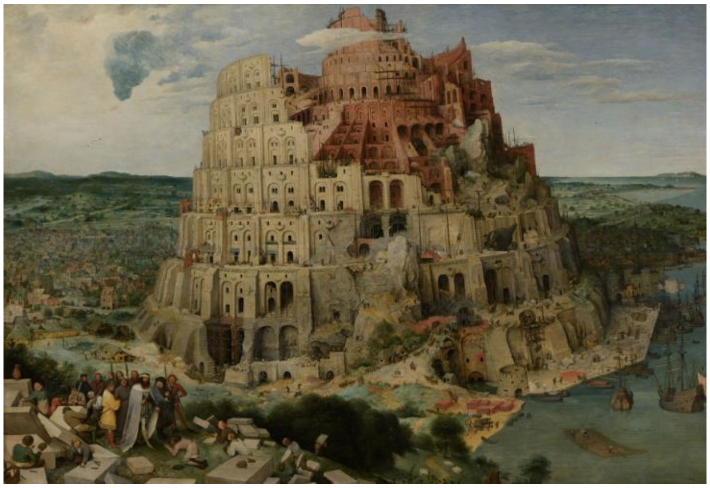
The Walls of Babylon (Babylonis Muri) by Philips Galle, was drawn in the 16th century. We are confronted with 76.345 as well as a spiraling staircase resembling a Phi spiral.

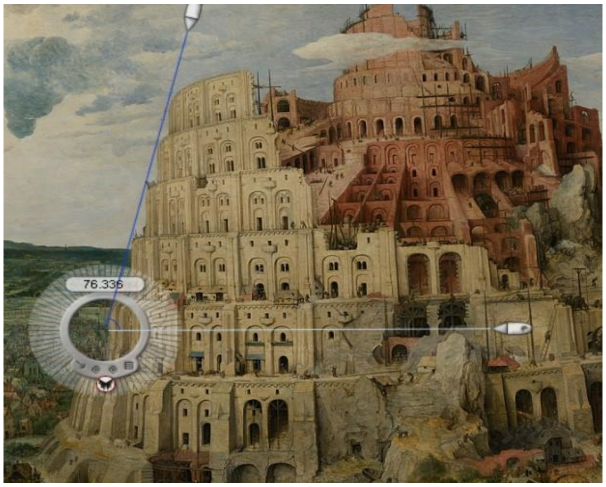

BABYLONIS MVRI.

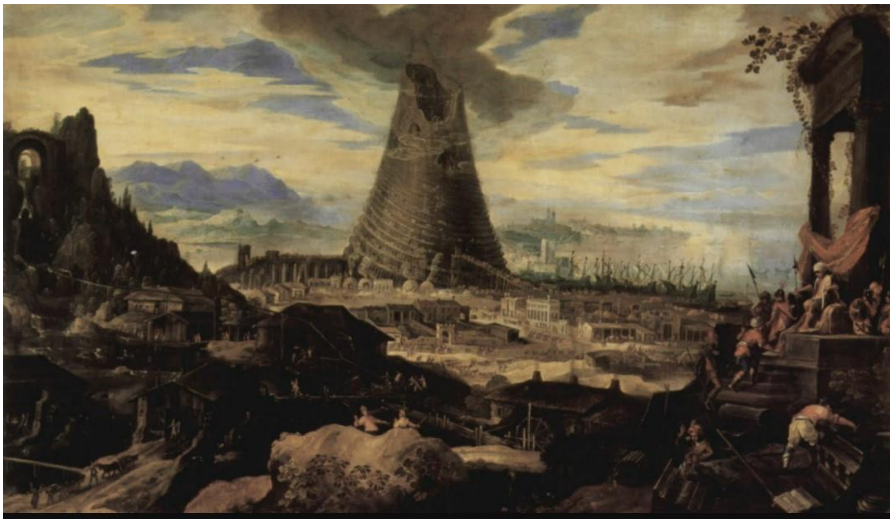

76.364
BABYLONIS

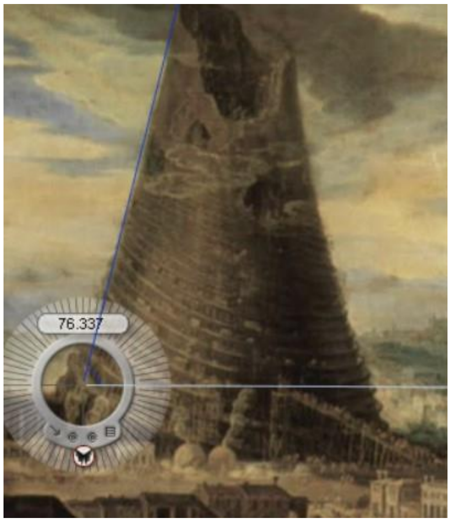
Peter Bruegel the Elder

The Tower of Babel is the subject of three oil paintings by Pieter Bruegel the Elder. The first, a miniature painted on ivory, was painted while Bruegel was in Rome and is now lost. The Tower of Babel is on display at the Kunsthistorisches Museum, Vienna.



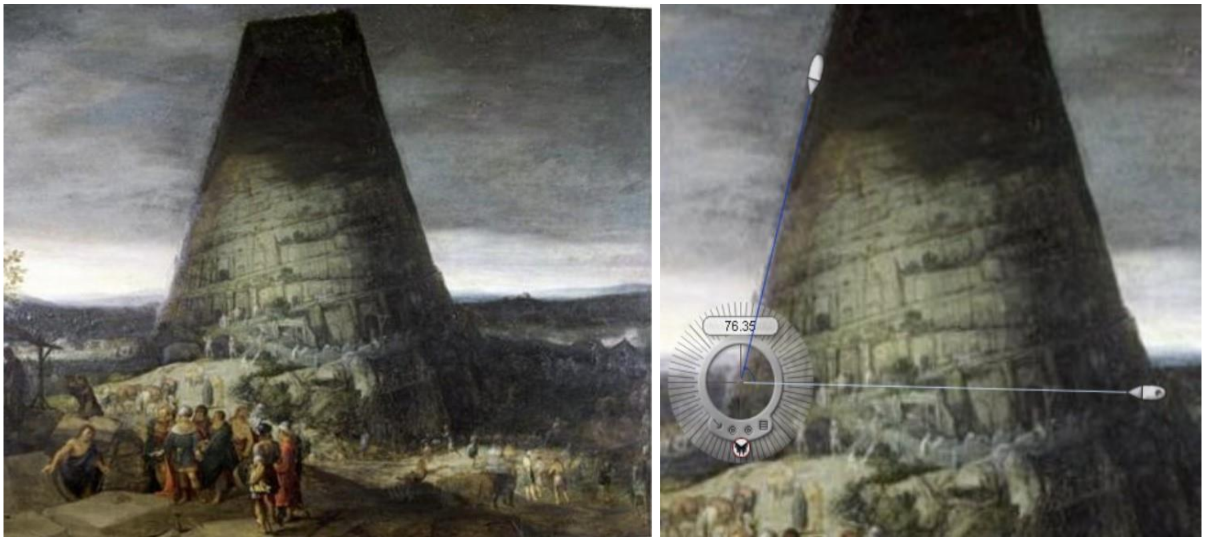






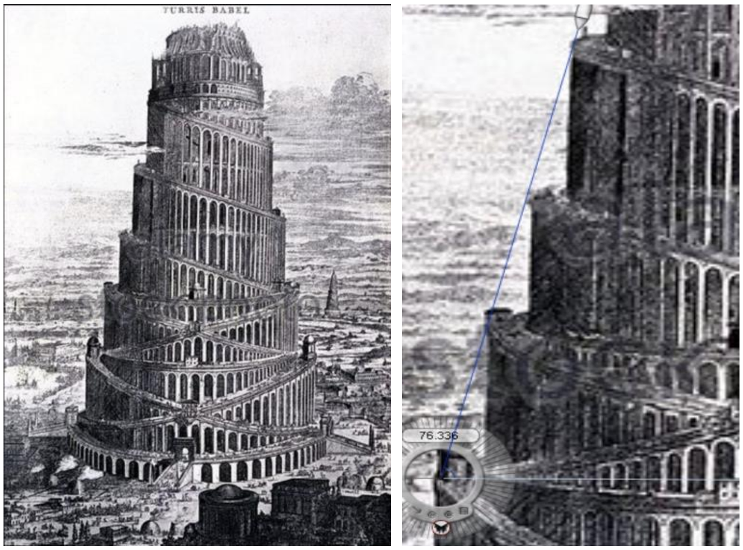
Pieter Bruegel the Younger

Pieter Brueghel (1564 –1638) was a Flemish painter, known for numerous copies after his father Pieter Bruegel the Elder's work as well as his original compositions. The large output of his studio, which produced for the local and export market, contributed to the international spread of his father's imagery.



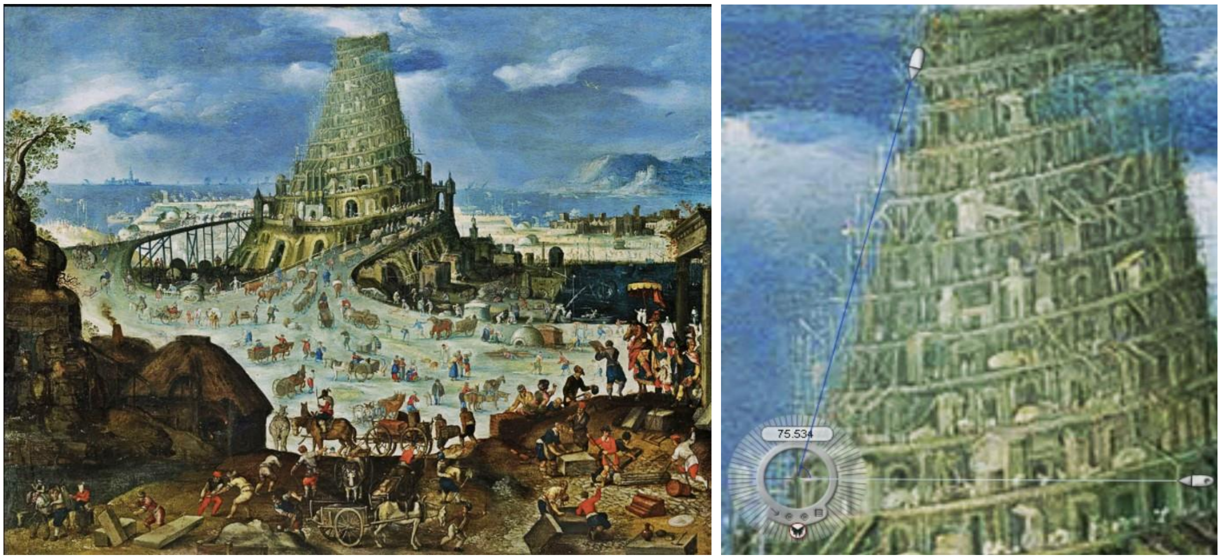
Coenraet Decker

Coenraet Decker was a Dutch Golden Age engraver. He was a pupil of Romeyn de Hooghe and married Aechje Jans in 1673 in Sloterdijk when he was 23.



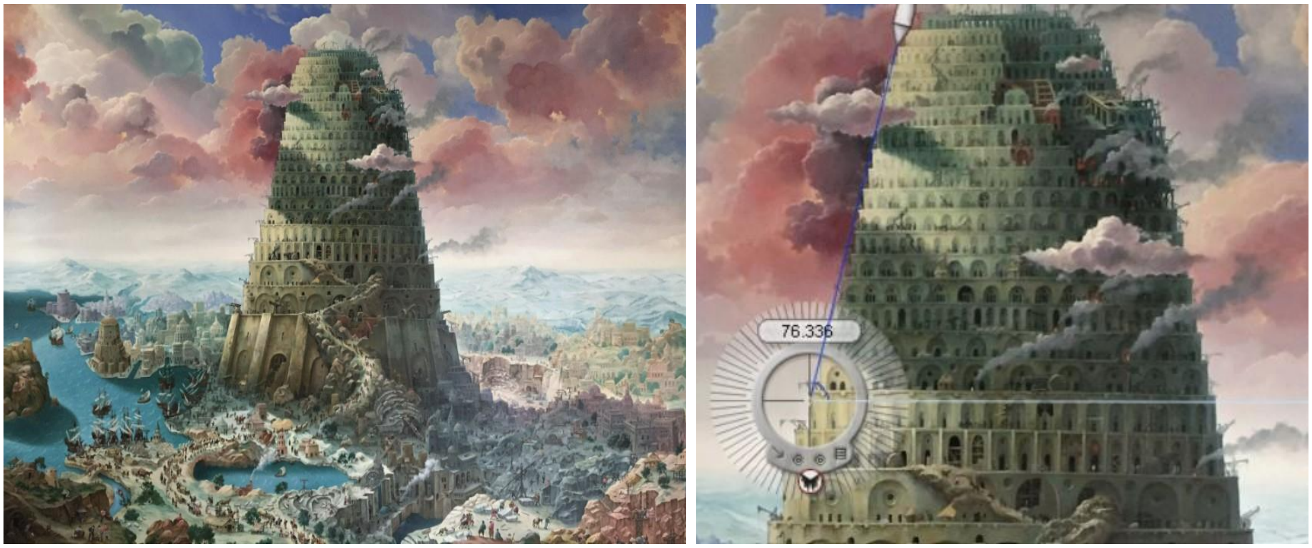
Anton Mozart

Anton Mozart worked in Augsburg as a landscape and figure painter. He is described as an imitator of the painter Jan Brueghel the Elder.



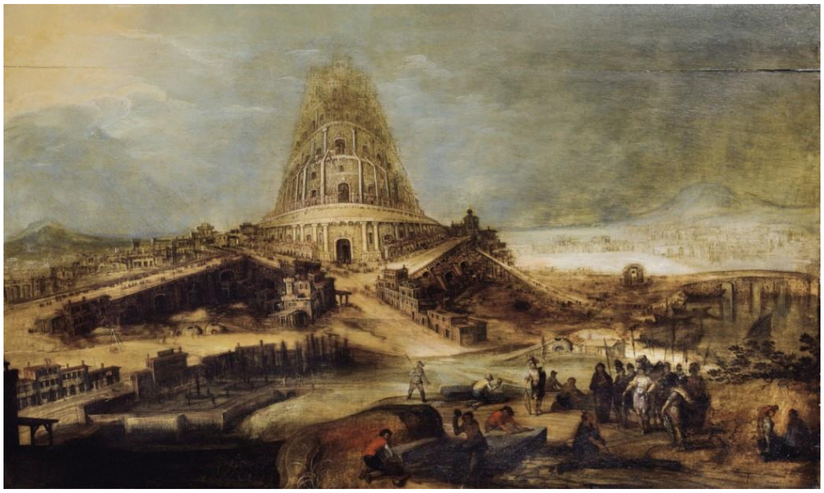
Alexander Mikhalchyk

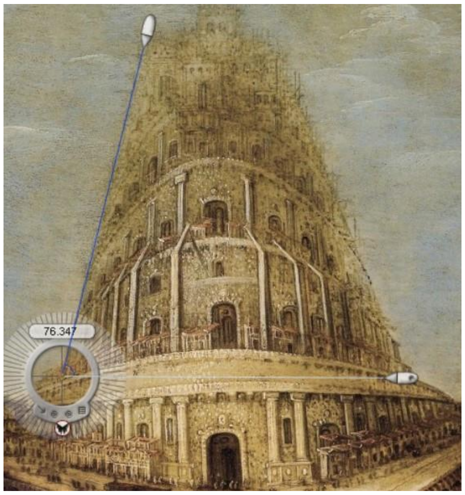
Alexander Mikhalchyk is a contemporary Ukrainian artist.

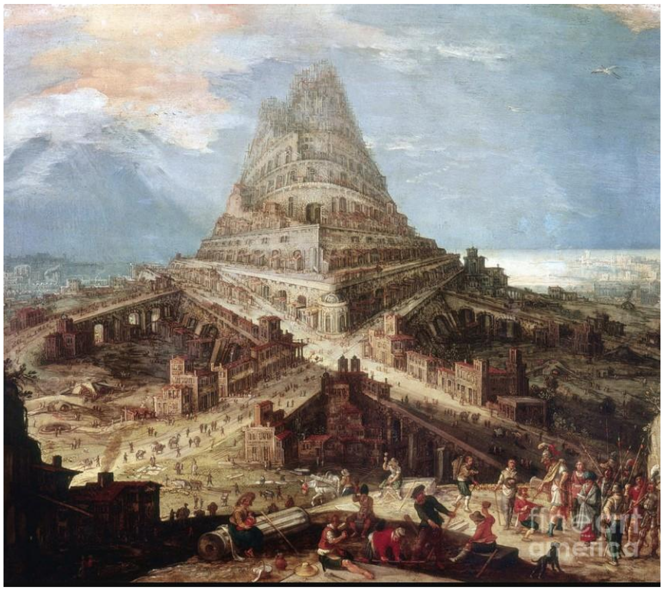


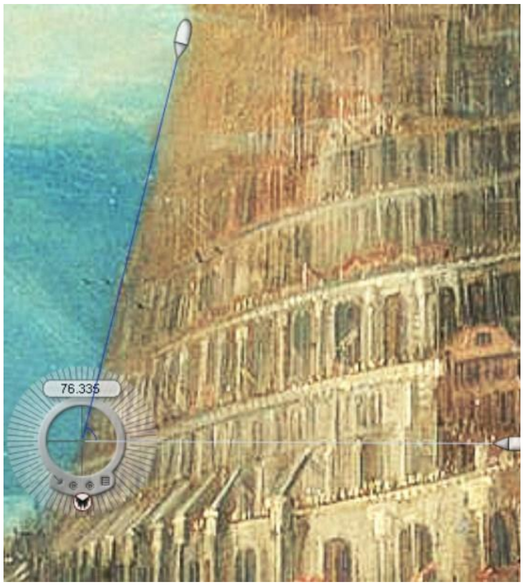
Hendrick Van Cleve

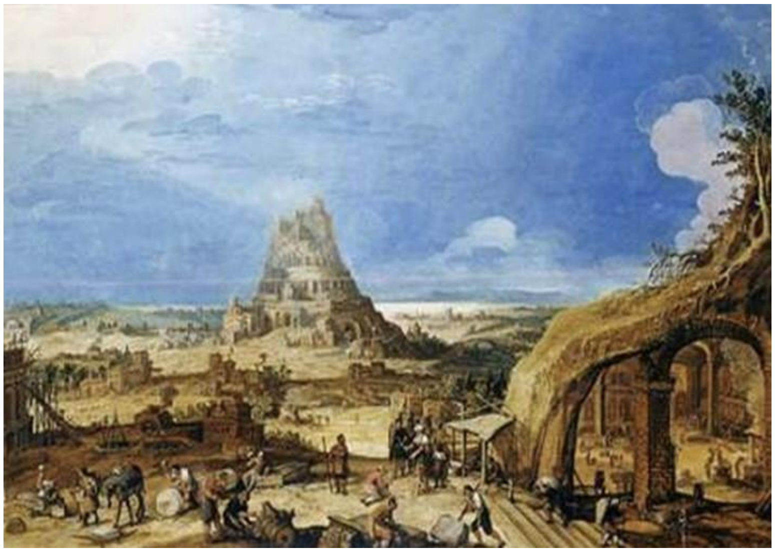
Hendrick van Cleve was a Flemish painter, draftsman and designer of prints. He is known for topographical views, including views of Rome and the Vatican, as well as imaginary landscapes. Traditionally, a large number of depictions of the construction of the Tower of Babel have been attributed to him but most of these are now attributed to anonymous Flemish painters, who are referred to as 'The Hendrik van Cleve III Group’.

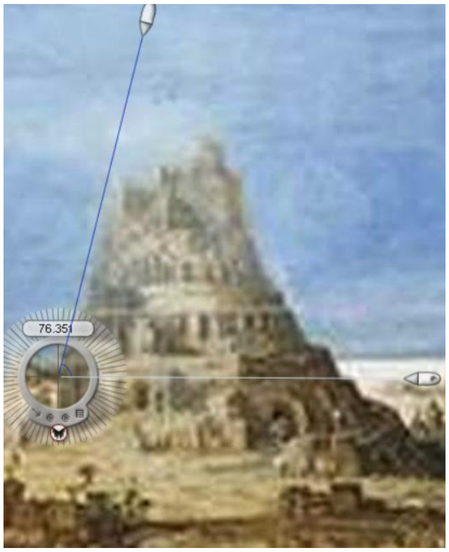








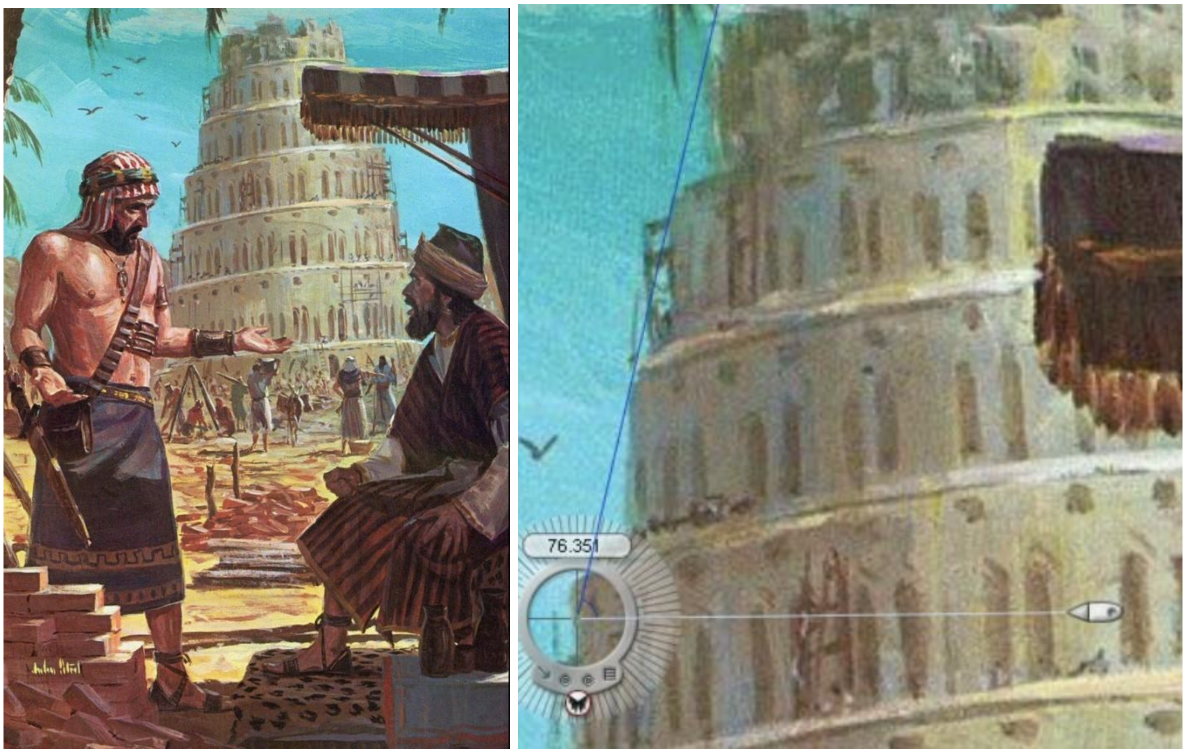




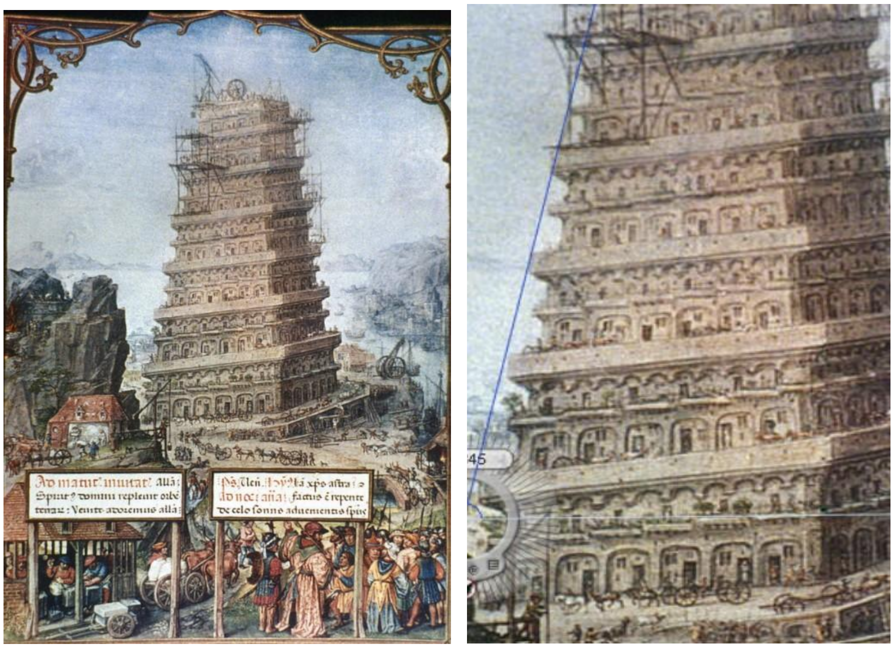
76.351

John H Steele

John H Steele wrote a novel entitled “Tower of Babylon” in 1995. I found this drawing during my search.

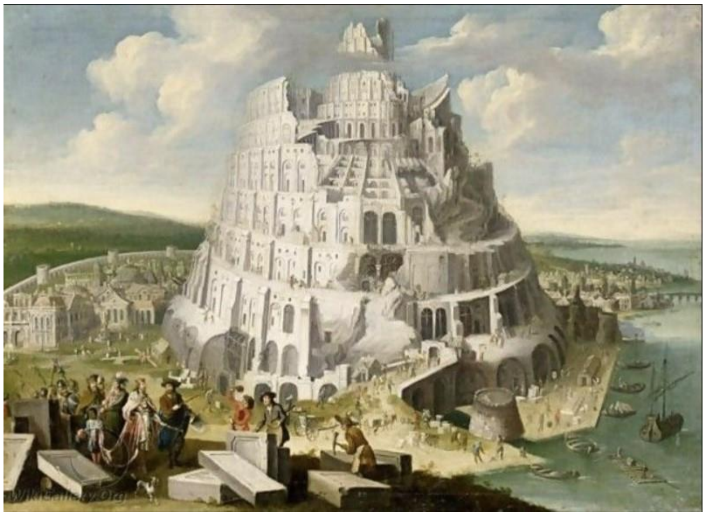


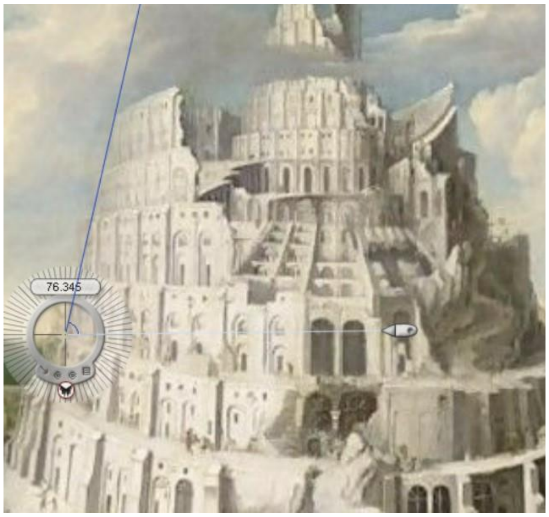
Building the Tower of Babel. Italian manuscript illumination, 1478-79


allā
Spirit? domini repleuit orbē
terraz : Venite adoremus allā
factus ē repente
de celo sonus aduenientis spūs
45

James Stephanoff

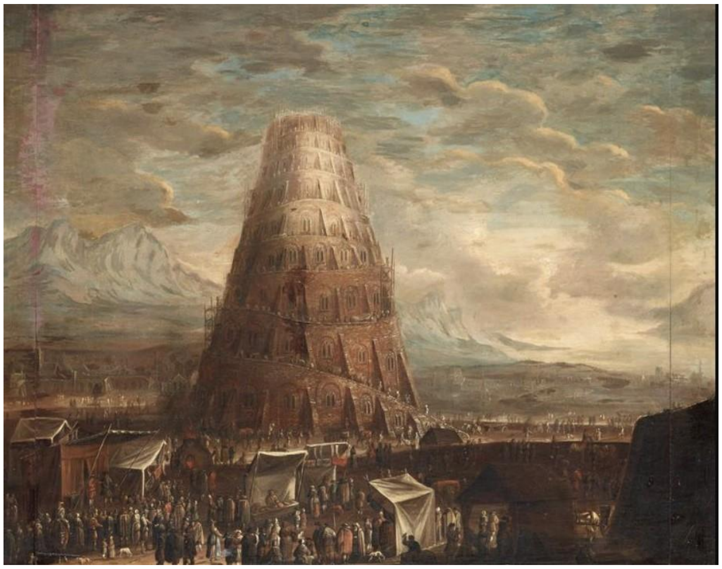
The son of a Russian stage designer who settled in London, James Stephanoff (1788-1874) became the official 'Historical Painter in Watercolors' to King William IV. Between 1817 and 1845 he exhibited at the Old Watercolor Society six highly detailed paintings, the subjects of which were inspired by the collections in the British Museum.

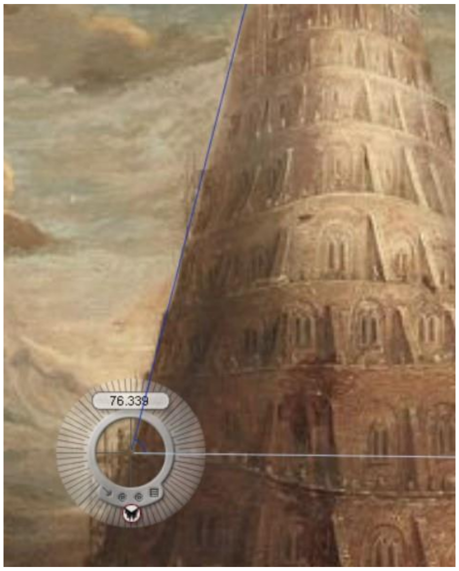


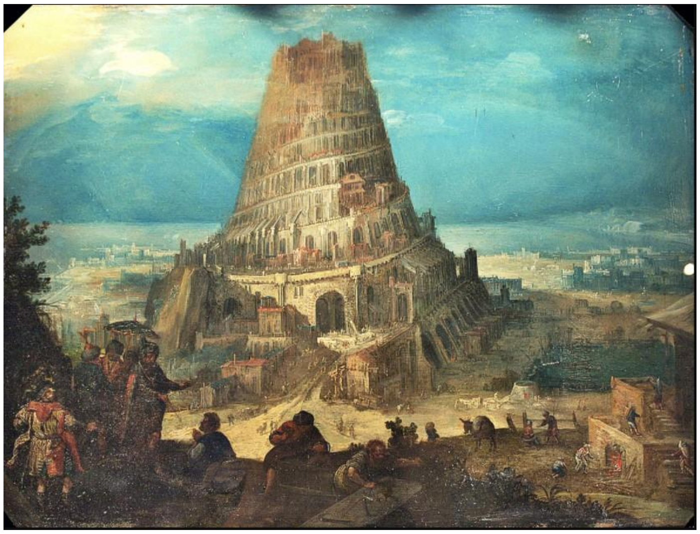


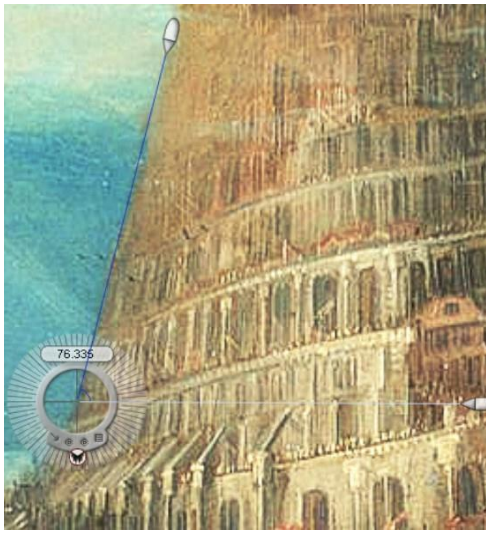
Lucas Van Valckenborch

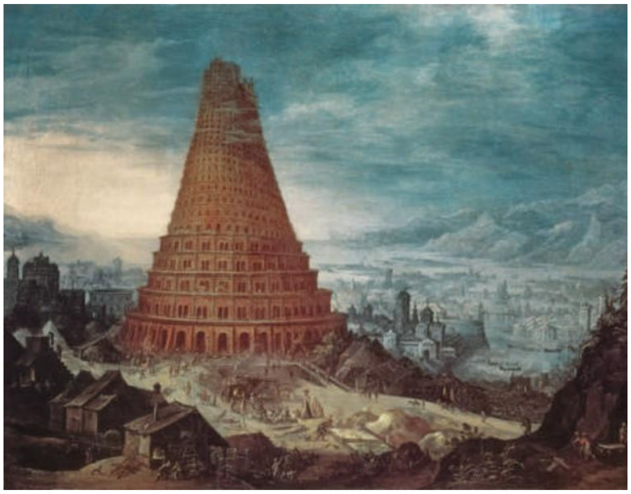
Lucas van Valckenborch was born in Leuven in what would become one of the most prominent Flemish families of artists. Lucas van Valckenborch regularly returned to the subject of the Tower of Babel, which was also depicted by Pieter Bruegel the Elder and later by a whole range of Flemish artists. The subject of the Tower of Babel is usually interpreted as a critique of human hubris, and in particular of the Roman Catholic Church which at the time was undertaking at great expense large-scale construction projects such as the St. Peter's Basilica.

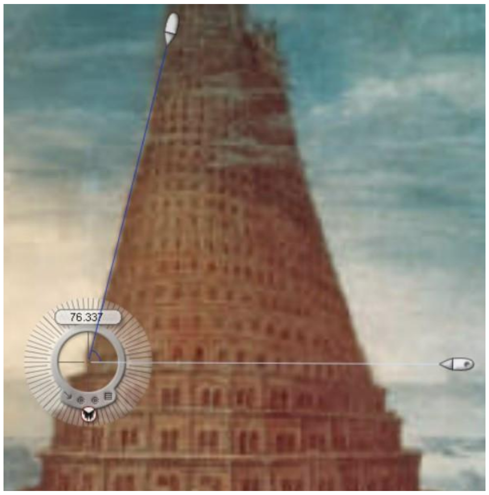






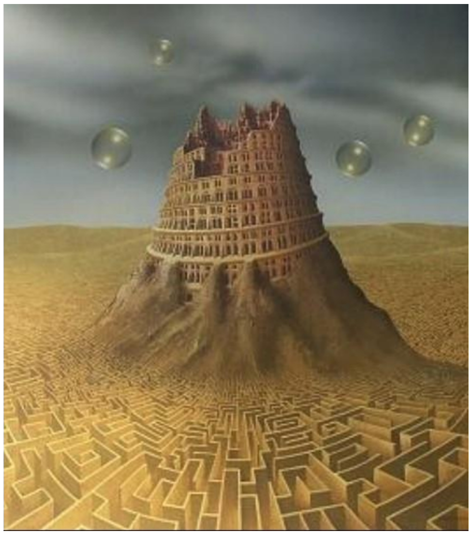


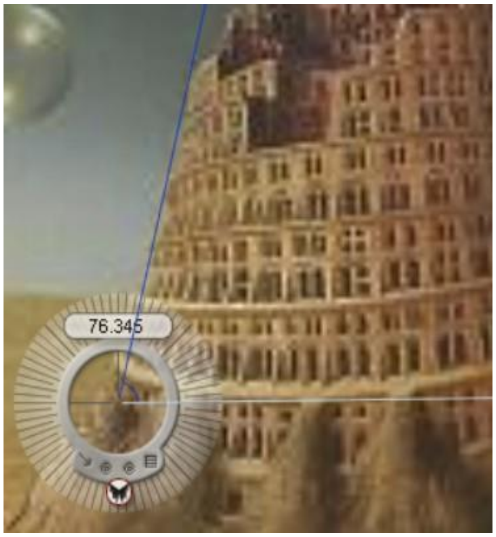




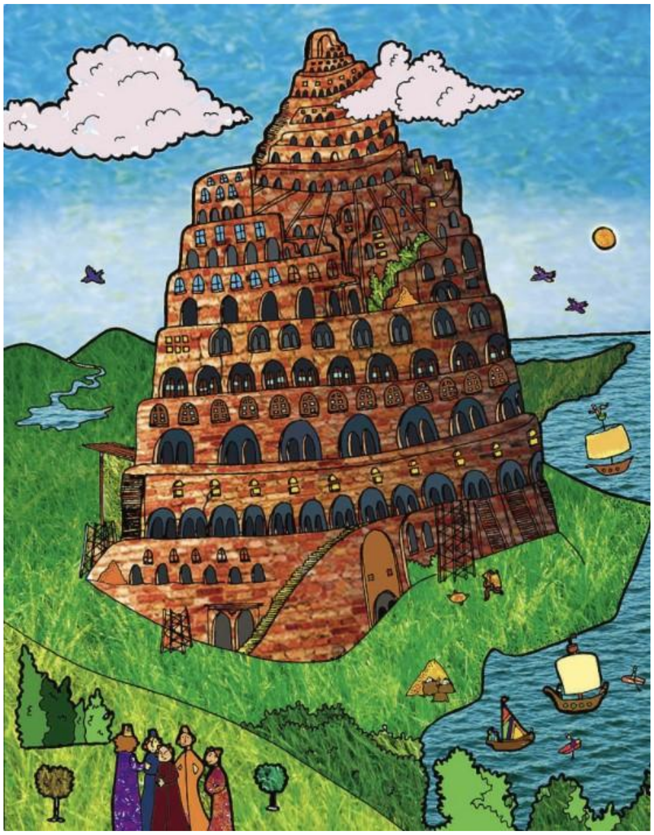
Andreas Zielenkiewicz

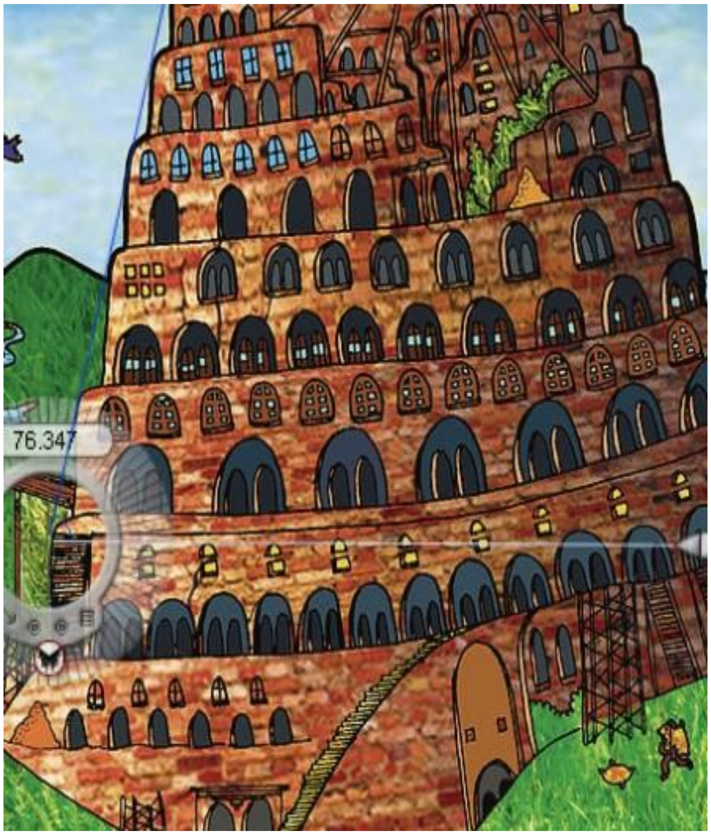
Andreas Zielenkiewicz was born in Zielona Gora, Poland in 1955, and grew up in Bydgoszcz. He attended UMK University in Torun, from where he graduated with an arts degree in 1980. After just a few years Andreas Zielenkiewicz became one of the most recognizable figures on the arts scene in Poland. He had many exhibitions in several areas - basically in Germany, Sweden and Spain. At the moment his work is exhibited extensively in the United States as well as several European galleries and in his home country of Poland in Gdansk and Bydgoszcz.





Marcia Rodriguez





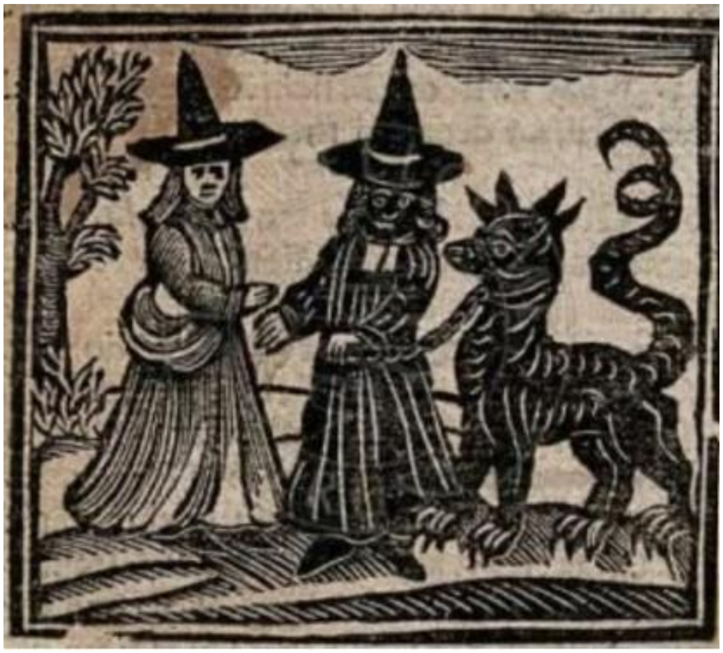
Headwear

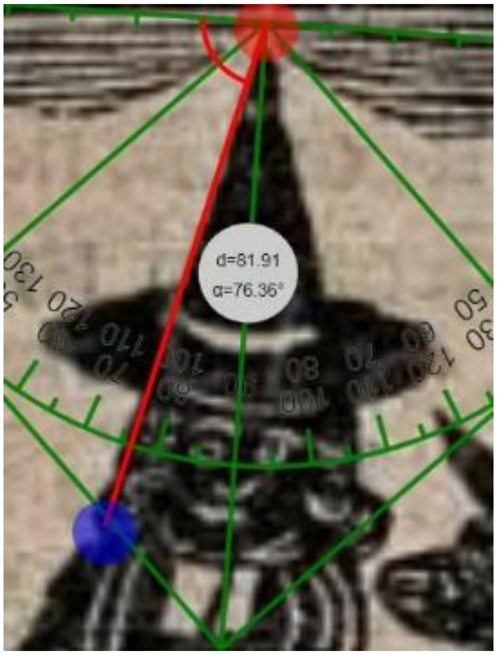
There are numerous examples of religious and secular headwear throughout all ages and cultures using 76.345. It is important to note that headwear utilizing this geometry is revered in Eastern culture, whereas it is generally depicted in a negative light in Western culture.

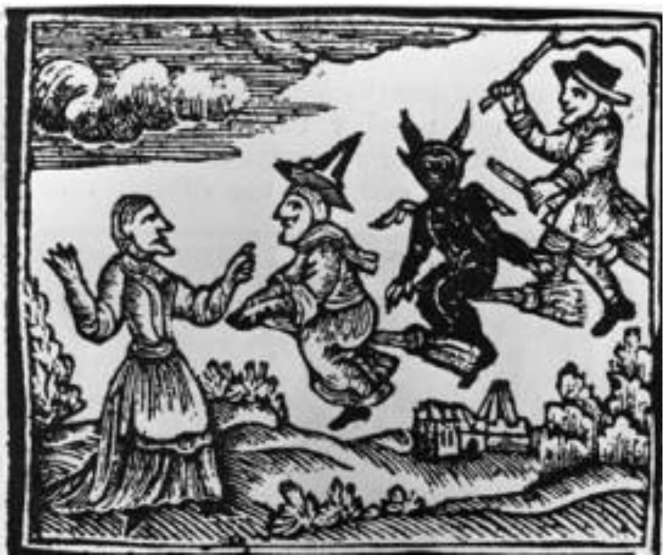
Western Culture

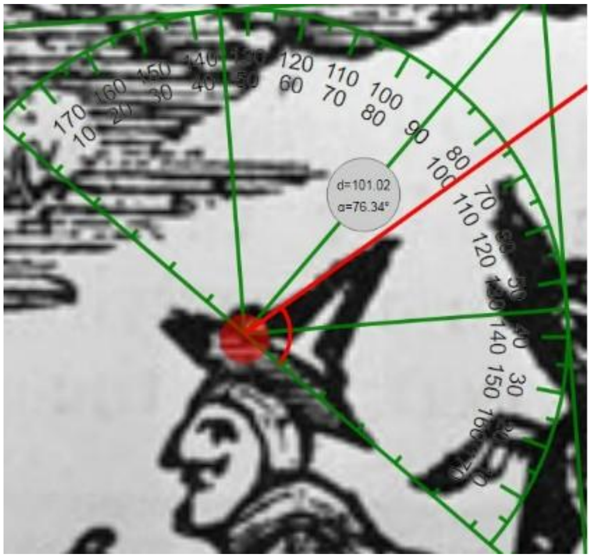
Medieval Witch and Wizard Hats

Medieval drawings of witch and wizard hats demonstrate that 76.345 was well known at the time.





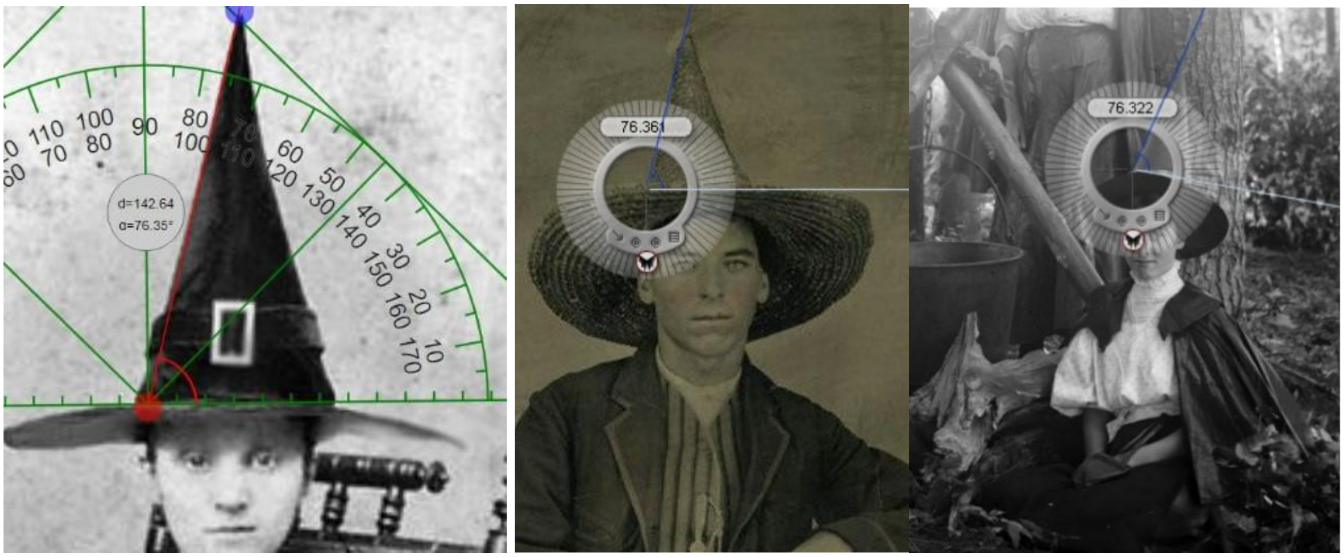




Victorian Era Witch and Wizard Hats

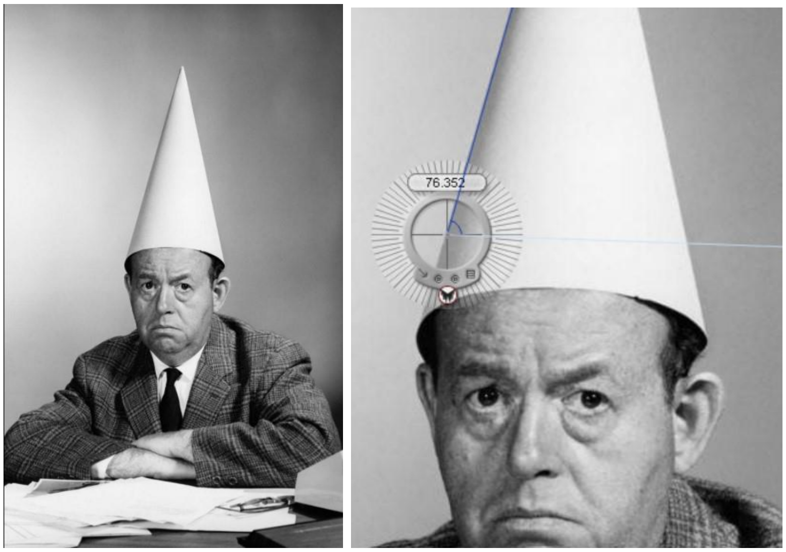
The Victorian era frowned on words like witchcraft and witch; however, they practiced magic and contact with the spirit world and called it Spiritualism. This is not all dissimilar to the current practice of officially denying the existence of the Aether but calling it something else such as the Field.

A resurgence of interest in the occult blossomed in the Victorian age. An interest in ley lines, spirit guides, Tulpas, and nature spirits emerged from the Victorians.



The Dunce Cap

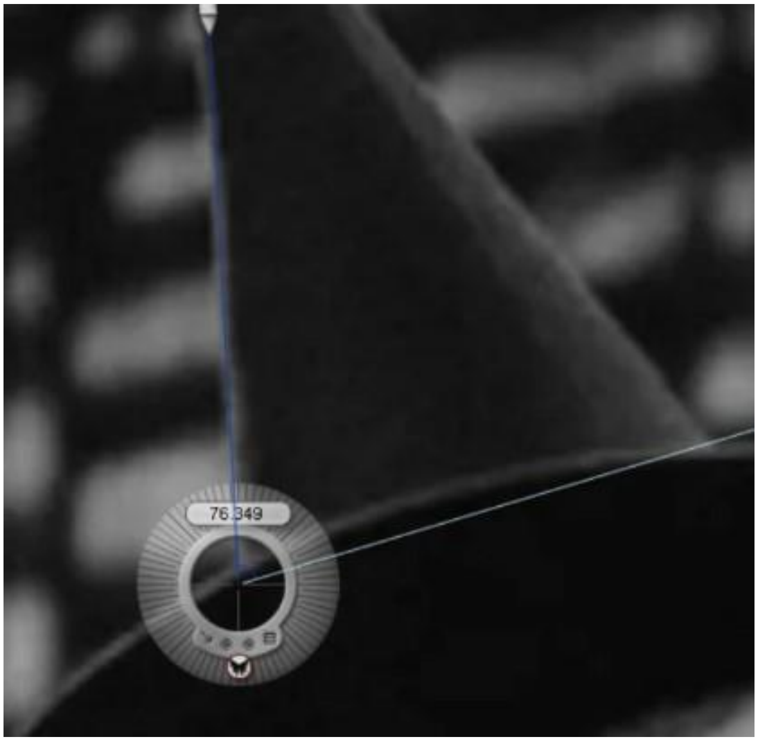
The Dunce Cap is discussed later in the book as a method of suppression of 76.345 by the Catholic Church. With the exception of the lack of a brim and the difference in color, the dunce cap is geometrically identical to the witch hat.



Contemporary Witch Hats

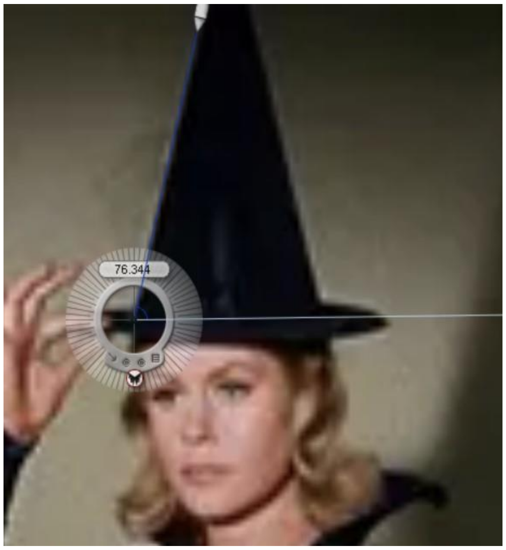
“The Wizard of Oz” - The Wicked Witch of the West

The classic movie *"The Wizard of OZ"* was produced in 1939. Multiple generations of Americans were mesmerized by "The Wicked Witch of the West", played by Margaret Hamilton. The witch hat she wore throughout the movie utilized 76.345.



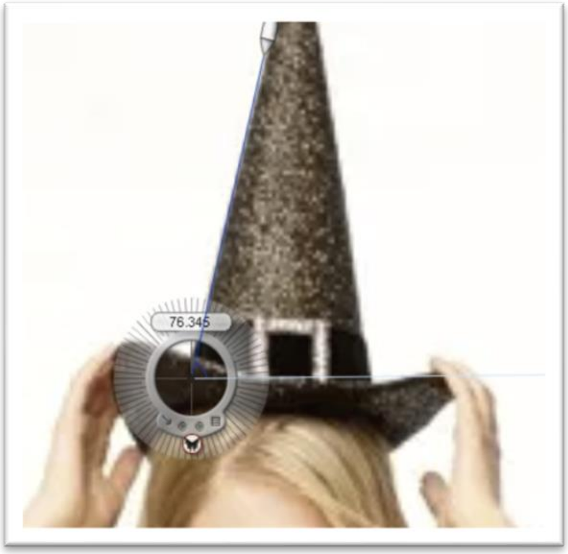
Bewitched

"Bewitched", starring Elizabeth Montgomery, was a television sitcom which ran from 1964-1972. Although Montgomery was rarely seen in 'traditional' witch attire, those times when she did her hat incorporated 76.345.



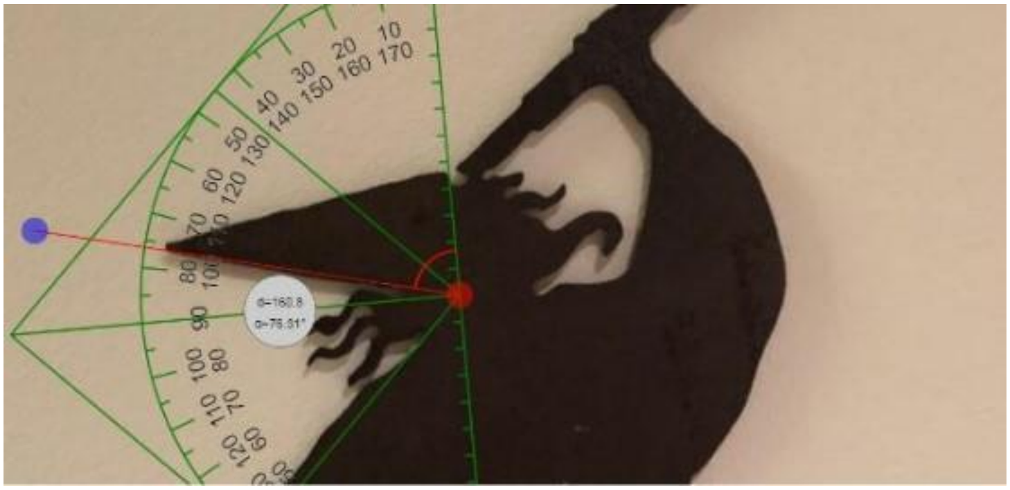
Sabrina the Teenage Witch

"Sabrina the Teenage Witch" was another television series in the 'good witch' genre which ran from 1996-2003. Similar to "Bewitched", traditional witch clothing was only an infrequent part of star Melissa Joan Hart's wardrobe. However, those times when she did dress in witch clothing, the hat she wore incorporated 76.345.



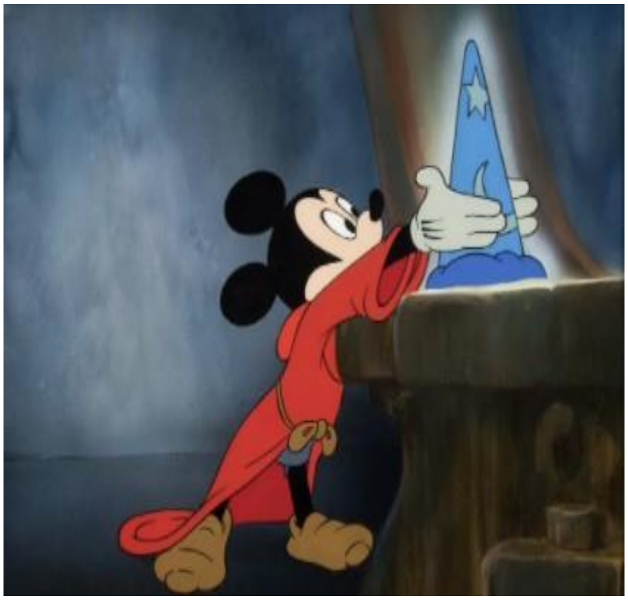
Sorcerer Light Switch Plate

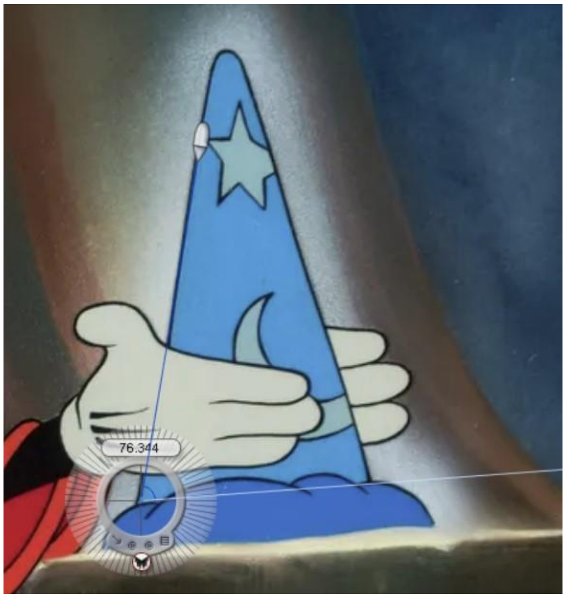
Even this electric light switch plate has the proper geometry!



Mickey Mouse Sorcerer’s Apprentice Hat

The Sorcerer's Apprentice is the third and most famous segment in Disney's feature film "Fantasia", and the only returning segment in its sequel, "Fantasia 2000". Based on the poem of the same name by Johann Wolfgang von Goethe and the musical piece by Paul Dukas, it stars Mickey Mouse as the titular apprentice.

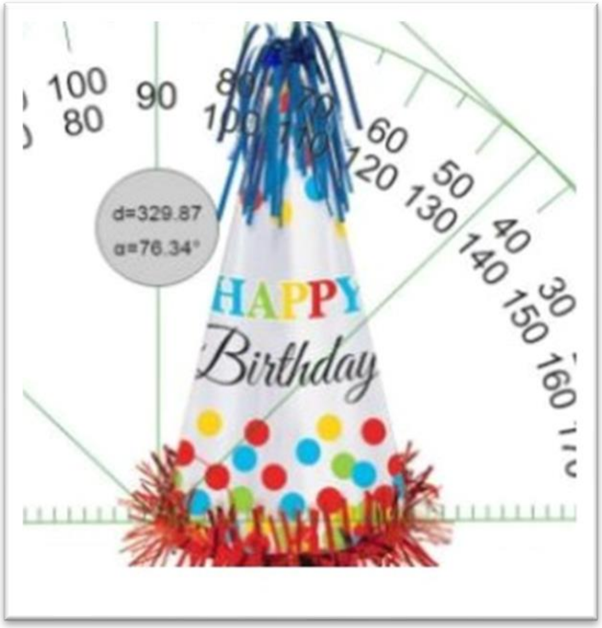


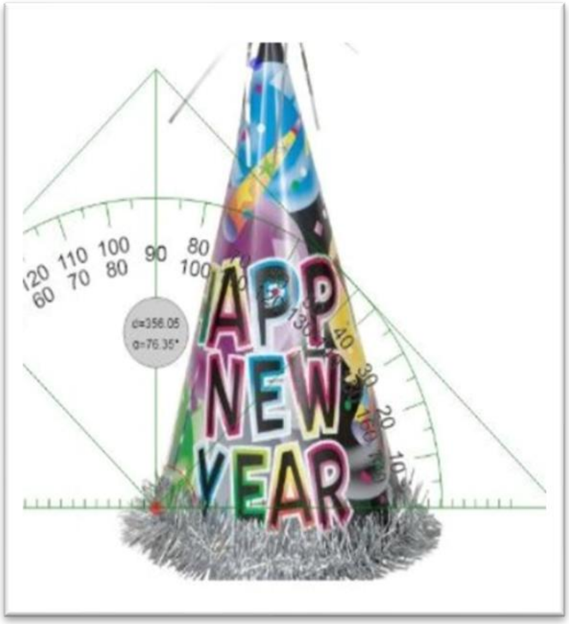


Contemporary Witch and Party Hats

Online party supply stores also sell party hats of all types with 76.345.

76.356
Classic Witch Hat
17in x 15in Fabric Hat
$3.99

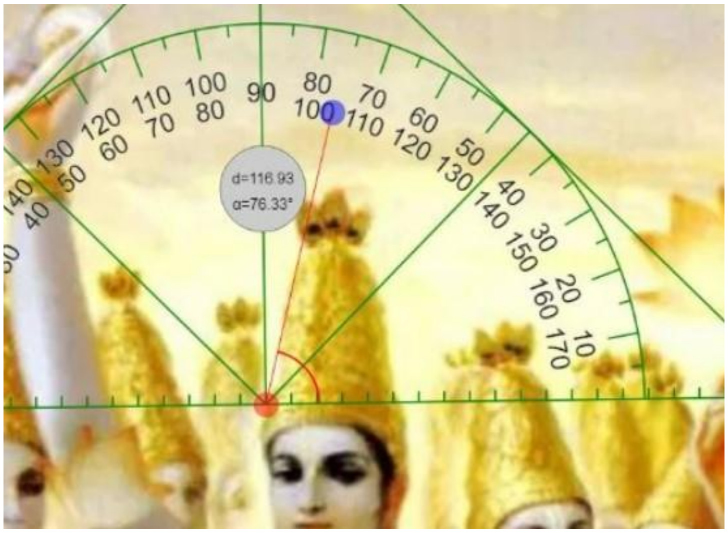

d=329.87
α=76.34°
HAPPY
Birthday


d=356.05
α=76.35°
HAPPY
NEW
YEAR

Eastern Culture

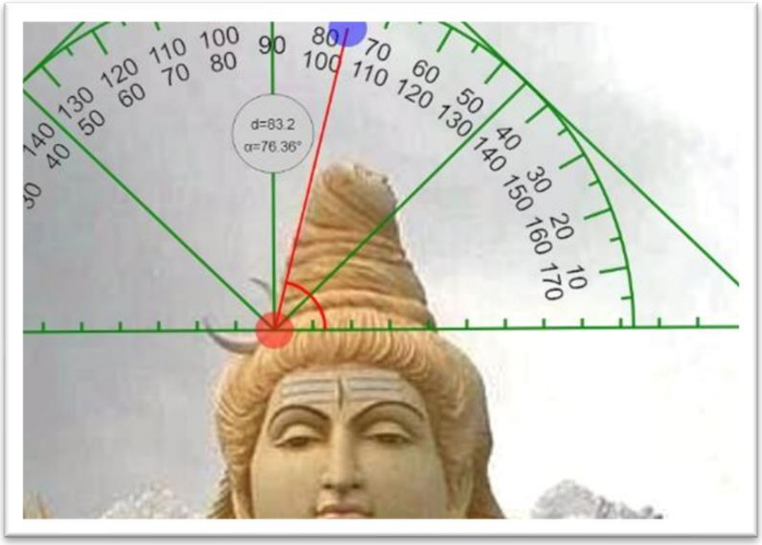
Hindu Headwear

There are numerous drawings of ancient Hindu deities with ornamental headwear incorporating 76.345, the very same angle of the witch hats of Western culture.



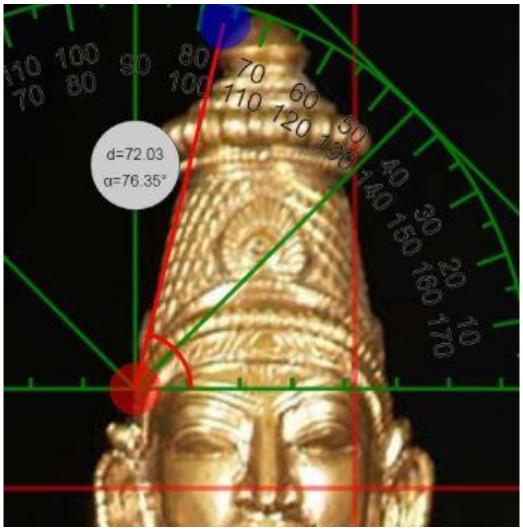
Shiva – The Destroyer

Shiva is one of the principal deities of Hinduism. Lord Shiva is said to be the deity of death and time. Shiva is known as "The Destroyer" within the triple deity of supreme divinity that includes Brahma and Vishnu. In the Shaivite tradition, Shiva is the Supreme Lord who creates, protects and transforms the universe.



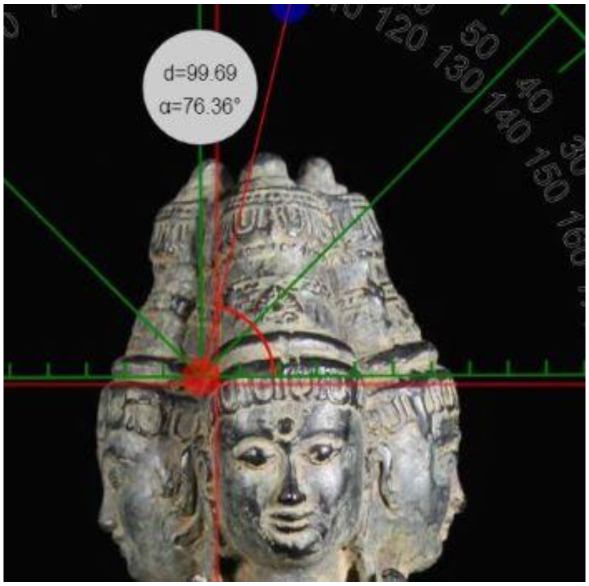
Vishnu – The Preserver

Vishnu is one of the principal deities of Hinduism. He is the supreme being within Vaishnavism, one of the major traditions within contemporary Hinduism. Vishnu is known as "The Preserver" within the triple deity of supreme divinity that includes Brahma and Shiva. In Vaishnavism tradition, Vishnu is the supreme being who creates, protects and transforms the universe.



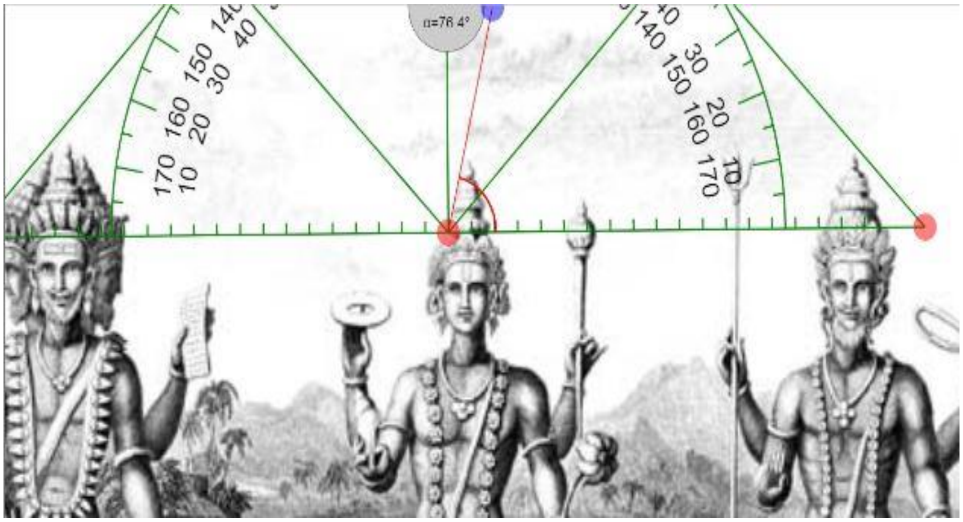
Brahma – The Creator

Brahma is referred to as "The Creator" within the Trimurti, the triple deity of supreme divinity that includes Vishnu, and Shiva. He is associated with creation, knowledge and Vedas.



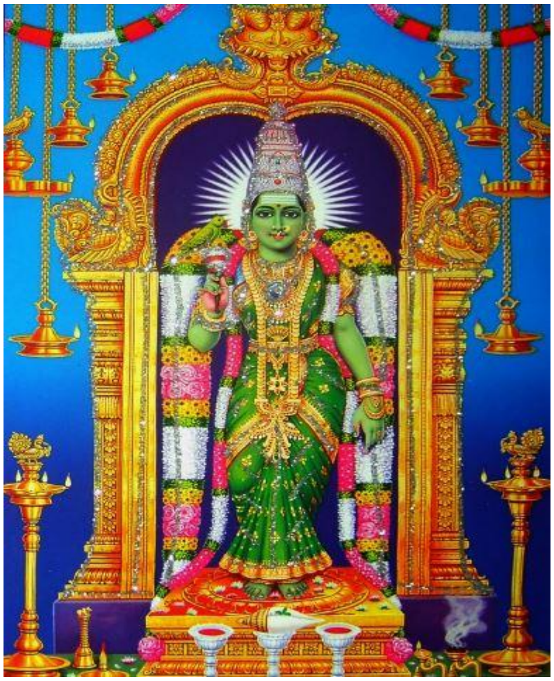
Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva

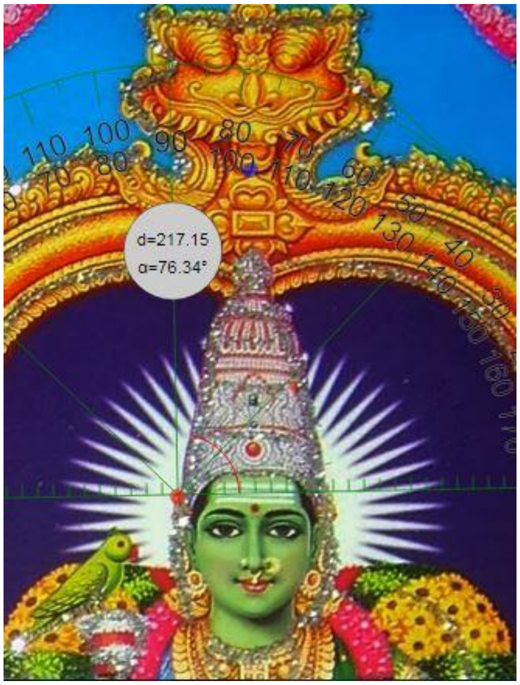
This drawing of Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva shows all three deities wearing headgear with 76.345.


α=76.4°
170 160 150 140
10 20 30 40
140 150 160 170
40 30 20 10

Meenakshi

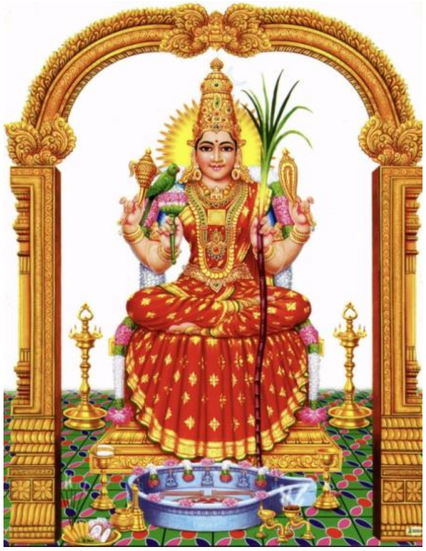
Meenakshi is a Hindu goddess and tutelary deity of Madurai who is considered an avatar of the Goddess Parvati. She is the divine consort of Shiva. She finds mention in literature as the princess or queen of the ancient Pandya kingdom who elevates to godhood. Meenakshi, Kamakshi and Visalakshi are considered the three Shakti forms of Goddess.

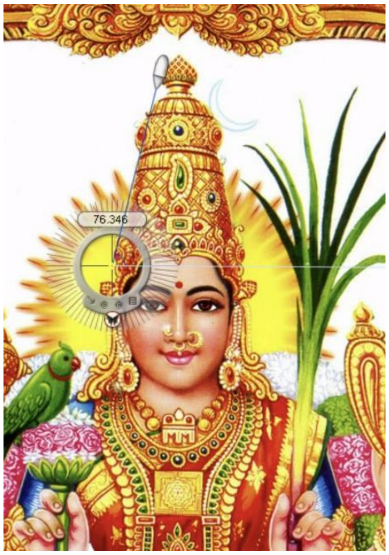



d=217.15
α=76.34°
110 100 90 80 70 60 50 40 30
70 80 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170

Kamakshi

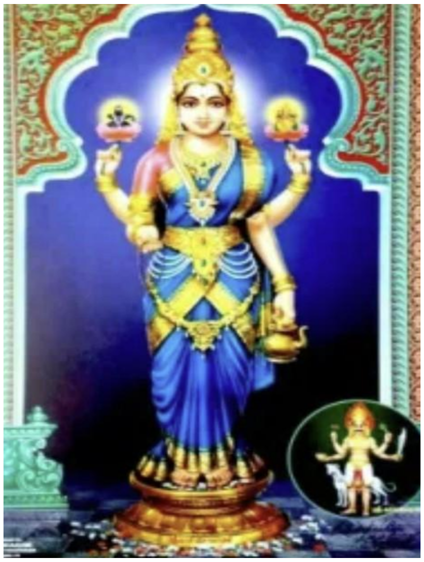
Embodying the autonomy of nature, Kamakshi is defined as the Supreme Goddess of Beauty and Tranquility. As Lord Shiva's wife, she is known as Kamakshi in South India and Kamakhya in the East. The name means 'the desirable one' or literally 'one whose eyes are full of desire.' Shiva, opened His third eye to destroy Kama, the God of Love.

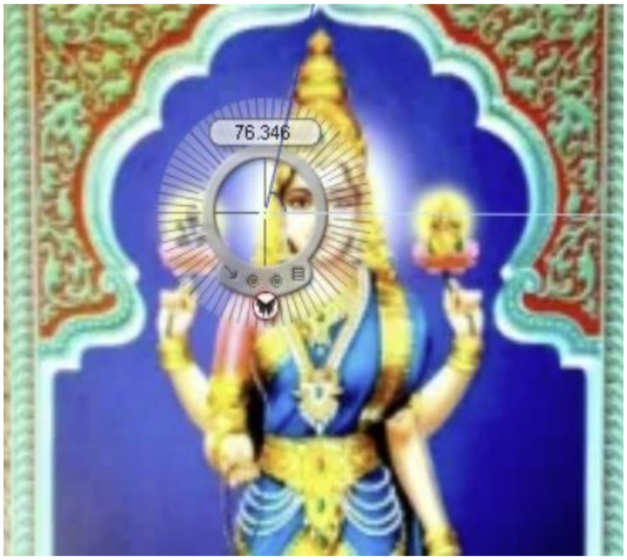




Visalakshi

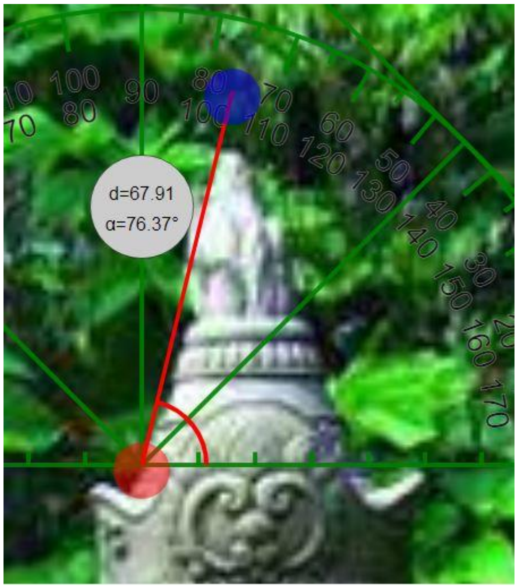
Goddess Vishalakshi is the consort of Lord Shiva. The word "Vishalakshi" means "One who has large eyes".





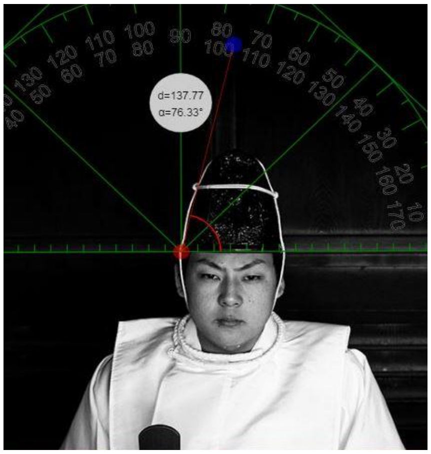
Buddhist Headwear: The Buddha

Gautama, popularly known as the Buddha, was an ascetic, a religious leader and teacher who lived in ancient India in the 6th-5th century BCE. He is regarded as the founder of the world religion of Buddhism, and revered by Buddhists as an enlightened being, who rediscovered an ancient path to freedom from ignorance, craving and the cycle of rebirth and suffering.



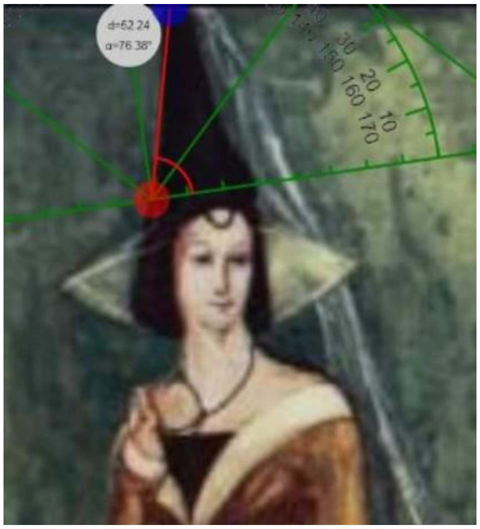
Shintoism: Shinto Eboshi Headwear

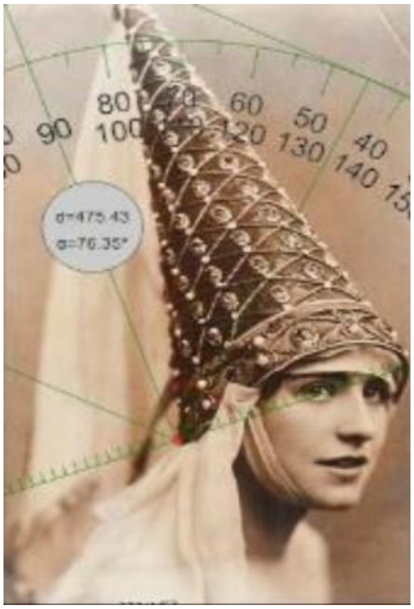
Eboshi refers to a class of hats made of black cloth, usually hemp or similar. The black color gave them their name, the Chinese characters translating to “bird hat” because it resembled the feathers of a black bird. Originally, they were soft and pliable, but eventually the fabric was starched and lacquered. The shape varied with the rank and position of the wearer.



Medieval Women's Headwear

Medieval women's headwear was often in the form of a cone using 76.345.


d=62.24
α=76.38°


d=475.43
α=76.35°

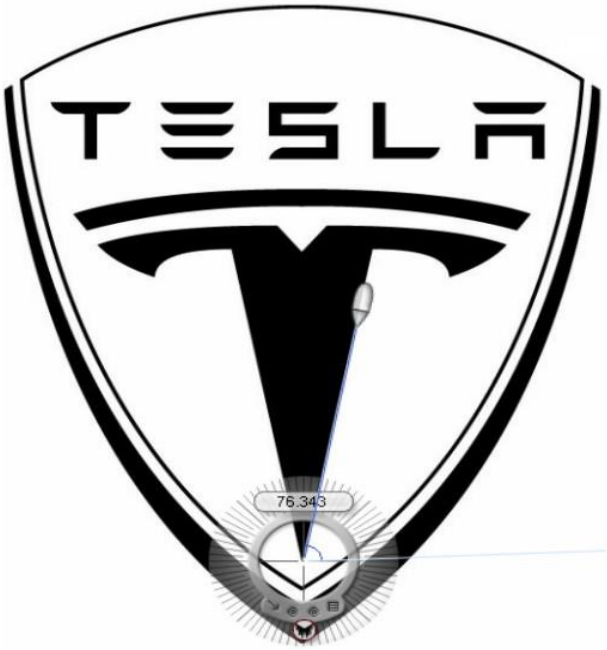
Unique Applications

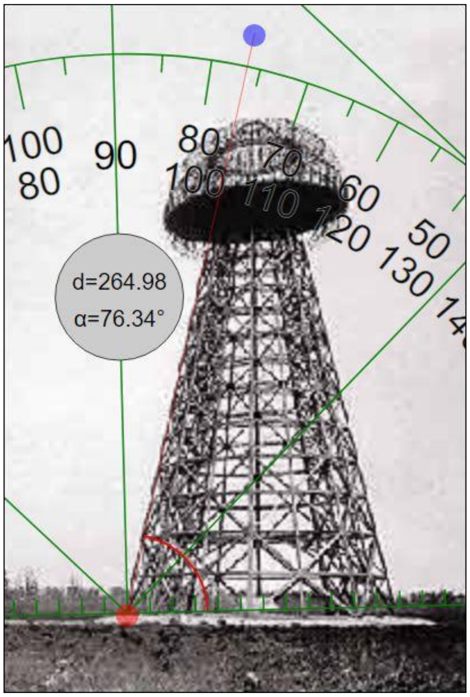
Tea Forte Sencha Tea Holder

Sencha is a type of Japanese green tea prepared by infusing the processed whole tea leaves in hot water. This tea infuser from Tea Forte uses the 76.345º geometry.

Tesla Motors Logo

Tesla, Inc. is an American electric vehicle and clean energy company based in Austin, Texas. Tesla designs and manufactures electric cars, battery energy storage from home to grid-scale, solar panels and solar roof tiles, and related products and services. Is it just a mere coincidence that the Tesla Motors logo incorporates the same 76.345º geometry as Nikola Tesla's Wardenclyffe Tower?


TESLA
76.343


100
80
90
80
100
70
110
60
120
50
130
d=264.98
α=76.34°

Christmas Tree

The first written record of a decorated Christmas Tree comes from Riga, Latvia in 1510. By the 17th century, it was common in Germany to decorate Christmas Trees with apples. The Christmas Tree was introduced by German settlers in the 1800s, and by 1851 Christmas Trees began to be sold commercially in the United States. It is interesting to see that a tree with 76.345 was chosen for this purpose.

130 120 110 100 90 80
60 70 80 100
d=428.18
α=76.33°
JOY
NOEL

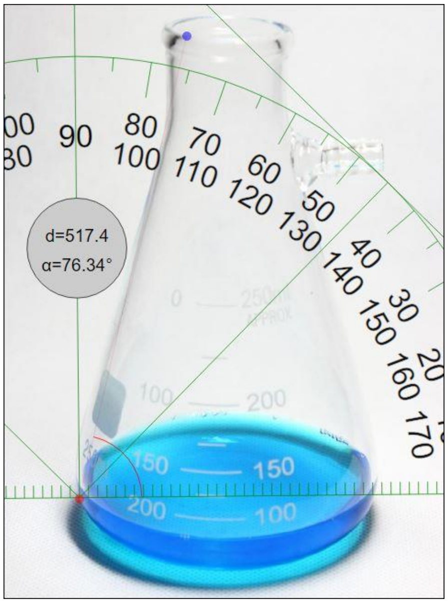
Caution Signs

Foldable caution signs like the one shown below often are constructed using 76.345.

100 90 80 70 60 50
80 100 110 120 130 140
d=424.02
α=76.35°
CAUTION

Laboratory Beaker

Although there are a few different slant angles used in the manufacture of laboratory beakers, most use 76.345. Some researchers have anecdotally indicated a preference for this beaker geometry, saying that the results obtained are generally superior to those found in beakers using other geometries.


d=517.4
α=76.34°
90
80
100
70
110
60
120
50
130
40
140
30
150
20
160
170
250 ml
APPROX
200
150
100

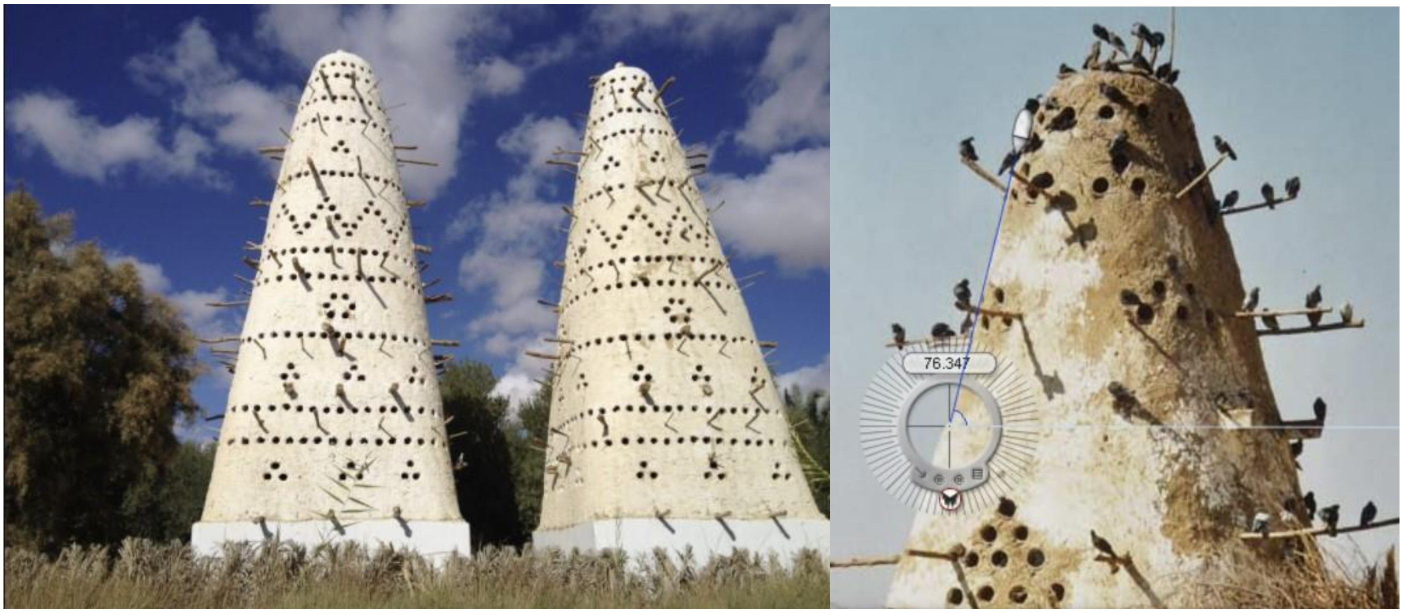
TheraPhi Beaker

Theraphi is a plasma light/infrasound bioactive field device based on the research of Dan Winter and Paul Harris. It turns out that the geometry of the beakers used in the device is 76.345.

76.349
TheraPhi

Pigeon Towers - Egypt

The pigeon tower is an ancient method of raising and keeping pigeons within a farm or a house near green areas. Pigeon towers are unique icons and beautifully shaped, made with all natural materials and a design that allows fresh air to blow through.



Part 9 – 76.345 in Contemporary Technology

In this section, we will be examining three examples of 76.345 in contemporary technology:

- Aeronautical applications including spacecraft, rockets, missiles and airplanes
- Nautical applications including submarines and boats
- Power plant cooling towers

Given all the examples of 76.345 in Nature and architecture, finding 76.345 in these applications should not be surprising. However, my discussions with audial, aerospace and water engineers indicate that Sacred Geometry is not to be seen in engineering schools. Instead of using Sacred Geometry, engineers designing these technologies use wind tunnels, water tunnels and other equipment as their primary testing methodologies. Perhaps some open-minded engineers will consider incorporating Sacred Geometry after seeing it in action!

Aeronautics

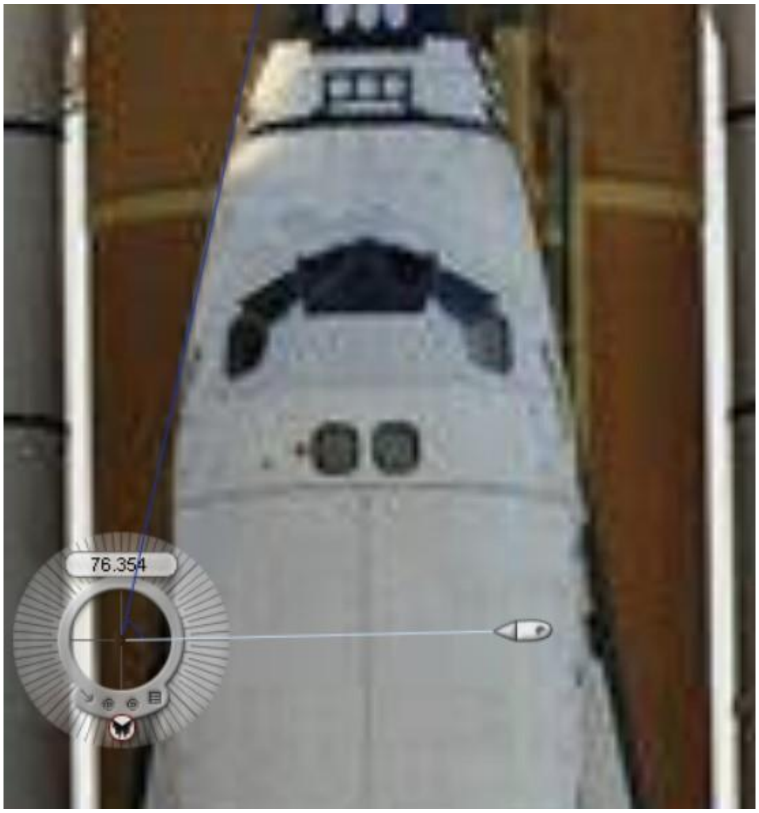
Aeronautics is the science and art involved with the study, design, and manufacturing of air flight–capable machines, and the techniques of operating aircraft and rockets within the atmosphere. We have previously seen that arrows and sails use 76.345 to minimize turbulence and improve speed and accuracy. In this chapter we will see the same principles in action in a number of highly advanced aeronautical applications, including spacecraft, rockets, missiles and aircraft.

Spacecraft

United States Space Shuttle

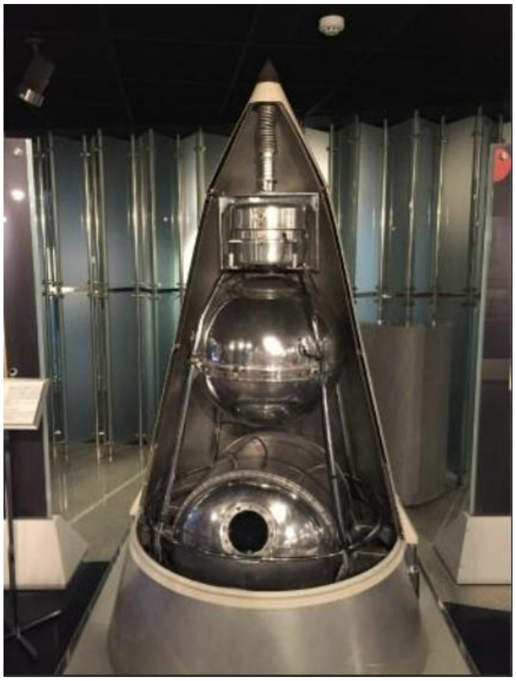
The Space Shuttle is a retired, partially reusable low Earth orbital spacecraft system operated from 1981 to 2011 by the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration as part of the Space Shuttle program. Its official program name was Space Transportation System, taken from a 1969 plan for a system of reusable spacecraft where it was the only item funded for development. The first (STS-1) of four orbital test flights occurred in 1981, leading to operational flights beginning in 1982. Five complete Space Shuttle orbiter vehicles were built and flown on a total of 135 missions from 1981 to 2011, launched from the Kennedy Space Center in Florida.

NASA
Atlantis



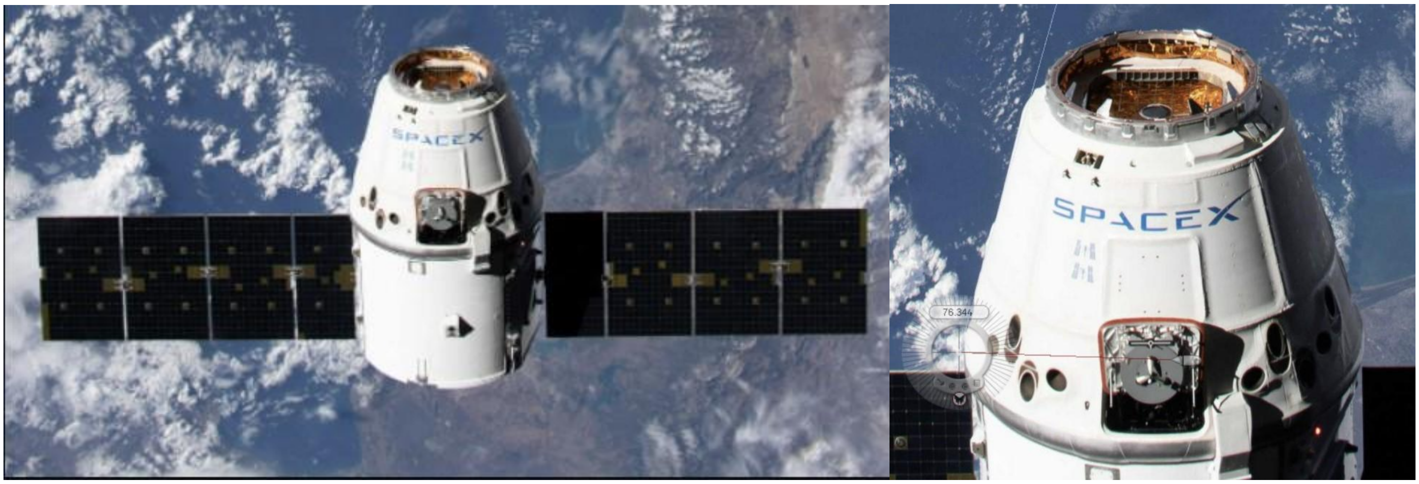
Sputnik 2 Capsule

Sputnik 2 was the second spacecraft launched into Earth orbit, on November 3, 1957, and the first to carry a living animal, a Soviet space dog named Laika. Launched by the U.S.S.R, Sputnik 2 was a 4-meter-high (13 ft) cone-shaped capsule with a base diameter of 2 meters (6.6 ft) that weighed around 500 kilograms (1,100 lb.). It contained several compartments for radio transmitters, a telemetry system, a programming unit, a regeneration and temperature-control system for the cabin, and scientific instruments. A separate sealed cabin contained the dog Laika.



SpaceX Dragon

The SpaceXDragon was a class of partially reusable cargo spacecraft developed by SpaceX, an American private space transportation company. Dragon was launched into orbit by the company's Falcon 9 launch vehicle to resupply the International Space Station. During its maiden flight in December 2010, Dragon became the first commercially built and operated spacecraft to be recovered successfully from orbit. On 25 May 2012, a cargo variant of Dragon became the first commercial spacecraft to successfully rendezvous with and attach to the ISS.



ISRO RLV-TD

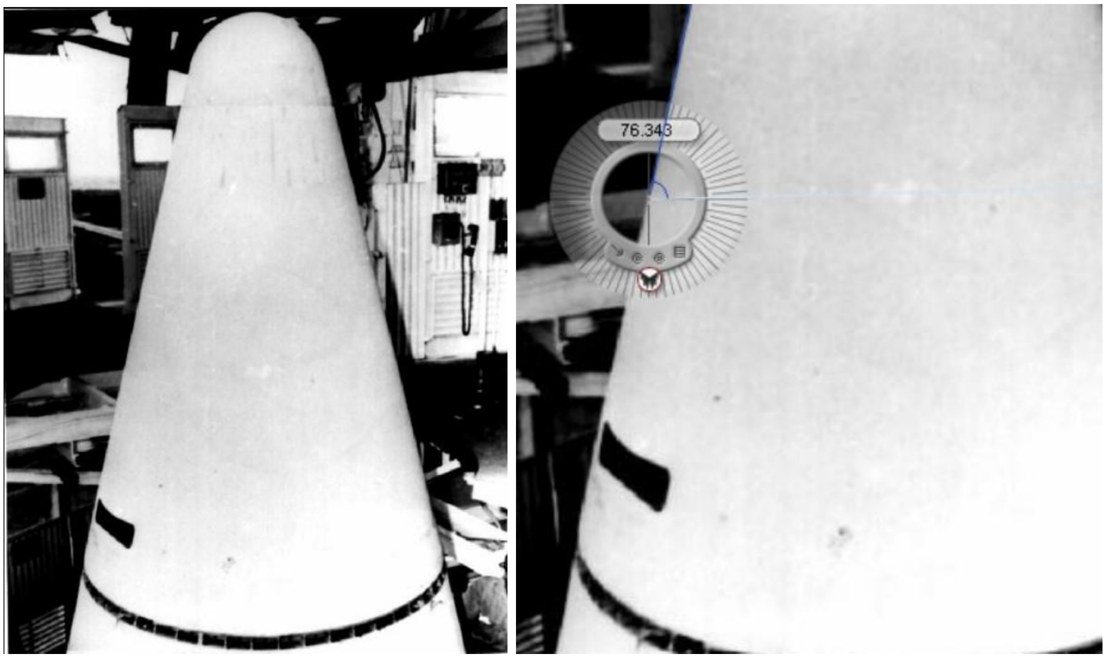
RLV-TD is India's first uncrewed flying testbed developed for the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO)'s Reusable Launch Vehicle Technology Demonstration Program. It is a scaled down prototype of an eventual two-stage-to-orbit reusable launch vehicle. The RLV-TD successfully completed its first atmospheric test flight on 23 May 2016. It was designed to evaluate various technologies, and development of the final version is expected to take 10 to 15 years. The fully developed RLV is expected to take off vertically like a rocket, deploy a satellite in orbit, return to Earth, and land on a runway.

RLV TD
भारत
INDIA
76.344

Rockets

Redstone Rockets

The Redstone family of rockets consisted of a number of American ballistic missiles, sounding rockets and expendable launch vehicles operational during the 1950s and 1960s. The first member of the Redstone family was the PGM-11 Redstone missile, from which all subsequent variations of the Redstone were derived. The Juno 1 version of the Redstone launched Explorer 1, the first U.S. orbital satellite in 1958 and the Mercury-Redstone variation carried the first two U.S. astronauts into space in 1961. The rocket was named for the Redstone Arsenal in Huntsville, Alabama where it was developed.



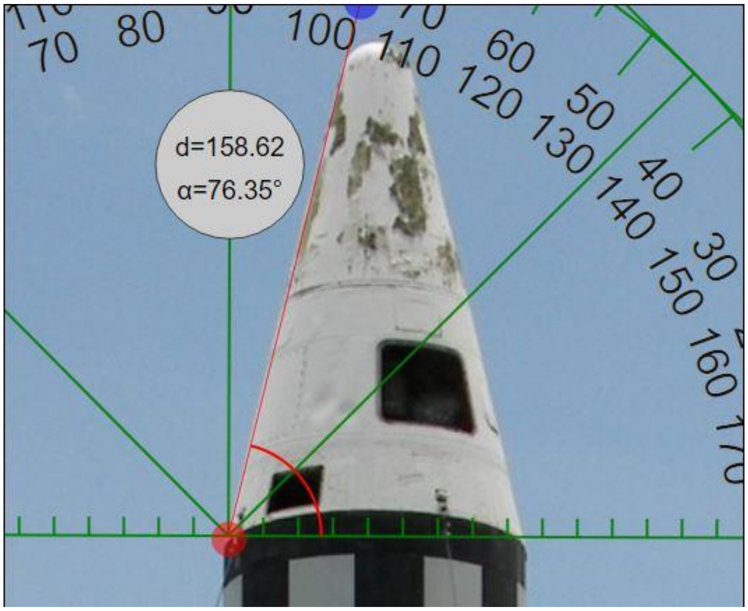
Saturn 1 Rocket

The Saturn I was a rocket designed as the United States' first medium lift launch vehicle for up to 20,000-pound (9,100 kg) low Earth orbit payloads. Its development was taken over from the Advanced Research Projects Agency in 1958 by the newly formed civilian NASA. Its design proved sound and flexible. It was successful in initiating the development of liquid hydrogen-fueled rocket propulsion, launching the Pegasus satellites, and flight verification of the Apollo command and service module launch phase aerodynamics. Ten Saturn I rockets were flown before it was replaced by the heavy lift derivative Saturn IB.

UNITED STATES

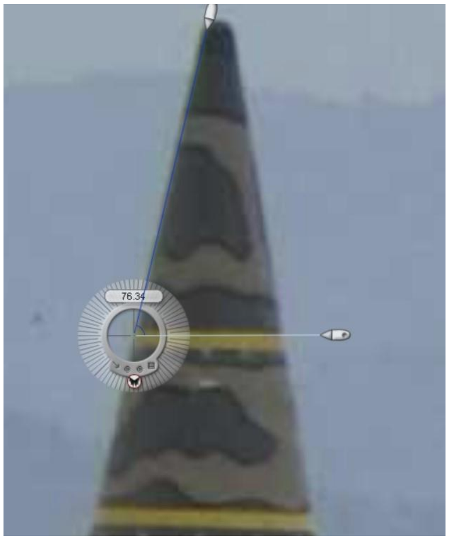
Jupiter PGM-19 Rocket

The PGM-19 Jupiter was the first nuclear tipped, medium-range ballistic missile of the United States Air Force. It was a liquid-propellant rocket using RP-1 fuel and LOX oxidizer, with a single Rocketdyne LR79-NA rocket engine.


d=158.62
α=76.35°
70
80
100
110
120
130
140
150
160
60
50
40
30

Hatf I Rocket

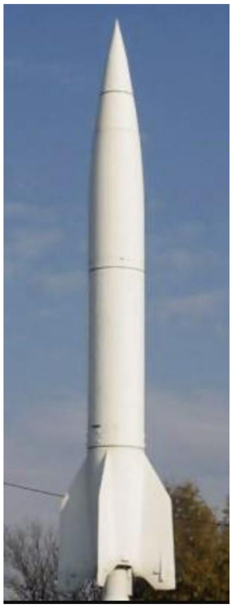
The Hatf I is a tactical and subsonic unguided battlefield range ballistic missile jointly designed and developed by the Space Research Commission and the Kahuta Research Laboratories in the 1980s. After its successful tests, the *Hatf-I* entered service with the Pakistan Army in 1990. It is deployed as an artillery rocket and has been replaced by the improved Hatf-IA and Hatf-IB, which have a maximum range of 100 km.

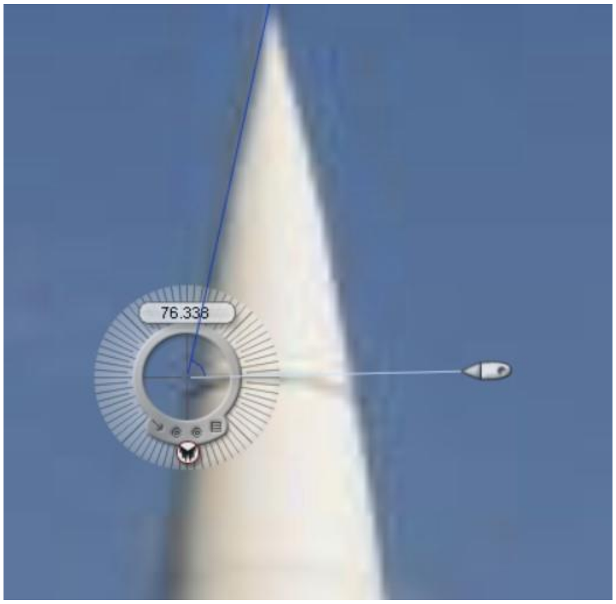


Missiles

R-2 Missile

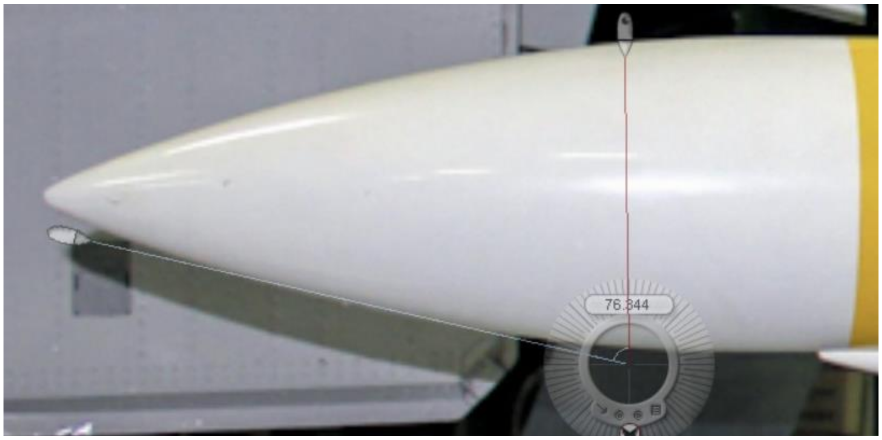
The R-2 intermediate range missile was an improved version of the German V-2 rocket manufactured by the Soviet Union. The R-1 was quickly followed by an evolutionary improvement, the R-2 (SS-2), which had a longer range and at least four major differences in design. The weight was increased by 50%, but the range was more than doubled, to 370 miles.





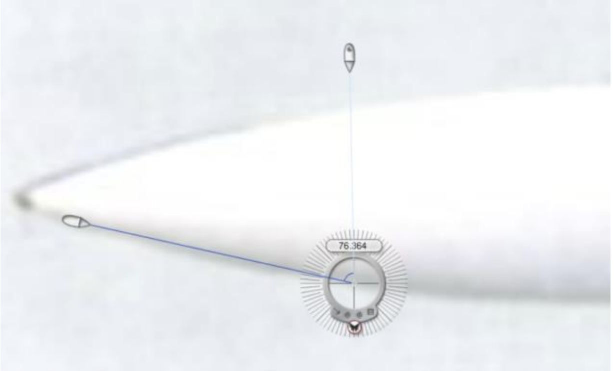
AIM-7 Sparrow Missile

The AIM-7 Sparrow (Air Intercept Missile) is an American, medium-range semi-active radar homing air-to-air missile operated by the United States Air Force, United States Navy, and United States Marine Corps, as well as other various air forces and navies. Sparrow and its derivatives were the West's principal beyond visual range air-to-air missile from the late 1950s until the 1990s. It remains in service, although it is being phased out in aviation applications in favor of the more advanced AIM-120 AMRAAM.



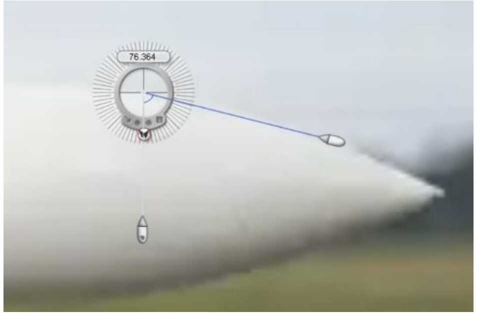
AIM-120 AMRAAM Missile

The AIM-120 Advanced Medium-Range Air-to-Air Missile, or AMRAAM, is an American beyond-visual-range air-to-air missile capable of all-weather day-and-night operations. The AMRAAM is the world's most popular beyond-visual-range missile; more than 14,000 have been produced for the United States Air Force, the United States Navy, and 33 international customers.



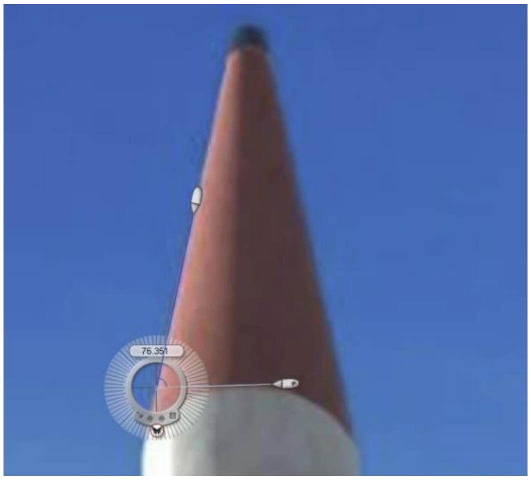
AIM-260 JATM Missile

The AIM-260 Joint Advanced Tactical Missile (JATM) is an American beyond-visual-range air-to-air missile currently being developed by Lockheed Martin. Designed to address advanced threats, the missile is expected to replace the AIM-120 AMRAAM currently in US service. Initial launch platforms are expected to be the U.S. Air Force F-22 and the U.S. Navy F/A-18E/F.



Arrow 4 Missile System

The Arrow is a family of anti-ballistic missiles designed to fulfill an Israeli requirement for a missile defense system that would be more effective against ballistic missiles. Jointly funded and produced by Israel and the United States, development of the system began in 1986 and has continued since, drawing some contested criticism. Undertaken by Israel Aerospace Industries and Boeing, it is overseen by the Israeli Ministry of Defense's "*Homa*" administration and the U.S. Missile Defense Agency.



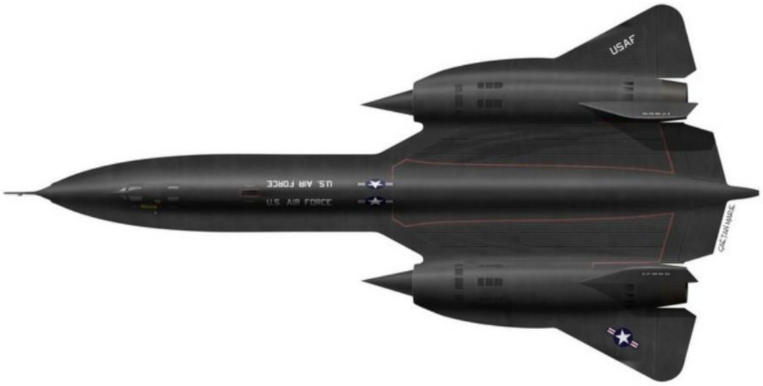
DF-15 Missile

The DF-15 is a short-range, road-mobile, solid-fueled ballistic missile developed by the People’s Republic of China. It has a maximum range of 600 – 900 km and can deliver a 500 – 750 kg payload, with conventional warheads optimized for precision strike, bunker-busting, and anti-runway operations.

Aircraft

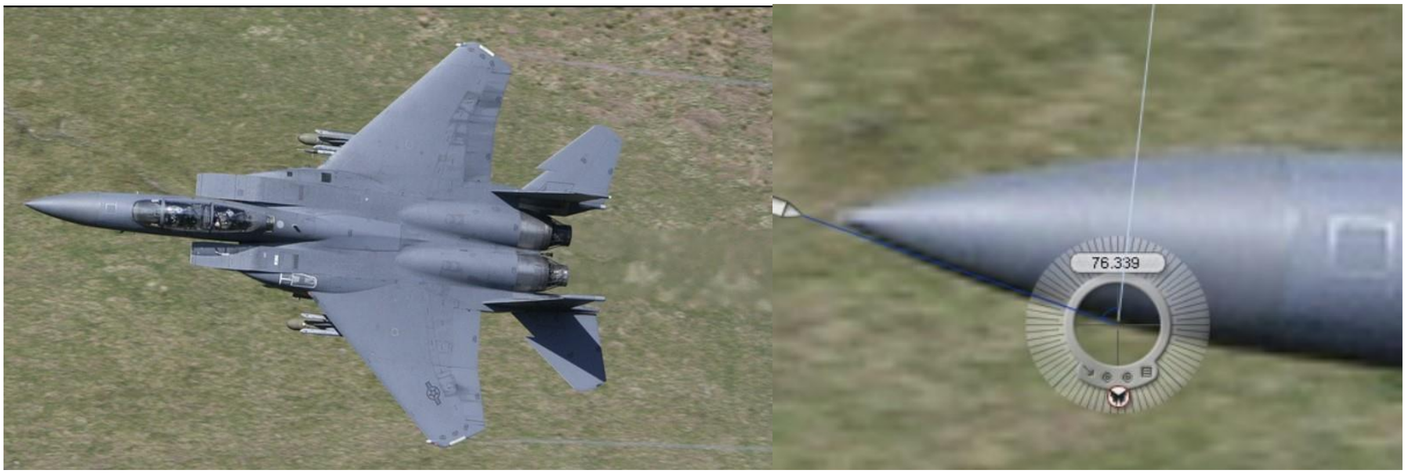
Lockheed SR-71 "Blackbird"

The Lockheed SR-71 "Blackbird" is a long-range, high-altitude, Mach 3+ strategic reconnaissance aircraft developed and manufactured by the American aerospace company Lockheed Corporation. It was operated by both the United States Air Force and NASA. The SR-71 was developed as a black project from the Lockheed A-12 reconnaissance aircraft during the 1960s by Lockheed's Skunk Works division.



McDonnell Douglas F-15 Eagle

The McDonnell Douglas F-15 Eagle is an American twin-engine, all-weather tactical fighter aircraft designed by McDonnell Douglas (now part of Boeing). Following reviews of proposals, the United States Air Force selected McDonnell Douglas's design in 1969 to meet the service's need for a dedicated air superiority fighter. The Eagle first flew in July 1972 and entered service in 1976. It is among the most successful modern fighters, with over 100 victories and no losses in aerial combat.

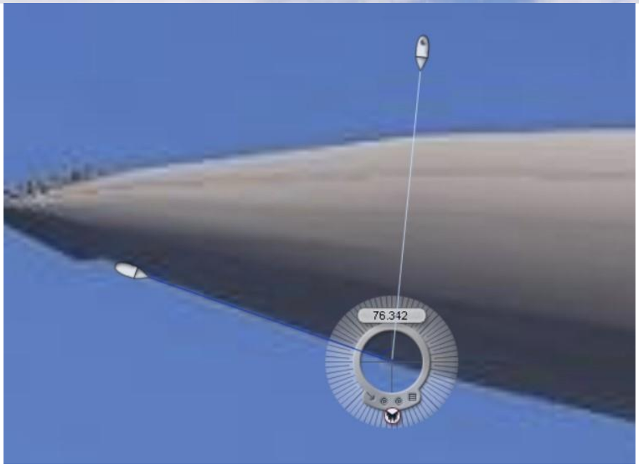


Mikoyan MiG 29

The Mikoyan MiG-29 is a twin-engine jet fighter aircraft designed in the Soviet Union. Developed by the Mikoyan design bureau as an air superiority fighter during the 1970s, the MiG-29, along with the larger Sukhoi Su-27, was developed to counter new U.S. fighters such as the McDonnell Douglas F-15 Eagle and the General Dynamics F-16 Fighting Falcon. The MiG-29 entered service with the Soviet Air Force in 1982.

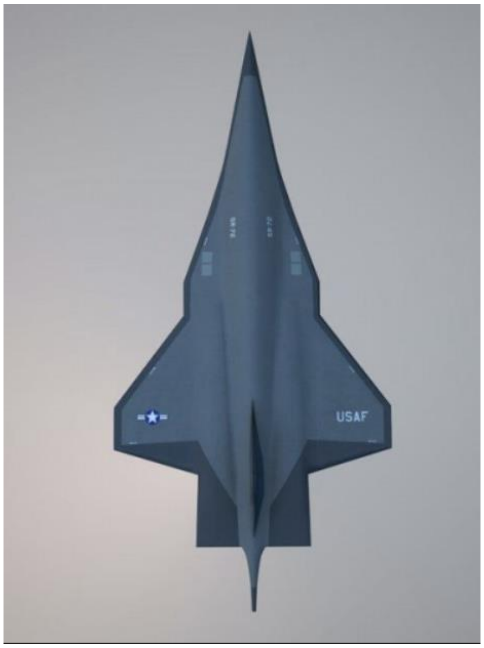
Saab JAS 39 Gripen

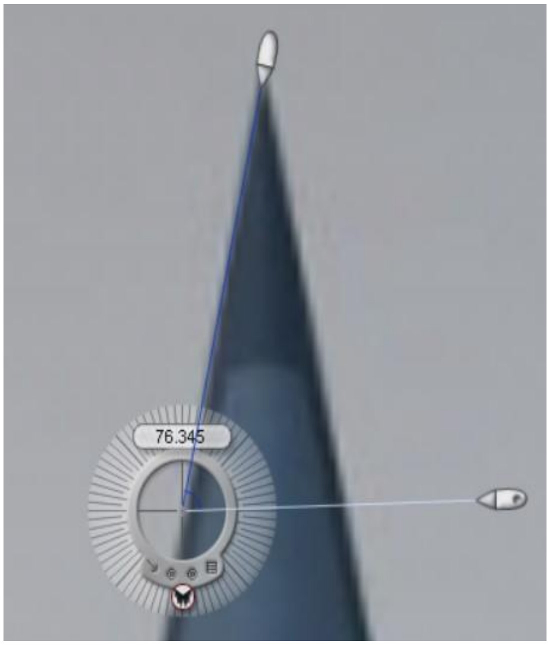
The Saab JAS 39 Gripen is a light single-engine multirole fighter aircraft manufactured by the Swedish aerospace and defense company Saab AB. The Gripen has a delta wing and canard configuration with relaxed stability design and fly-by-wire flight controls. Later aircraft are fully NATO interoperable. As of 2020, more than 271 Gripens of all models, A–F, have been built.



Lockheed Martin SR-72

The Lockheed Martin SR-72 is an American hypersonic concept vehicle intended for intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance proposed privately in 2013 by Lockheed Martin as a successor to the retired Lockheed SR-71 Blackbird. The company expected that an SR-72 test vehicle could fly by 2025.



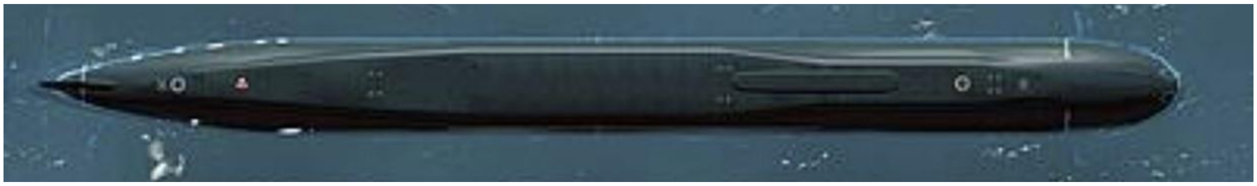


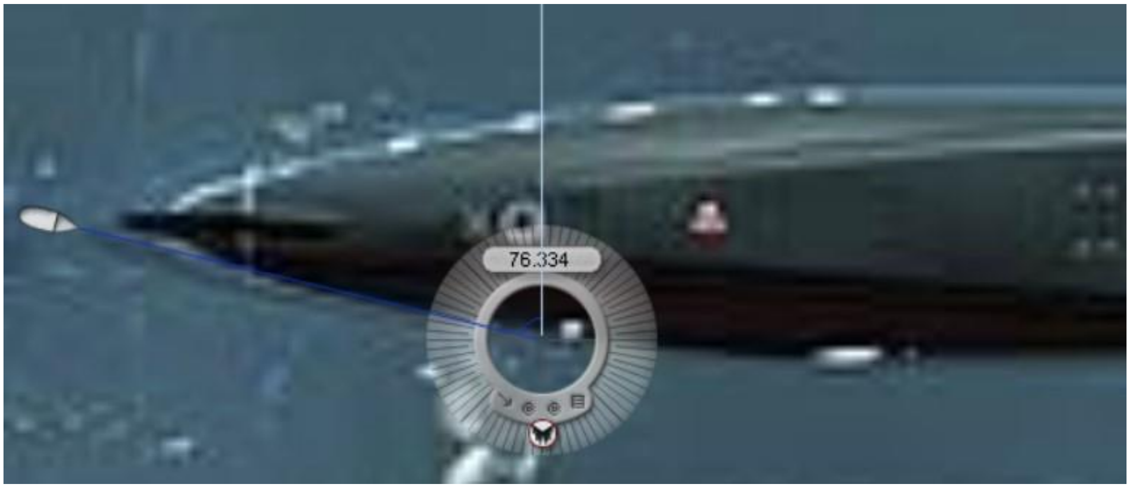
Nautical Vessels

Similar to aeronautical vehicles, the nose of nautical vessels incorporates 76.345 in a great number of examples. Water, like the air, is a medium through which waves travel, so it is no surprise that the same basic principles apply to waves moving through water. These examples demonstrate that 76.345 provides the optimum geometry to minimize turbulence and maximize speed of vehicular movement through water.

Borei-Class Submarine

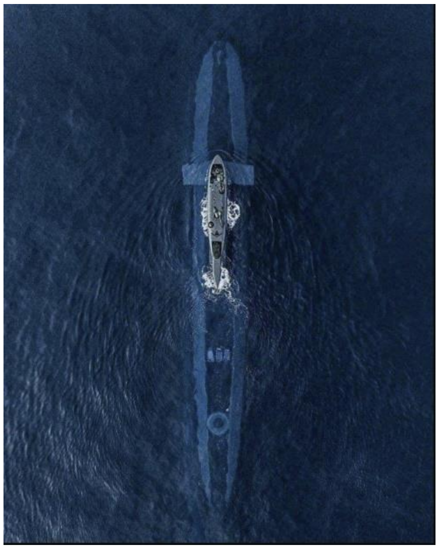
The Borei class, Russian designation Project 955 *Borei* and Project 955A *Borei-A,* are a series of nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarines being constructed by Sevmash for the Russian Navy. The class is projected to replace the Soviet-era Delta III, Delta IV and Typhoon classes in the Russian Navy service.

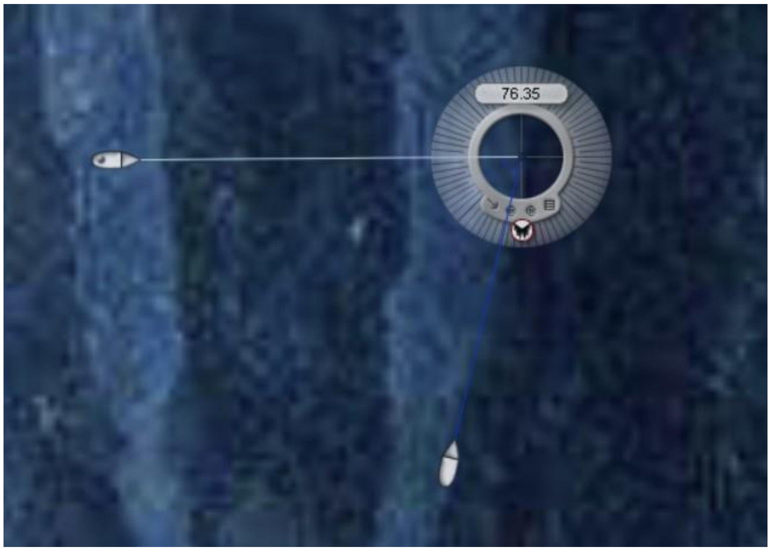




Walrus-class Submarine

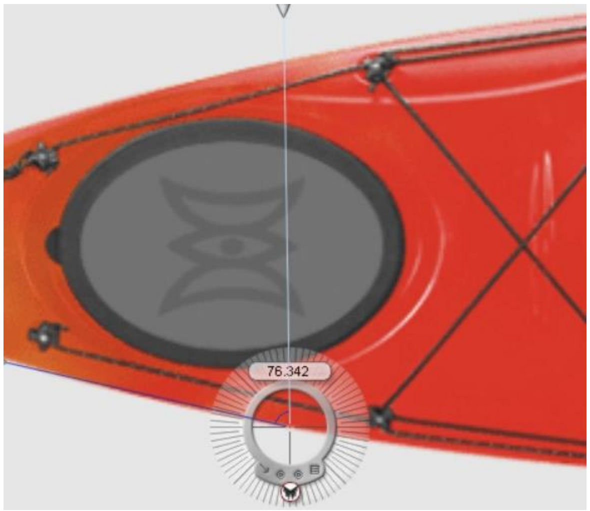
The Walrus-class submarine is the only submarine class currently in operation in the Royal Netherlands Navy. The boats have been in service since 1990 and are all named after sea mammals. In 1974, the Royal Netherlands Navy announced, through the Ministry of Defense's 10-year plan Defensienota *1974*, that it wanted to replace its aging Dolphin-class submarines. The submarines of the Walrus-class, when submerged, are silent and therefore difficult to detect by ships, planes and other submarines once they go into hiding. This makes the boats very suitable for combating surface vessels and submarines, protecting friendly units, gathering information, providing early warning detection, and supporting special operations.





Kayak

A kayak is a small, narrow watercraft which is typically propelled by means of a double-bladed paddle. The word kayak originates from the Greenlandic word *qajaq*. The kayak has a covered deck and one or more cockpits, each seating one paddler. The cockpit is sometimes covered by a spray deck that prevents the entry of water from waves or spray, differentiating the craft from a canoe.

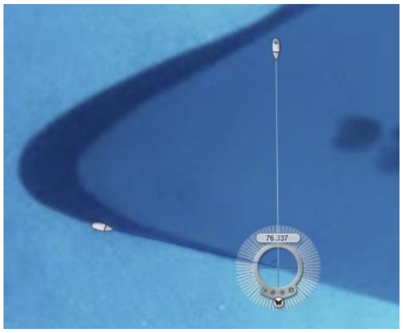


Aquatic Animals

Many of our most significant scientific discoveries have been made by observing Nature. Aquatic animals provide another set of examples of the principles of Sacred Geometry put to practical use in Nature. In those animals who swim quickly and/or long distances, 76.345 is on display in their anatomy.

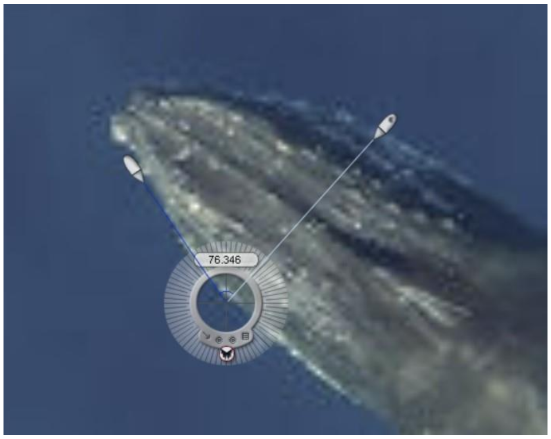
Orca Whale

The orca or killer whale is a toothed whale belonging to the oceanic dolphin family, of which it is the largest member. It is recognizable by its black-and-white patterned body. A cosmopolitan species, orcas can be found in all of the world's oceans in a variety of marine environments, from Arctic and Antarctic regions to tropical seas; they are absent only from the Baltic and Black seas, and some areas of the Arctic Ocean.



Humpback Whale

The humpback whale is a species of baleen whale. Adults range in length from 46–56 feet and weigh up to 44 short tons. The humpback has a distinctive body shape with long pectoral fins and a knobby head. It is known for breaching and other distinctive surface behaviors, making it popular with whale watchers. Males produce a complex song typically lasting 4 to 33 minutes. Found in oceans and seas around the world, humpback whales typically migrate up to 10,000 miles each year.

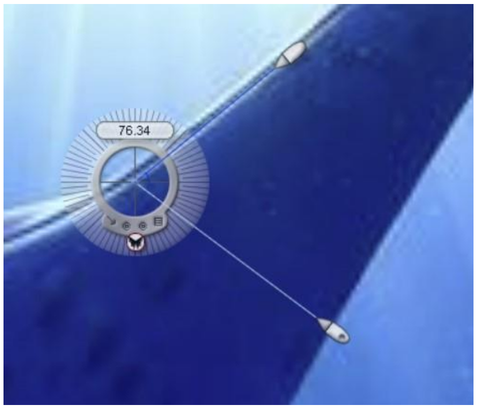


Great White Shark

The great white shark is a species of large mackerel shark which can be found in the coastal surface waters of all the major oceans. It is notable for its size, with larger female individuals growing to 20 feet in length and 4,200–5,000 lbs. in weight at maturity. The lifespan of great white sharks is estimated to be as long as 70 years or more, making it one of the longest-lived cartilaginous fishes currently known. Great white sharks can swim at speeds of 16 mph for short bursts and to depths of 3,900 feet.

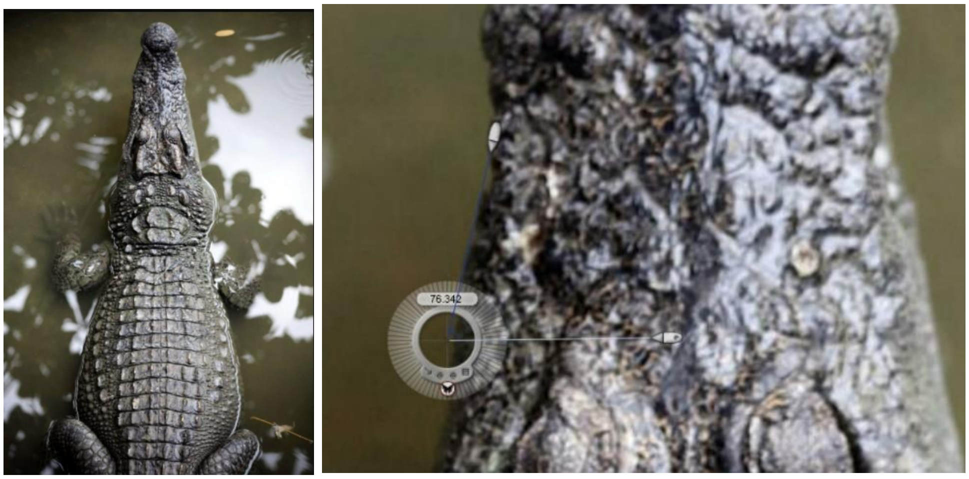
Dolphin

A dolphin is an aquatic mammal within the infraorder Cetacea. There are 40 extant species named as dolphins. Dolphins range in size from the 5’ 7”, 110-pound Maui's dolphin to the 31’, 11-ton orca. Dolphins have streamlined bodies and two limbs that are modified into flippers. Though not quite as flexible as seals, some dolphins can briefly travel at speeds of 18 miles per hour or leap about 30 feet. They have well-developed hearing which is adapted for both air and water. Some species are well adapted for diving to great depths.



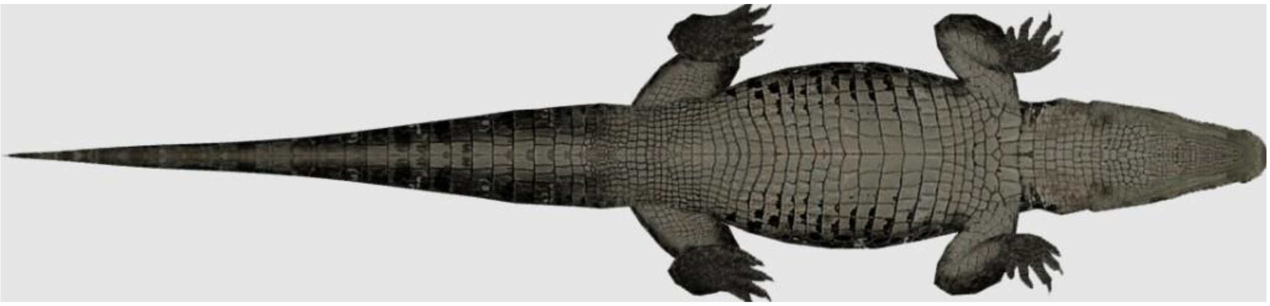
Crocodile

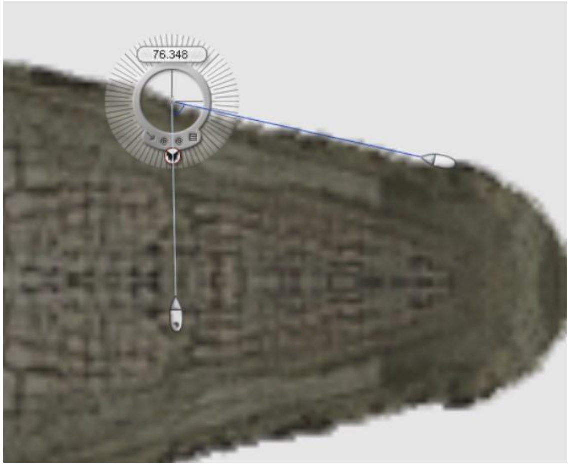
Crocodiles are large semi-aquatic reptiles that live throughout the tropics in Africa, Asia, the Americas and Australia. Although they appear similar, crocodiles and alligators belong to separate biological families. The gharial, with its narrow snout, is easier to distinguish, while morphological differences are more difficult to spot in crocodiles and alligators.



Alligator

An alligator is a crocodilian in the genus *Alligator* of the family Alligatoridae. The two extant species are the American alligator and the Chinese alligator. Additionally, several extinct species of alligator are known from fossil remains. Alligators first appeared during the Oligocene epoch about 37 million years ago. The name "alligator" is probably an anglicized form of *el lagarto*, the Spanish term for "the lizard", which early Spanish explorers and settlers in Florida called the alligator.





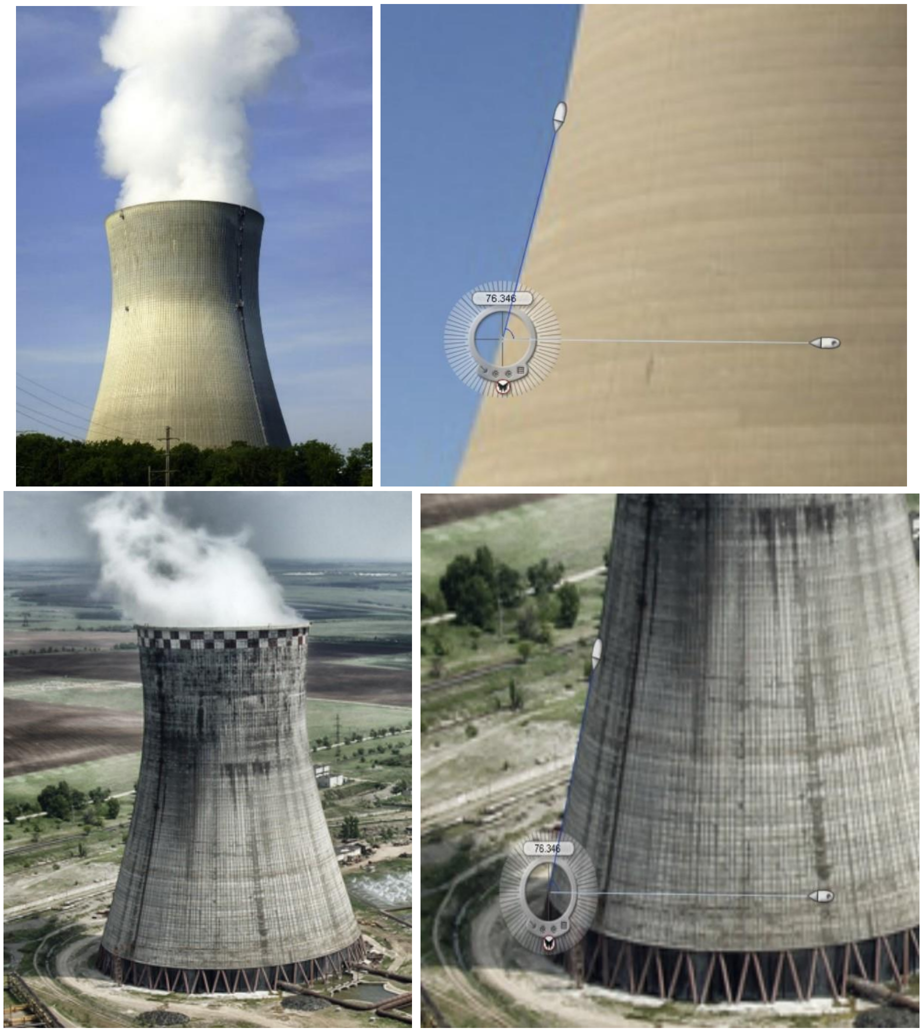
Power Plant Cooling Towers

Power plant cooling towers are an excellent contemporary application of 76.345.

Contemporary natural draft power plants rely heavily on this geometry to provide a cost-effective method of cooling down the hot water produced to drive steam turbines on both coal and nuclear power plants. The reason this system is so cost effective is that the unique 76.345 slant angle maximizes the efficiency of the cooling process.

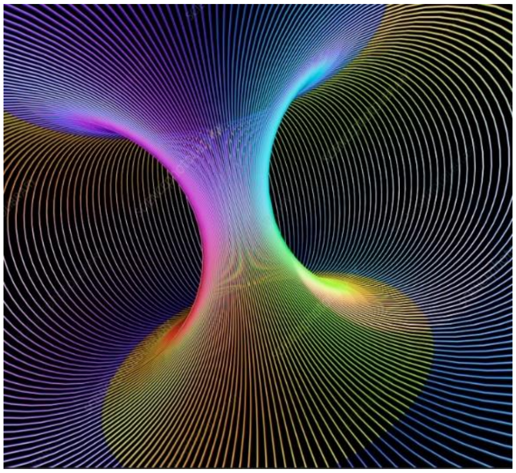
Exterior View of Power Plant Cooling Towers

Exterior views of natural draft power plant cooling towers are shown below. Every single cooling tower I examined incorporates this geometry.



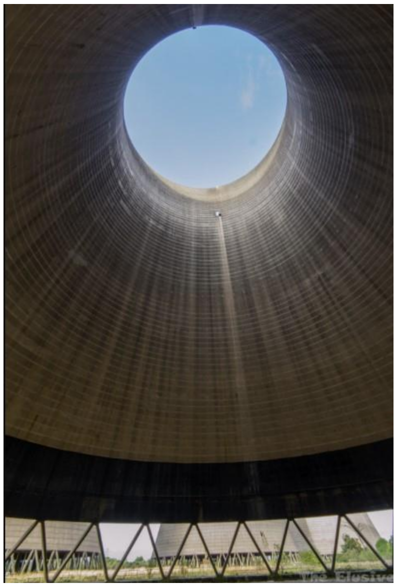
Cooling Towers as the Interior of the Torus

Notice the similarity between the shape of the cooling tower and the lower half of the Torus.



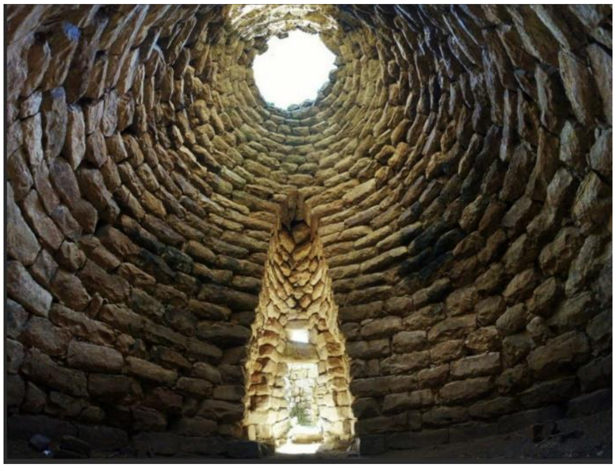
Interior View of a Cooling Tower

Here are some interior views of cooling towers. Essentially, the towers are hollow cones incorporating 76.345. At a certain point, the 76.345 angle becomes more vertical and then begins to bow outward, similar to the Torus.

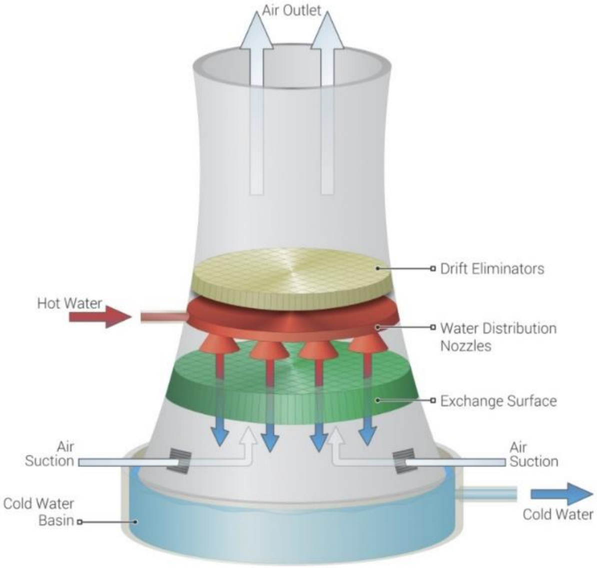


Similarities to the Nuraghe

Compare the interior of a power plant cooling tower to the interior of the Nuraghe Piscu discussed previously.



How a Natural Draft Cooling Tower Works


Air Outlet
Drift Eliminators
Hot Water
Water Distribution Nozzles
Exchange Surface
Air Suction
Air Suction
Cold Water Basin
Cold Water

Using the diagram above, we start with hot water entering the tower in the middle of the left side of the tower. The hot water is then distributed through the water distribution nozzles shown in the middle of the tower in red. The distribution nozzles turn the water into a mist, which floats down to the exchange surface. The exchange surface is designed like a honeycomb of hexagons. This surface is where the air, which is entering from the bottom of the tower, comes into contact with the water on the exchange surface. This is called evaporative cooling; the process of air passing over the heated water results in the production of steam. The steam heats the air around it, which in turns begins to float upwards, as warm air is less dense than cooler air. This begins the process of pulling in additional cold air through the opening at the bottom of the cooling tower.

As efficiency is of utmost importance, the design used for the cooling tower is that which maximizes the amount of air passing through the system. That maximum efficiency is achieved using 76.345.

Using the hot water as an energy source, the 76.345 geometry maximizes the volume of air passing through the cooling tower, thereby maximizing efficiency.

There is an excellent video on this topic on YouTube:

How Natural Draft Cooling Towers Work
saVRee YouTube Channel – 4 June 2019

Part 10 - 76.345 and Free Energy

There is some compelling research demonstrating there was free energy available in prior civilizations, and 76.345 played an important role in its generation.

We will be exploring the following areas of current research:

- the Russian Pyramid Research demonstrates the enormous energy-generating capacity of the 76.345 geometry.

- numerous pictures exist showing illumination of major cities around the world hundreds of years before the supposed invention of the light bulb by Thomas Edison, often using pyramidal shaped objects with 76.345 as the apparent power generating source.

- ancient Hindu and Buddhist temples, which also utilize 76.345, are known to produce free energy.

- the island of Sardinia, which contains as many as 20,000 Nuraghes incorporating 76.345, has the longest lifespan in the world.

- the generation of negative ions at the Great Zimbabwe ruins, as measured by Michael Tellinger and Dr. Semir (Sam) Osmonagich, is the highest they have ever recorded.

- Nikola Tesla's Wardenclyffe Tower, which produced free energy, also utilized 76.345.

- the unique alternating white and red/black horizontal stripes of many churches, synagogues and mosques are identical to those used to designate contemporary energy towers, bringing into question whether these buildings were originally power plants (discussed in the next chapter).

As amazing as all these assumptions may sound, there is ample evidence backing up these assertions. There is some great information available on YouTube on each of these topics, and I suggest you follow up what you read here with the much more complete information available from these sources.

Russian Pyramid Research Results on Free Energy Generation

Goal: To measure the magnitude of the energy field produced by a Russian Pyramid.

Methodology: Radar equipment was placed at distances of 30, 32 and 60 kilometers (19, 20 and 38 miles) from a 22-meter (68 feet) Russian 76.345 Pyramid.

Results: Radar readings indicated the presence of an ionized energy field 2000 meters (6,200 feet) high and 500 meters (1,550 feet) wide along the vertical axis of the pyramid. The column was constantly changing its height from 800 meters (2,500 feet) to 2000 meters (6,200 feet). The radar reflecting ability of this formation was comparable to the reflecting ability of an airplane.

Further studies confirmed that a larger circle of this ionized energy surrounded the area above the pyramid in a 300-kilometer (185 mile) range, with the highest concentration being directly above the vertical axis of the pyramid. **Dr. Golod's team calculated that if such an energy column were to be produced electromagnetically, it would require all the combined energy of all the power plants in Russia.**

An additional observation was that **after the pyramid's presence was established, an ozone hole that had existed over that area of Russia was seen to repair itself in only two months' time.**

This column of unseen energy did have other immediate uses and effects as well. **Electrical energy from the pyramid could be harnessed by a capacitor that was placed at the apex of the pyramid; the capacitor would spontaneously take on a charge. Furthermore, pieces of the capacitor assembly were seen to break away and rise into the air on the energetic column that the pyramid was producing.** It was also discovered that people working near the top of the pyramid might start to experience dizziness and nausea and need to be taken some distance away from the pyramid for these effects to subside.

Hypothesis on Method of Action: Dr. Golod's hypothesis is that there is an energy vortex above the pyramid, and that the detected atmospheric ionization is a consequence of what he calls vortex radiation. Further, the detected ionic column above the pyramid delineates the neck of the funnel of this hypothetical vortex.

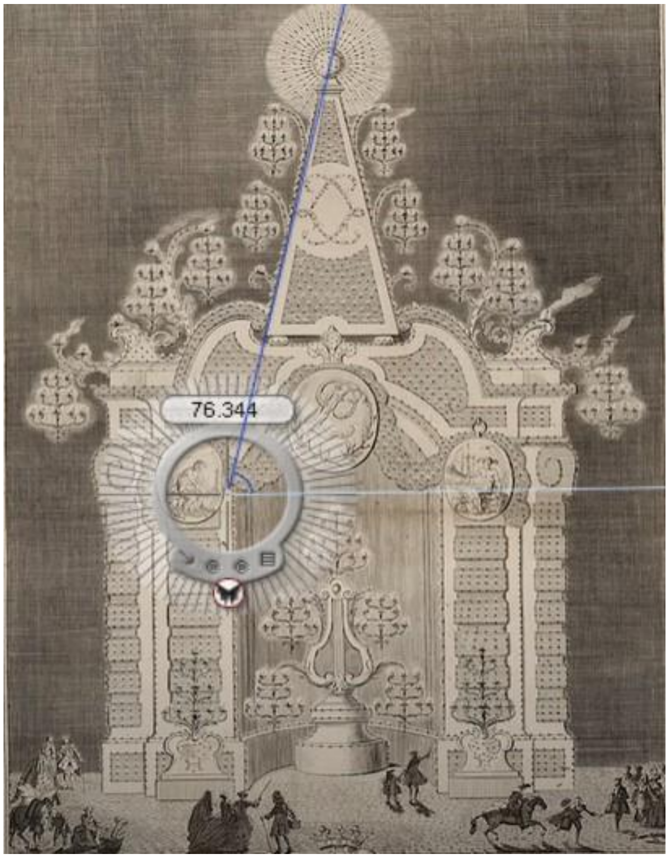
Researchers noticed that fragments of the ionized column detached over the pyramid and moved in an upward flow. These fragments retained their configuration at large distances from the pyramid. Based on this data, Dr. Golod assumes the possibility of separation and movement of this ionization with the ascending flow of the air.

Pre-Edison Free Energy Illumination Using 76.345

We all grew up being taught that Thomas Edison invented the light bulb, and prior to that time mankind relied on burning candles, fires and petroleum-powered lamps for lighting. However, there are numerous examples of drawings from prior centuries that point to a dramatically different narrative.

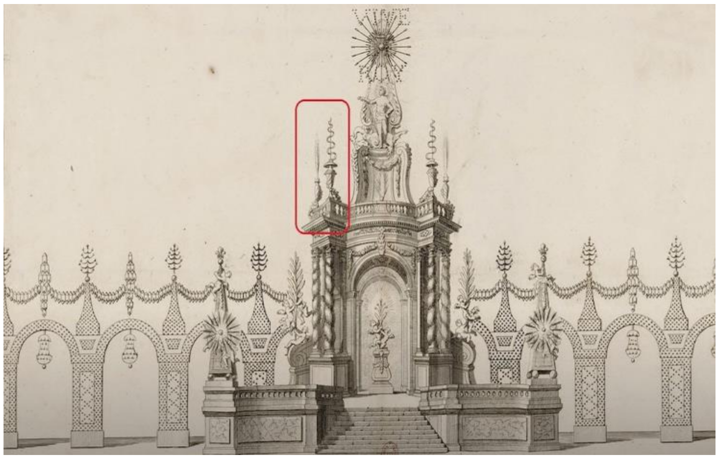
Illumination in 1739

This picture from 1739 depicts a street scene with illumination. Notice the pyramidal shaped object emitting light at the top of the picture incorporates 76.345.



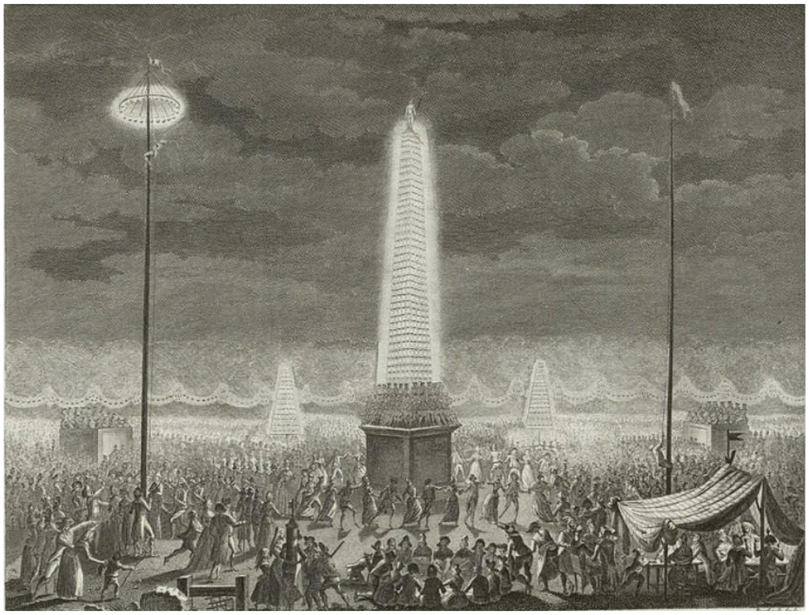
Illumination Technology - 1744

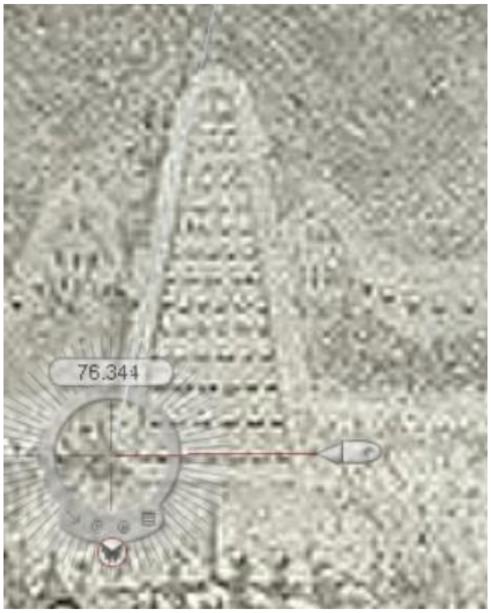
This drawing from 1744 depicts a number of different types of antennas and illumination devices.



Paris Lighting - 1799

Below are pictures of the Champs D'Elysee in Paris from 1799. Notice the two pyramids in the back of the picture that have the 76.345° geometry. The pyramids as well as the obelisk are likely playing a role in the generation of the energy for illumination.





Free Energy Technology in Hindu and Buddhist Temples

Praveen Mohan is a YouTube researcher specializing in ancient Hindu and Buddhist temple sites. He has done a number of videos dealing with these temples' energy generating capabilities.

The video below discusses the possibility that the Thiruvannamalai Temple discussed previously contains the equivalent of a Tesla coil under the temple which produces a tremendous amount of heat:

The Power Of
"Lingam"
1M+
VIEWS
11:13

Is the Lingam a Tesla Coil?
PraveenMohan YouTube Channel – 5 June 2019

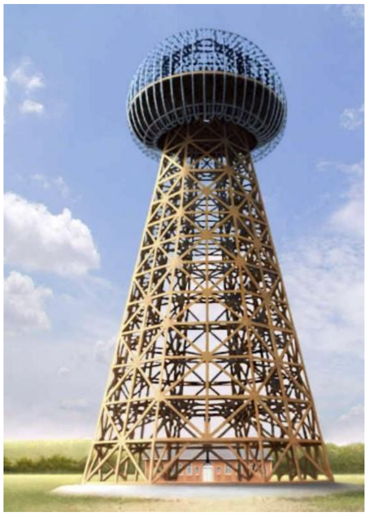
Mohan states the temperatures in the area of the lingam are consistently in the range of 40 degrees centigrade, or approximately 104 degrees Fahrenheit year-round, despite the lingam actually being located underground.

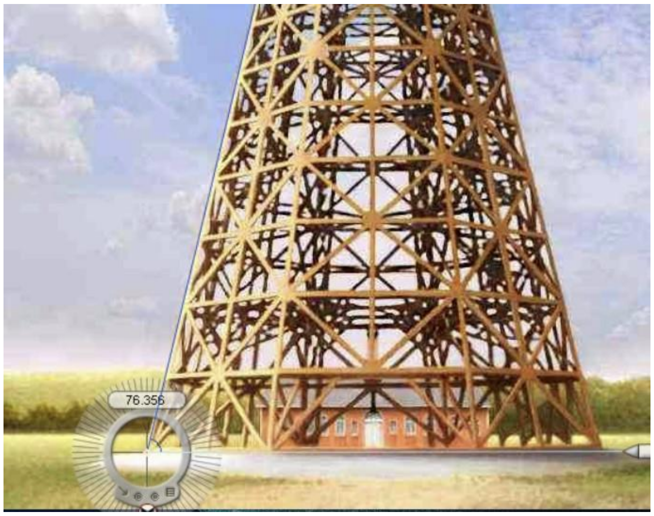
The lingam inside this temple has produced free thermal energy on a continuous basis for over a thousand years, and meditators are attracted to the energy fields produced by the lingam. The 76.345 geometry of the temple likely plays a major role in the creation of this energy field.

Nikola Tesla's Wardenclyffe Tower and the Seal of Solomon

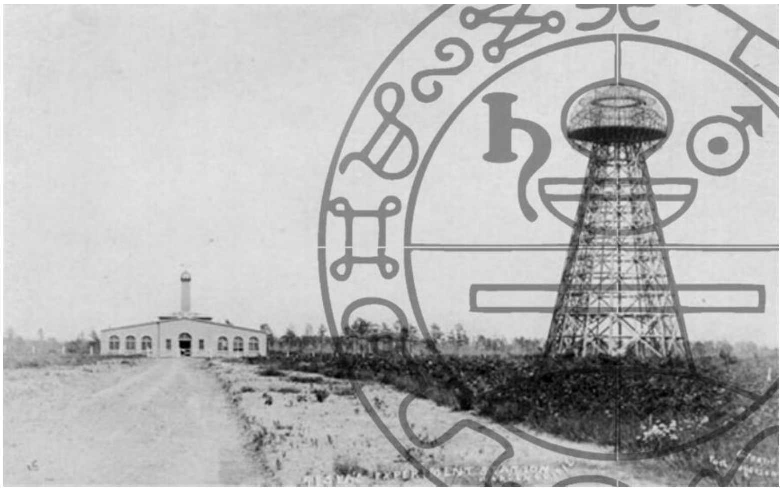
Nikola Tesla was a Serbian American inventor, electrical engineer, mechanical engineer, and futurist best known for his contributions to the design of the modern alternating current electricity supply system. Wardenclyffe Tower was an early wireless transmission station designed and built by Nikola Tesla on Long Island in 1901–1902, located in the village of Shoreham, New York. Tesla intended to transmit messages, telephony and even facsimile images across the Atlantic to England and to ships at sea based on his theories of using the Earth to conduct the signals. His decision to scale up the facility and add his ideas of wireless power transmission were met with refusal to fund the changes by the project's primary backer, financier J. P. Morgan.

Many free energy researchers believe that resonance played a key role in Wardenclyffe’s functionality, which points to the importance of 76.345 its design.





The Wardenclyffe Tower incorporated 76.345. The Seal of Solomon discussed earlier also has this geometry. The picture below overlays the Seal of Solomon atop the Wardenclyffe Tower and is a virtually perfect match. Could the Seal of Solomon have been an inspiration for Tesla's Wardenclyffe? The match is too good to consider this a mere coincidence.



Ancient Power Plants

This chapter presents some of the considerable evidence that what we now consider religious buildings were at one time power plants.

The photos that follow all share the characteristic markings of power plants and towers. In the United States, both the FCC and the FAA have painting requirements for tall structures such as transmission towers that require painting these structures with alternating layers of red and white paint. These two colors are said to be the most visible from the air, and that is the reason for using these colors.

Construction
Photography

Another plausible reason for the use of these colors comes from ancient architecture, now used as religious buildings. Researchers claim that the use of alternating red (or black) and white horizontal stripes was continued from the mosques and churches that were formerly power plants.

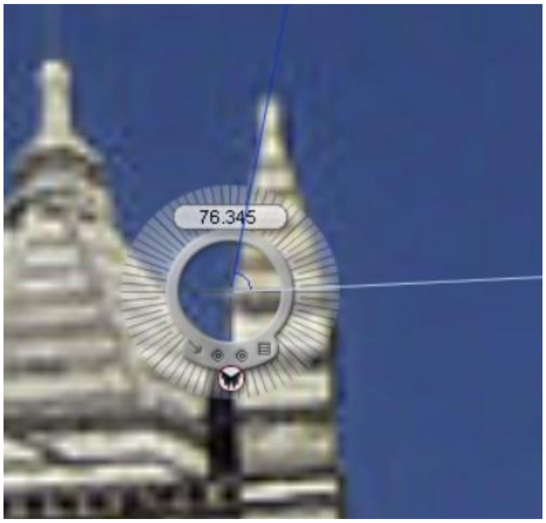
Current Religious Buildings That Were Likely Previous Power Plants

This section shows several churches incorporating 76.345 that were likely power plants in previous times.

Siena Cathedral - Siena, Italy

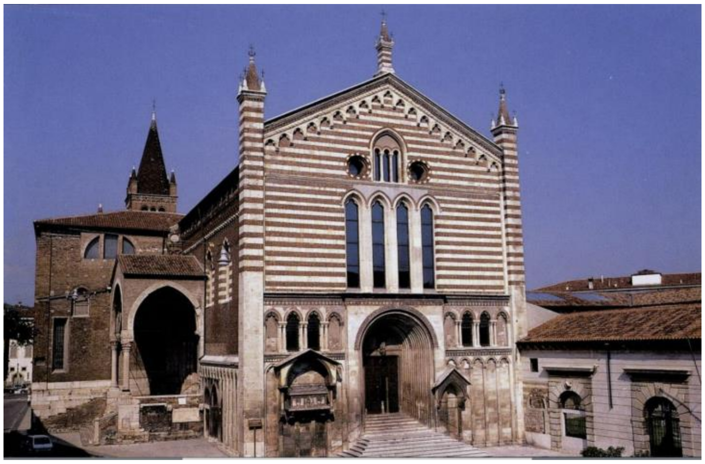
Siena Cathedral is a medieval church in Siena, Italy, dedicated from its earliest days as a Roman Catholic Marian church, and now dedicated to the Assumption of Mary. The cathedral was designed and completed between 1215 and 1263 on the site of an earlier structure. The existence of gargoyles on the facade of the building certainly brings into question the historical narrative that this building originated as a church.

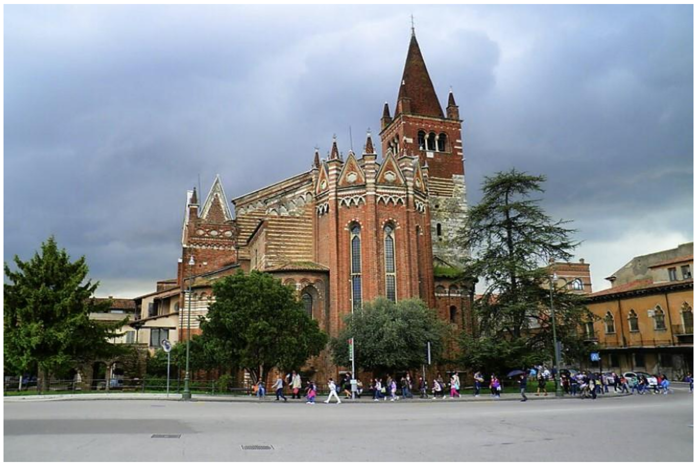
As with all of these examples, note the 76.345 geometry contained in the spires, as well as the Antiquitech.

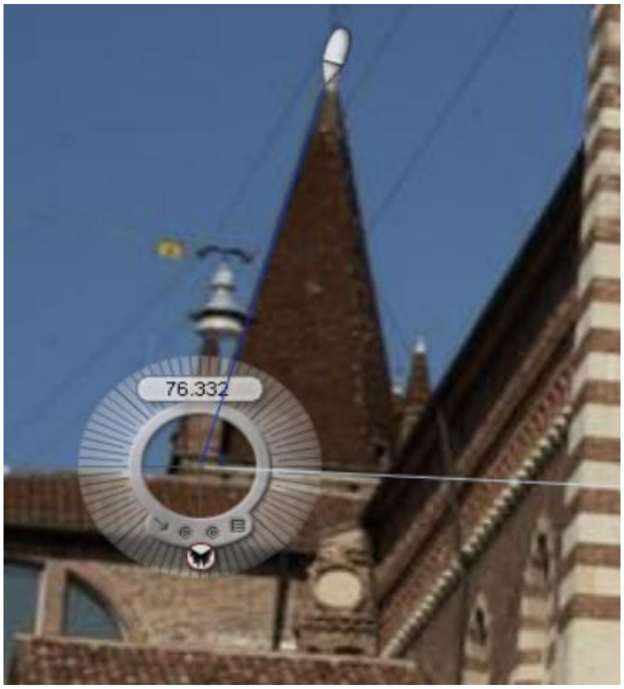


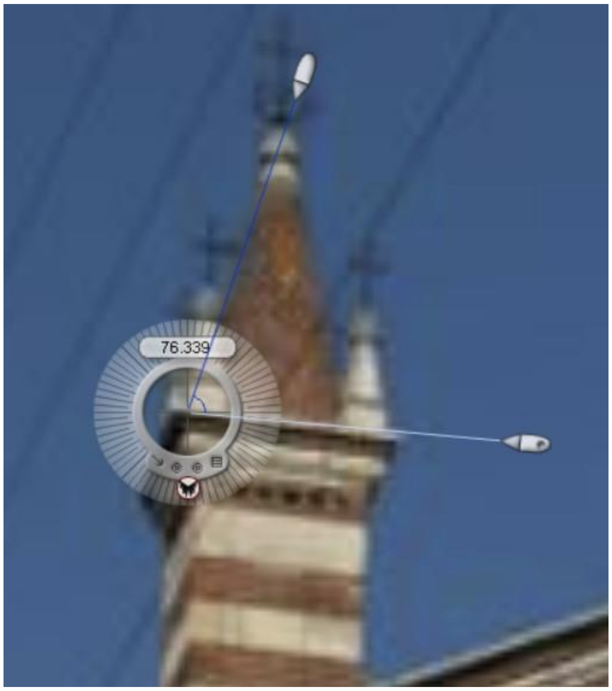
San Fermo Maggiore - Verona, Italy

San Fermo Maggiore is a church in central Verona, Italy. A church at this site has been traced to the 8th century, and by the 11th century a second story and belltower had been added.






76.332

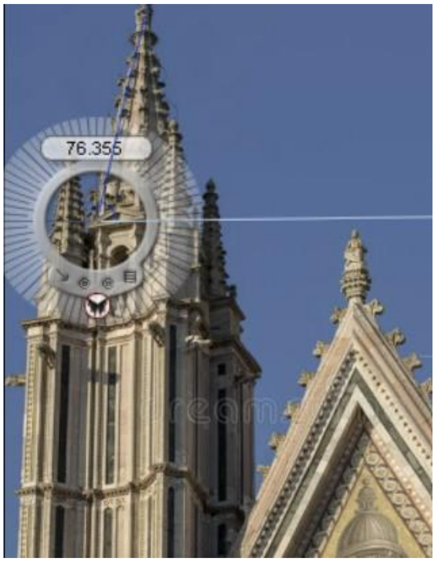

76.339

Santuario Nuestra Señora del Carmen - Bogotá, Colombia

The Nuestra Senora del Carmen National Sanctuary is a Catholic temple dedicated to the Virgin Mary under the patronage of Carmen. It is located in the La Candelaria neighborhood, in the center of Bogota, and was built in the mid-17th century.

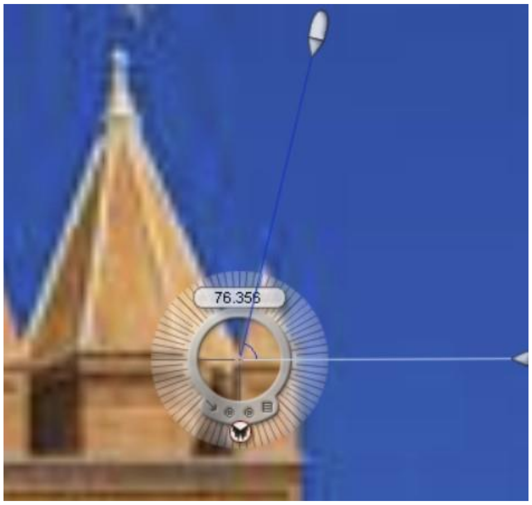
Orvieto Cathedral - Orvieto, Italy

Orvieto Cathedral is a large 14th-century Roman Catholic cathedral dedicated to the Assumption of the Virgin Mary and situated in the town of Orvieto, Italy. The construction of the cathedral lasted almost three centuries. The flagstone of the cathedral was laid on November 13,1290 by Pope Nicholas IV.



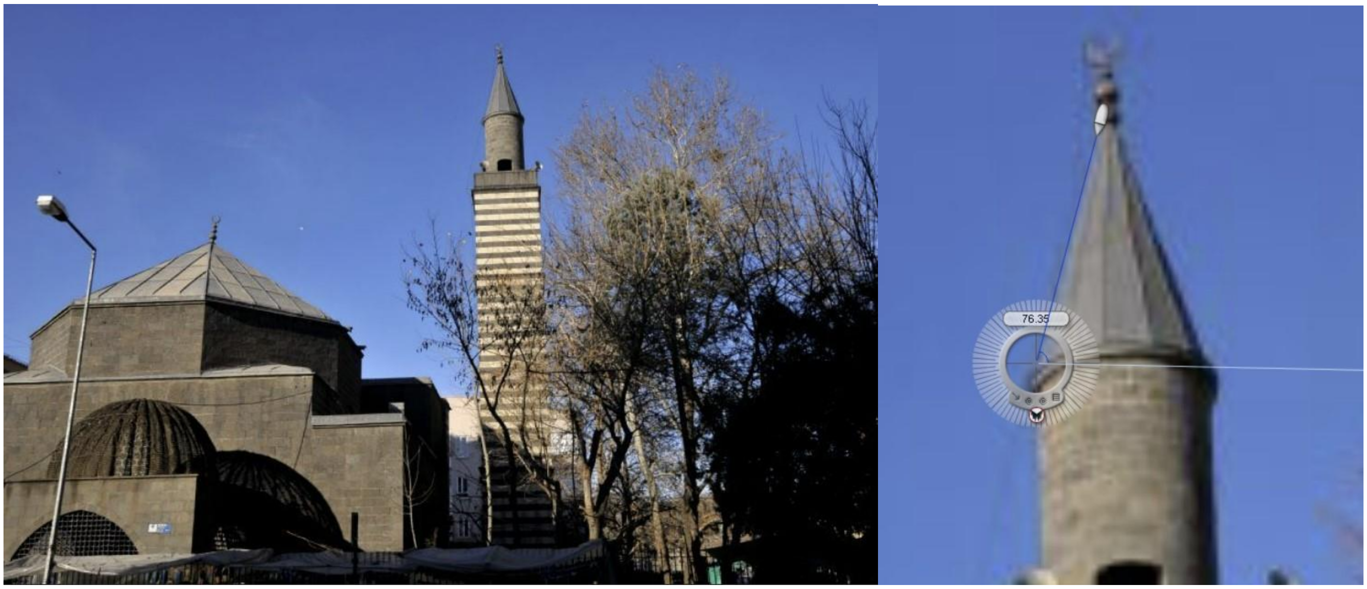
Grosseto Cathedral- Grosseto, Italy

Grosseto Cathedral is a Roman Catholic cathedral in Grosseto, Tuscany, Italy. It is the cathedral of the diocese of Grosseto and is dedicated to Saint Lawrence. Construction began at the end of the 13th century but was not finished until the 15th century.



Nebi Camii - Diyarbakır, Turkey

Nebi Mosque, Diyarbakir, Turkey is in the Sur district located in a historic mosque. The mosque, which was built in the 15th century, is also known as the Prophet's Mosque.



Part 11 - 76.345, Harmonics and The Progression of the Platonic Solids

This section includes two major pieces of original research I have done that point directly to the significance of 76.345.

The first piece of research concerns the deciphering of an ancient two-dimensional diagram of the Platonic Solids. The origin of this diagram, as well as its age are unknown. However, when plotted in three dimensions, this ancient diagram demonstrates that 76.345 is directly involved with creation itself!

The second piece of research demonstrates why 76.345 produces such enormous energy fields from the perspective of wave coherence. Using the Science of Mediation and wave theory we are able to demonstrate that the 76.345 geometry is the one geometry that provides total wave coherence.

The Hidden Secrets in the Robert Lawlor Diagram of the Platonic Solids

Recent research performed at the Australian National University leads us to conclude not only that consciousness plays a role in the creation of reality, but that it is THE creator of our reality. The experiments performed were a version of John Archibald Wheeler's delayed-choice thought experiments – a variation of the classic double-slit experiment, where light is shown to display characteristics of both waves and particles – where an object moving through open space is provided the opportunity (some would say "choice") to behave like a particle or a wave.

Experiment suggests that reality doesn't exist until it is measured
https://newatlas.com/quantum-theory-reality-anu/37866/

If consciousness does create our experience, the next logical question to ask is whether there is any evidence that such a process exists.

The information in this chapter provides a very compelling piece of research demonstrating that this knowledge has been known by mankind for hundreds, if not thousands of years, and, once again, has been 'hiding in plain sight' the whole time.

Once one accepts this premise from the ANU research, one must come to the inescapable conclusion that there is a geometric/mathematical/harmonic process in Nature that organizes energy and information into our physical experience. Many researchers, including Buckminster Fuller, have theorized this system uses the Platonic Solids as a means for organizing and scaling information and energy. As we will see, this ancient diagram indicates Fuller was absolutely right.

Characteristics of the Platonic Solids

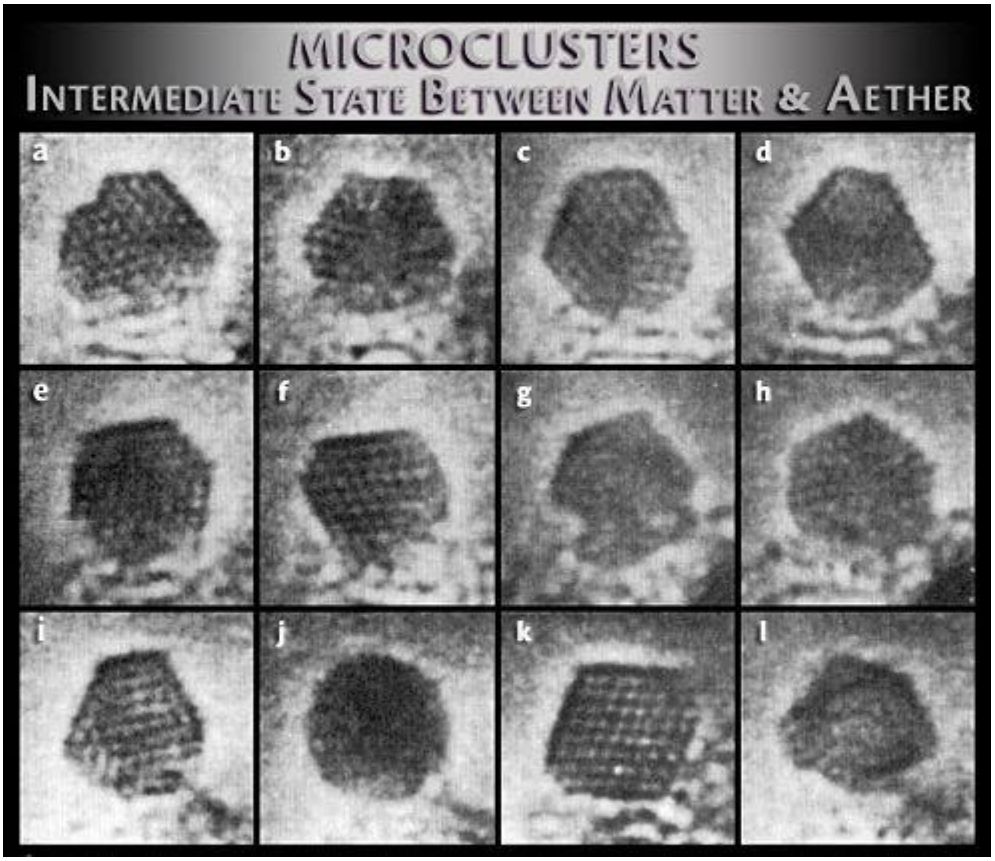
The Platonic Solids all contain the following essential characteristics:

- All side lengths are equal
- All interior angles are equal
- Vertices (corners) all look the same
- All faces are made with the same shape
- All fit perfectly in a sphere with all points resting on the circumference

Platonic Solids in Microclusters

Microclusters are groupings of molecules that are of a size intermediate between solid matter and the Aether. The standard conception of molecular size is:

Molecules: 1-10 atoms (conventional view)
Microclusters: 10-1000 atoms
Fine particles: 1000-100,000 atoms
Bulk Matter: 100,000+ atoms



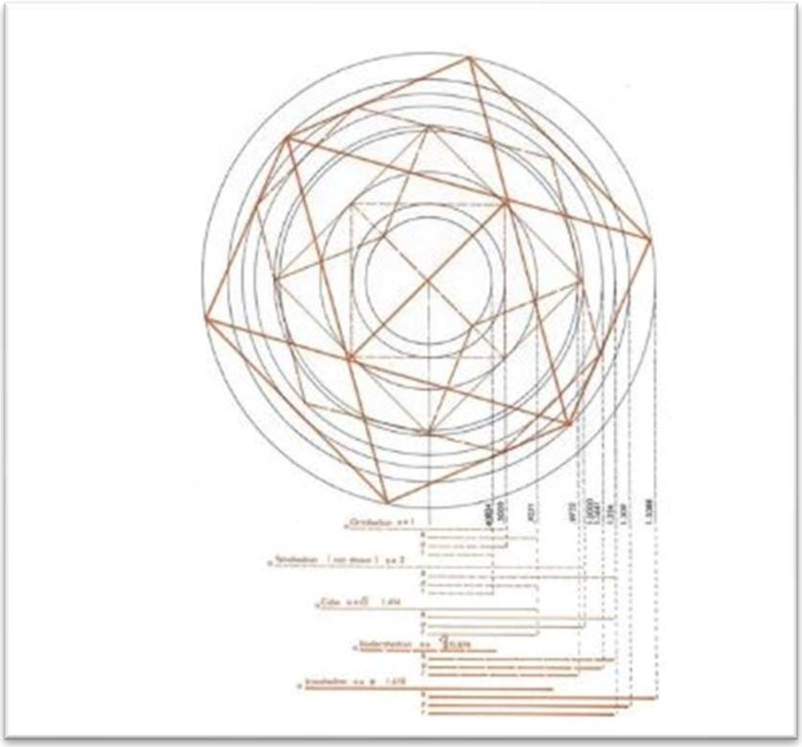
The above series of electron micrographs show a series of changes of a gold microcluster consisting of about 460 atoms. The structure is constantly changing, alternating between geometries based on a patterned sequence of Platonic Solids – a transitional state between the 'solid' & Aetheric states.

In the experiment that generated the above micrographs, the atoms were shot down a nozzle one at a time. Rather than grouping together in an unorganized mess, they are attracted to one another and cluster together, forming microclusters shaped like Platonic Solids, demonstrating there is an invisible Aetheric flow field that is attracting them and holding them in place.

With this information as background, let’s now turn to the heart of this discussion - the Robert Lawlor concentric sphere diagram of the Platonic Solids.

Robert Lawlor's Concentric Sphere Diagram of the Platonic Solids

On the very last page of Lawlor's book *“Sacred Geometry - Philosophy and Practice"* is the following diagram:



(Source: "Sacred Geometry - Philosophy & Practice" - Robert Lawlor p. 107)

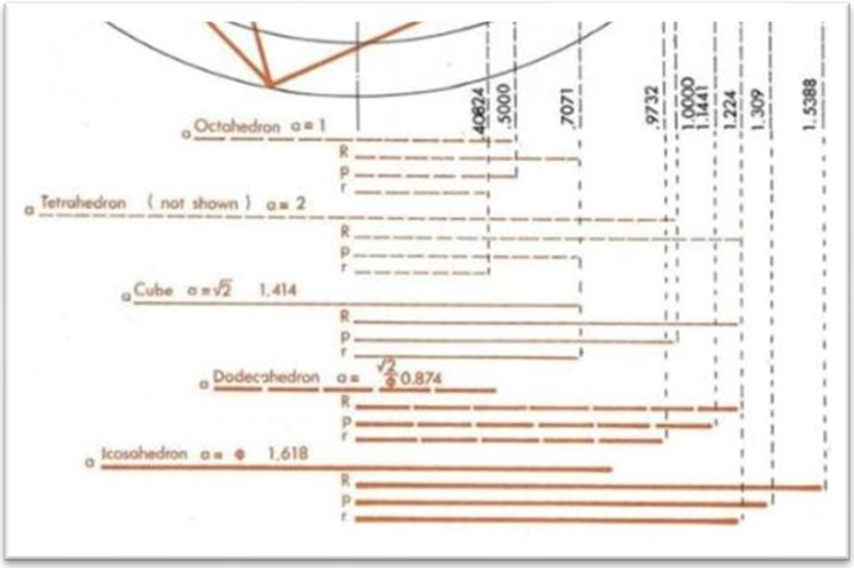
The following quotation from Robert Lawlor is the only information he provides regarding this diagram:

"These same five regular volumes are classically drawn in such a way that they are contained within nine concentric circles, with each solid touching the sphere which circumscribes the next solid within it. The design will yield many important relationships and is derived from the discipline called corpo transparente, of contemplating the shapes, constructed of transparent material, placed one within the other. This instruction was given to many of the great men of the Renaissance, including Leonardo, Brunelleschi, and Giorgi, by Fra Luca Pacioli.”

(Source: "Sacred Geometry - Philosophy & Practice" - Robert Lawlor p. 106)

Given the unknown origin of the diagram, I have chosen to call it the “Lawlor diagram”, although this feels ominously similar to naming the Platonic Solids after Plato.

I tried to reach out to Robert Lawlor to get his take on my research. However, he apparently resides on an island off the eastern coast of Australia, and does not have internet or phone service, so direct contact was impossible. I also attempted to contact Lawlor through his publisher, but never received a response. With that said, let's proceed with what turns out to be some pretty amazing information!

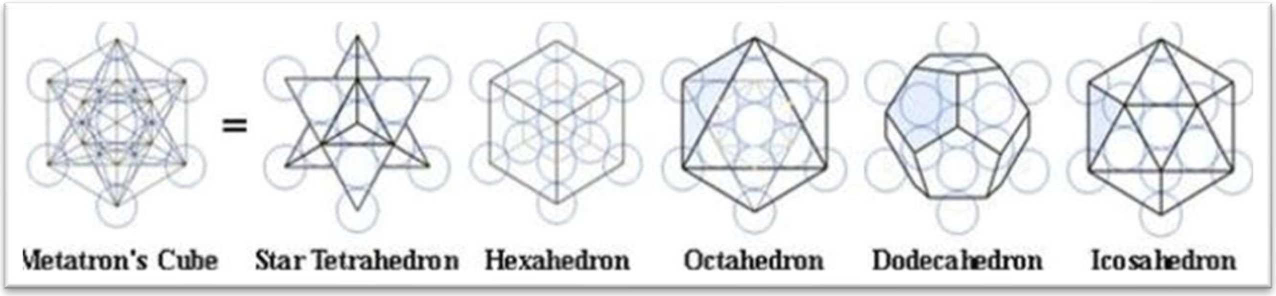

.40824
.5000
.7071
.9732
1.0000
1.1441
1.224
1.309
1.5388
a Octahedron a = 1
R
P
r
a Tetrahedron (not shown) a = 2
R
P
r
a Cube a = √2 1.414
R
P
r
a Dodecahedron a = √2/Φ 0.874
R
P
r
a Icosahedron a = Φ 1.618
R
P
r

The diagram key above is a closeup view of the bottom of the larger diagram.   This key provides the lengths of the nine concentric circles as well as the side lengths of each of the Platonic Solids.

Developing a Three-Dimensional Hypothesis of the Lawlor Diagram

Two sources of inspiration led me to an awareness that this two-dimensional diagram may in fact be three-dimensional.

Metatron's Cube:


Metatron's Cube
=
Star Tetrahedron
Hexahedron
Octahedron
Dodecahedron
Icosahedron

Metatron's Cube is a two-dimensional form containing all of the three-dimensional Platonic Solids.

Resonance Science Foundation Insights:

The second source of inspiration was the Unified Science Course offered by the Resonance Foundation. Within this free course is a section that discusses the limitations of two-dimensional thinking:

"Although two-dimensional reduction from three-dimensional and four-dimensional geometry is useful for mathematical conceptualization, if the user forgets that they have conceptualized a 2-D geometry out of a 3-D structure, then the physical significance is lost ….in terms of the physics and the structure of the dynamics of the subject"

Nassim Haramein further elaborates on this line of thinking:

"While the Cartesian coordinate plane is a powerful mathematical tool, it is another system, such as Euclidean geometry, in which operations are performed in two-dimensional space…. This two-dimensional mathematical model has severely misconstrued the conceptual basis from which mainstream academia and research perform science, even to this day, inevitably leading to inaccurate and erroneous conclusions in certain critical areas."

Armed with these perspectives, I began to think of the Lawlor diagram in a totally different, three-dimensional light.

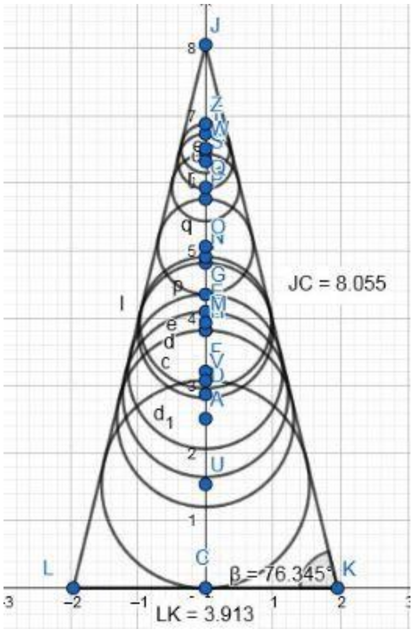
Could the Lawlor diagram actually be a three-dimensional model of the progression of the Platonic Solids hiding inside a two-dimensional diagram?

When you initially visualize the Lawlor diagram, it's likely you see just a two-dimensional drawing, just as I did. But if you go back now and visualize it in three dimensions, suddenly you see something totally different. Imagine yourself lying on the floor looking upward into the diagram, and you begin to see the nine concentric spheres defining a conical structure.

Plotting the Lawlor Diagram in Three Dimensions

Plotting the Lawlor diagram in three-dimensional space requires that we define the geometry of the space. Given the significance of 76.345, and my assumption that creation occurs within the boundary conditions of 76.345, I decided to plot the circles inside a 76.345º Russian Pyramid.

We will not be delving into the mathematics and geometry behind the three-dimensional plotting in this book, however, below is a diagram of the nine circles plotted inside the 76.345^{o} Russian Pyramid.



Verifying the Model

Although the three-dimensional plotting of the Lawlor Diagram ‘fits’ inside the Russian Pyramid geometry, this is in no way a 'proof' that 76.345 is the appropriate geometry for the progression of the Platonic Solids. Simply put, nine circles/spheres with differing diameters will fit inside ***any*** pyramidal structure.

What we needed to determine was whether there were any significant relationships in the three-dimensional plotting points in the graph along the vertical axis.

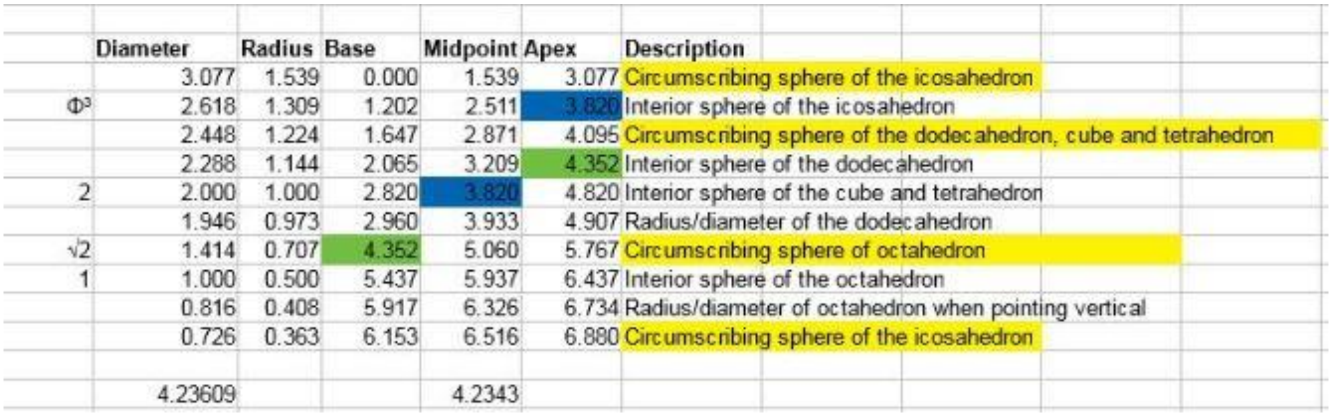
Specifically:

-did any of the bases, midpoints and apices intersect? And,

-were there any significant height relationships among these points?

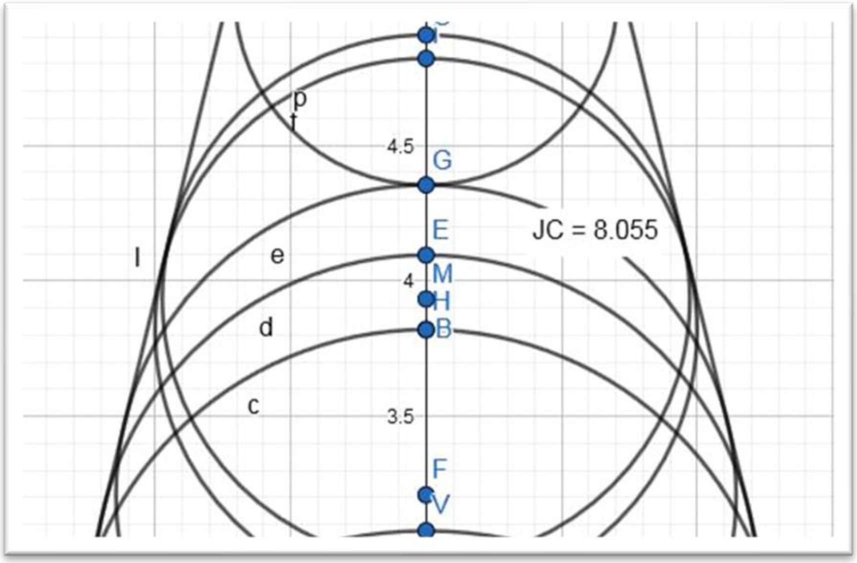
Matching the Plotting Points in the Nine Concentric Sphere Diagram

The purpose of the first set of calculations was to see if there were any matches among the base, midpoints and apices of the nine concentric spheres. Sure enough, two perfect matches appeared.



	Diameter	Radius	Base	Midpoint	Apex	Description
	3.077	1.539	0.000	1.539	3.077	Circumscribing sphere of the icosahedron
Φ^3	2.618	1.309	1.202	2.511	3.820	Interior sphere of the icosahedron
	2.448	1.224	1.647	2.871	4.095	Circumscribing sphere of the dodecahedron, cube and tetrahedron
	2.288	1.144	2.065	3.209	4.352	Interior sphere of the dodecahedron
2	2.000	1.000	2.820	3.820	4.820	Interior sphere of the cube and tetrahedron
	1.946	0.973	2.960	3.933	4.907	Radius/diameter of the dodecahedron
$\sqrt{2}$	1.414	0.707	4.352	5.060	5.767	Circumscribing sphere of octahedron
1	1.000	0.500	5.437	5.937	6.437	Interior sphere of the octahedron
	0.816	0.408	5.917	6.326	6.734	Radius/diameter of octahedron when pointing vertical
	0.726	0.363	6.153	6.516	6.880	Circumscribing sphere of the icosahedron
	4.23609			4.2343		

The two green cells above represent the intersection of the apex of the interior sphere of the dodecahedron and the base of the circumscribing sphere of the octahedron. This point is represented by point "G" in the diagram below. The two blue figures represent the intersection of the midpoint of the cube and icosahedron sphere and the radius of the icosahedron sphere, shown below as point "B". **These intersections could ONLY occur when plotting the spheres inside an object utilizing 76.345!**

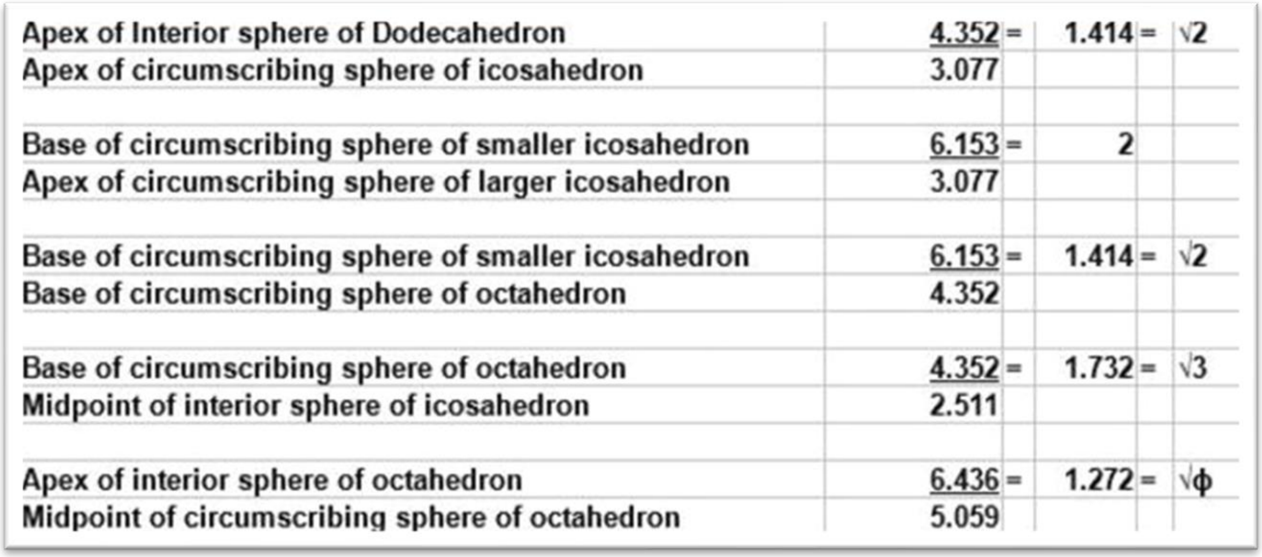


Given that the measurements used are precise to a level of 3 significant digits, the fact that there were two perfect matches was extremely significant. However, even more confirmation came from the height ratio relationships along the vertical axis.

.

Height Ratio Relationships

The second method of validation was to look at all the possible ratios of the base, midpoint and apex plotting points of the nine concentric circles/spheres. Just like the matches we found above; **these ratios could ONLY occur when plotting the spheres inside an object utilizing 76.345!**



Apex of Interior sphere of Dodecahedron	4.352	=	1.414	=	√2
Apex of circumscribing sphere of icosahedron	3.077				
Base of circumscribing sphere of smaller icosahedron	6.153	=	2		
Apex of circumscribing sphere of larger icosahedron	3.077				
Base of circumscribing sphere of smaller icosahedron	6.153	=	1.414	=	√2
Base of circumscribing sphere of octahedron	4.352				
Base of circumscribing sphere of octahedron	4.352	=	1.732	=	√3
Midpoint of interior sphere of icosahedron	2.511				
Apex of interior sphere of octahedron	6.436	=	1.272	=	√ϕ
Midpoint of circumscribing sphere of octahedron	5.059				

Conclusions and Implications

To say the least, the implications of the three-dimensional Lawlor diagram are profound:

- The Lawlor diagram points to a dynamic model of progression of the Platonic Solids within the specific geometry of 76.345. There are seven perfect matches to be found in this diagram - two sets of matching plotting points, and five sets of plotting point ratios - all pointing to this conclusion. The odds of finding this many relationships by mere coincidence is virtually impossible to conceive.

- Although Robert Lawlor indicates this information was made available to the great thinkers of the Renaissance, it is not known whether they (or Lawlor himself) were aware of the three-dimensional aspects of the diagram, and the profound information the diagram holds for future cosmological research.

- The Lawlor diagram provides virtually irrefutable proof that 76.345 is intimately connected to Universal Phi scaling, the progression of the Platonic Solids and the creative process.

One can speculate that this diagram was a way to pass along highly significant cosmological information in a way that would not be recognized by those wishing to suppress it.

If so, it has served its purpose well.

76.345 And Wave Coherence

One of the most common questions I receive from pyramid lovers is why the Russian Pyramids are more powerful than others. This chapter provide answers to this question from the perspective of wave coherence.

Anatoly Akimov Research on Energy Fields and the Golden Ratio

One portion of the answer comes from the research of Russian scientist Anatoly Akimov. In a paper entitled *"Effect of a Spinor (Torsion) Field on Crystallization of Micellar Structures",* Akimov and his team determined that:

"If the bodies [objects such as pyramids or cones] have geometric dimensions with fulfillment of the golden section, then they can play the role of concentrators of the spinor [torsion] field".

This information is highly beneficial, as it gives us the rationale why Russian, Giza, Golden and 'Nubian' pyramids, all of which have Phi in their geometry, would generate torsion energy. However, it does not explain why 76.345 would be most efficient.

To gain more insight as to why this is the case, this chapter will explore the concepts found in Plato's "*Timaeus"* relating to the Science of Mediation. We will then take that information and begin to develop a model of wave coherence based on these results.

The Science of Mediation

We are all generally familiar with the idea of mediation. Some of us may have experienced the process in contexts such as marital issues, business disputes, product liability issues, securities industry disputes, etc. In these contexts:

"Mediation is a structured, interactive process where an impartial third party assists disputing parties in resolving conflict."

In effect, the mediator attempts to bring together a resolution that is most "harmonious" to both sides.

In scientific mediation, we are also looking to bring "harmony" to the physical and the non-physical realms through the intermediary of consciousness. In a model based upon frequency and vibration, mediation can be conceptualized as a harmonically tuned system that provides maximum harmonic coherence.

Ratio and Proportion

One of the foundational concepts to the Science of Mediation is the difference between a ratio and a proportion. A ratio is the relation of one number to another: (2 :4, or 2 is to 4). A proportion is a repeating ratio that typically involves four or more terms (2:4 :: 5:10, or 2 is to 4 as 5 is to 10).

Plato states that continuous geometric proportion is the most profound cosmic bond. In his "*Timaeus"* the world soul binds together, into one harmonic resonance, the intelligible world of forms (including pure mathematics) above, and the visible world of material objects below.

Plato's Three-Termed Continuous Proportion

The three-termed mean is one in which the middle term is in the same ratio to the first as the last is to it.

$$a:b::b:c$$

or, in plain English, "a is to b as b is to c".

We have just defined what Plato calls a mediating, or three-termed continuous proportion.

A mediating proportion can be defined as:

"a group of uneven numbers such that two of their differences are to each other in the same relationship as one of these numbers is to itself or to one of the other two numbers".

Using this fundamental relationship statement, it is possible to develop three basic types of relationships between a, b, and c - the arithmetic, geometric and harmonic proportions.

Robert Lawlor gives us an excellent description of these relationships:

"This statement of mediation gives us the general formula for all our basic mathematical operations. The arithmetic proportion contains the law for addition and its inverse, subtraction, and describes the relationship which gives the natural series of cardinal numbers, 1,2,3,4,5,6...etc. The geometric proportion contains the law for multiplication and its inversion, division, and describes the relationship which gives any series of geometric progressions. As we have said, addition and multiplication are mathematical symbols for patterns of growth. The harmonic mean is derived from a combination of the first two; it is formed by a multiplication of any two extremes (a,c) followed by the division of this product by their average or arithmetic mean (a+c)/2. For example, given two extremes, 6 and 12, the

product of 6 and 12 = 72, the arithmetic mean between 6 and 12 is 9, and 72/9=8, so 6,8,12 is an harmonic proportion".

[Source: "Sacred Geometry - Philosophy and Practice" - Robert Lawlor - p.80]

These three relationships can be stated as mathematical formulas:

Arithmetic Mean: $b = (a+c)/2$
Geometric: $b = \sqrt{a*c}$
Harmonic: $b = (2ac)/(a+c)$

Unique Characteristics of Arithmetic, Geometric and Harmonic Means

It is helpful to see some examples of these three means, which will help to explain their unique characteristics.

Arithmetic Mean:
The arithmetic mean maintains an equality of difference (addition and subtraction), but not of ratio (multiplication and division).

For example, in the arithmetic proportion: 2,4,6

6-4=4-2=2, demonstrating an arithmetic proportion, but 6/4, or 1.5 does not equal 4/2=2, demonstrating the absence of geometric proportion.

Geometric Mean:
The geometric mean maintains an equality of ratio (multiplication and division), but not of difference (addition and subtraction).

For example, in the geometric proportion: 2,4,8

8/4=4/2=2, demonstrating a geometric proportion, but 8-4=4 does not equal 4-2=2, demonstrating the absence of arithmetic proportion.

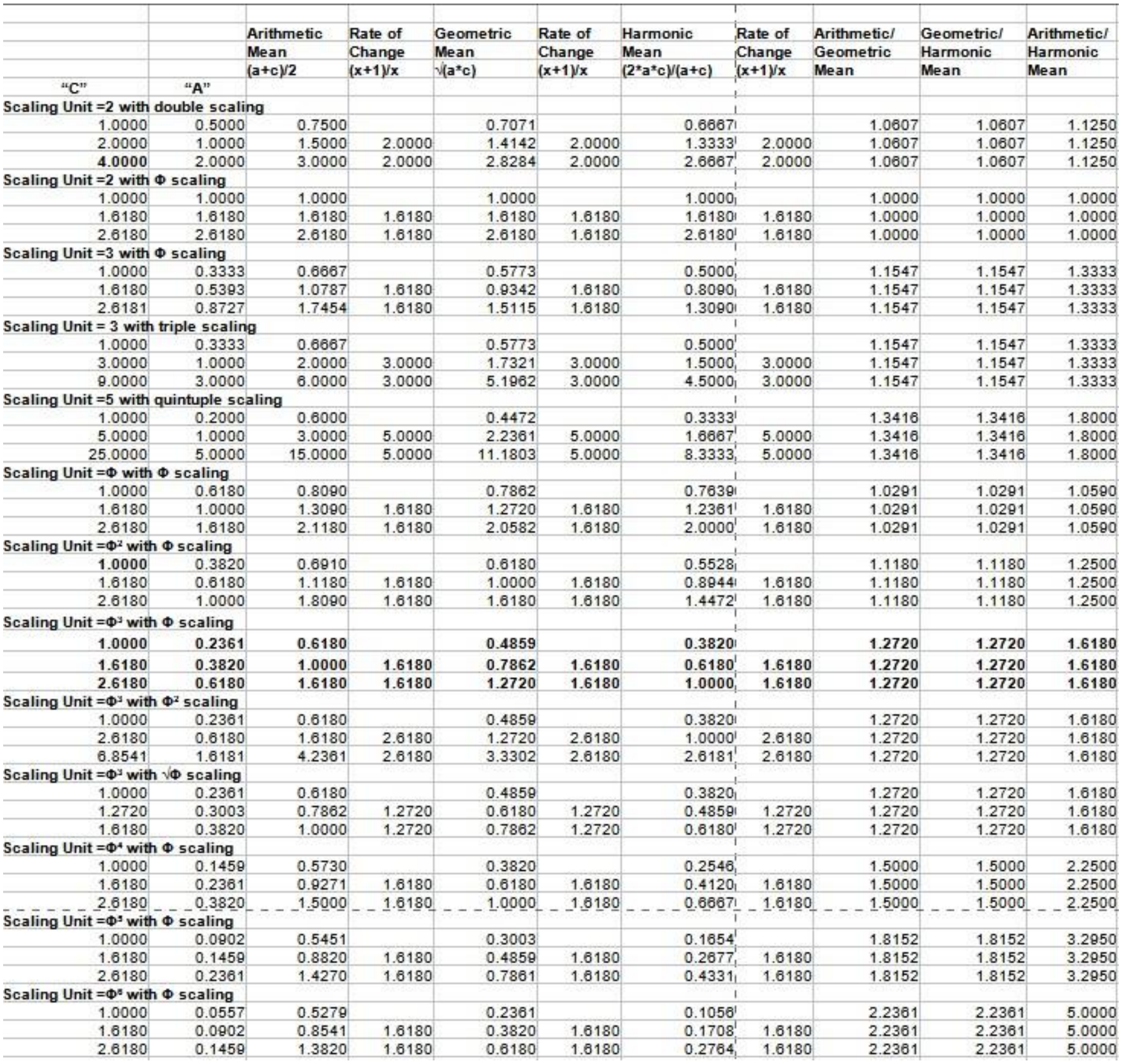
Harmonic Mean:

One of the fascinating characteristics of the harmonic mean is the fact that it's always the inverse of the arithmetic mean.

For example, 2,3,4,5 is an ascending arithmetic progression, while the inverse series 1/2,1/3,1/4,1/5 is a descending harmonic proportion.

The Relationships Among Arithmetic, Geometric and Harmonic Means

There are some fascinating relationships among the arithmetic, geometric and harmonic means. Rather than attempting to define these mathematically, it is easier to visualize these relationships with examples. The spreadsheet below examines these relationships in 13 different scenarios.



		Arithmetic Mean (a+c)/2	Rate of Change (x+1)/x	Geometric Mean √(a*c)	Rate of Change (x+1)/x	Harmonic Mean (2*a*c)/(a+c)	Rate of Change (x+1)/x	Arithmetic/ Geometric Mean	Geometric/ Harmonic Mean	Arithmetic/ Harmonic Mean
"C"	"A"									
Scaling Unit =2 with double scaling										
1.0000	0.5000	0.7500		0.7071		0.6667		1.0607	1.0607	1.1250
2.0000	1.0000	1.5000	2.0000	1.4142	2.0000	1.3333	2.0000	1.0607	1.0607	1.1250
4.0000	2.0000	3.0000	2.0000	2.8284	2.0000	2.6667	2.0000	1.0607	1.0607	1.1250
Scaling Unit =2 with Φ scaling										
1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		1.0000		1.0000		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1.6180	1.6180	1.6180	1.6180	1.6180	1.6180	1.6180	1.6180	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
2.6180	2.6180	2.6180	1.6180	2.6180	1.6180	2.6180	1.6180	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Scaling Unit =3 with Φ scaling										
1.0000	0.3333	0.6667		0.5773		0.5000		1.1547	1.1547	1.3333
1.6180	0.5393	1.0787	1.6180	0.9342	1.6180	0.8090	1.6180	1.1547	1.1547	1.3333
2.6181	0.8727	1.7454	1.6180	1.5115	1.6180	1.3090	1.6180	1.1547	1.1547	1.3333
Scaling Unit = 3 with triple scaling										
1.0000	0.3333	0.6667		0.5773		0.5000		1.1547	1.1547	1.3333
3.0000	1.0000	2.0000	3.0000	1.7321	3.0000	1.5000	3.0000	1.1547	1.1547	1.3333
9.0000	3.0000	6.0000	3.0000	5.1962	3.0000	4.5000	3.0000	1.1547	1.1547	1.3333
Scaling Unit =5 with quintuple scaling										
1.0000	0.2000	0.6000		0.4472		0.3333		1.3416	1.3416	1.8000
5.0000	1.0000	3.0000	5.0000	2.2361	5.0000	1.6667	5.0000	1.3416	1.3416	1.8000
25.0000	5.0000	15.0000	5.0000	11.1803	5.0000	8.3333	5.0000	1.3416	1.3416	1.8000
Scaling Unit =Φ with Φ scaling										
1.0000	0.6180	0.8090		0.7862		0.7639		1.0291	1.0291	1.0590
1.6180	1.0000	1.3090	1.6180	1.2720	1.6180	1.2361	1.6180	1.0291	1.0291	1.0590
2.6180	1.6180	2.1180	1.6180	2.0582	1.6180	2.0000	1.6180	1.0291	1.0291	1.0590
Scaling Unit =Φ^2 with Φ scaling										
1.0000	0.3820	0.6910		0.6180		0.5528		1.1180	1.1180	1.2500
1.6180	0.6180	1.1180	1.6180	1.0000	1.6180	0.8944	1.6180	1.1180	1.1180	1.2500
2.6180	1.0000	1.8090	1.6180	1.6180	1.6180	1.4472	1.6180	1.1180	1.1180	1.2500
Scaling Unit =Φ^3 with Φ scaling										
1.0000	**0.2361**	**0.6180**		**0.4859**		**0.3820**		**1.2720**	**1.2720**	**1.6180**
1.6180	**0.3820**	**1.0000**	**1.6180**	**0.7862**	**1.6180**	**0.6180**	**1.6180**	**1.2720**	**1.2720**	**1.6180**
2.6180	**0.6180**	**1.6180**	**1.6180**	**1.2720**	**1.6180**	**1.0000**	**1.6180**	**1.2720**	**1.2720**	**1.6180**
Scaling Unit =Φ^3 with Φ^2 scaling										
1.0000	0.2361	0.6180		0.4859		0.3820		1.2720	1.2720	1.6180
2.6180	0.6180	1.6180	2.6180	1.2720	2.6180	1.0000	2.6180	1.2720	1.2720	1.6180
6.8541	1.6181	4.2361	2.6180	3.3302	2.6180	2.6181	2.6180	1.2720	1.2720	1.6180
Scaling Unit =Φ^3 with √Φ scaling										
1.0000	0.2361	0.6180		0.4859		0.3820		1.2720	1.2720	1.6180
1.2720	0.3003	0.7862	1.2720	0.6180	1.2720	0.4859	1.2720	1.2720	1.2720	1.6180
1.6180	0.3820	1.0000	1.2720	0.7862	1.2720	0.6180	1.2720	1.2720	1.2720	1.6180
Scaling Unit =Φ^4 with Φ scaling										
1.0000	0.1459	0.5730		0.3820		0.2546		1.5000	1.5000	2.2500
1.6180	0.2361	0.9271	1.6180	0.6180	1.6180	0.4120	1.6180	1.5000	1.5000	2.2500
2.6180	0.3820	1.5000	1.6180	1.0000	1.6180	0.6667	1.6180	1.5000	1.5000	2.2500
Scaling Unit =Φ^5 with Φ scaling										
1.0000	0.0902	0.5451		0.3003		0.1654		1.8152	1.8152	3.2950
1.6180	0.1459	0.8820	1.6180	0.4859	1.6180	0.2677	1.6180	1.8152	1.8152	3.2950
2.6180	0.2361	1.4270	1.6180	0.7861	1.6180	0.4331	1.6180	1.8152	1.8152	3.2950
Scaling Unit =Φ^6 with Φ scaling										
1.0000	0.0557	0.5279		0.2361		0.1056		2.2361	2.2361	5.0000
1.6180	0.0902	0.8541	1.6180	0.3820	1.6180	0.1708	1.6180	2.2361	2.2361	5.0000
2.6180	0.1459	1.3820	1.6180	0.6180	1.6180	0.2764	1.6180	2.2361	2.2361	5.0000

How to Read the Spreadsheet

- The first two columns of the spreadsheet represent the two initial values, which we define as "C" and "A". We have defined "C" as 1 in all scenarios. We will define "B" as one of the three means we will be calculating.

- There are 13 scenarios presented in the spreadsheet, with a brief explanation of each appearing at the top. The first scenario is titled "Scaling Unit = 2 with double scaling". This designates two separate concepts - the "Scaling Unit" and the "Scaling Rate".

-The "Scaling Unit" is the ratio of C/A. **Although not yet apparent, this is the critical component for maximizing coherence.** In the first scenario, the Scaling Unit = 1/.5 = 2.

- The "Scaling Rate", is the rate of growth of A and C. In the spreadsheet we refer to this as double scaling, Phi scaling, etc. In the first scenario, the scaling rate can be determined by the doubling of both C and A. In the next two lines the values of A and C are scaled by 2, or doubled, resulting in values for C of 1, 2 and 4, and values for A of .5, 1, and 2.

- Each scenario is calculated in the same way.

- The next six columns calculate the arithmetic, geometric and harmonic means, along with their rate of change. Each mean is calculated using the formulas from before at the top of the respective column:
(A+C/2) for arithmetic mean
√(A*C) for the geometric mean
(2A*C)/(A+C) for the harmonic mean

- The final three columns calculate the following ratios:
Ratio of Arithmetic Mean to Geometric Mean
Ratio of Geometric Mean to Harmonic Mean
Ratio of Arithmetic Mean to Harmonic Mean

- Notice that all three means always fall between the values for "A" and "C". For example, the arithmetic, geometric and harmonic means calculated for the first set of initial values 1 and 2, are 1.5, 1.41421, and 1.3333, all of which fall within the boundary of the initial values of A and C.

- The Arithmetic Mean is always the largest, followed by the Geometric Mean and the Harmonic Mean.

- The Arithmetic Mean is always the midpoint between these two numbers. For example, the arithmetic mean of 1.5 in the first example is midway between 1 and 2.

- The ratio of arithmetic to geometric mean is always equal to the ratio of geometric mean to the harmonic mean.

- The ratio of arithmetic to harmonic mean is always equal to the square of the other two ratios. For example, in the first scenario, $1.06066^2 = 1.125$

Key Results

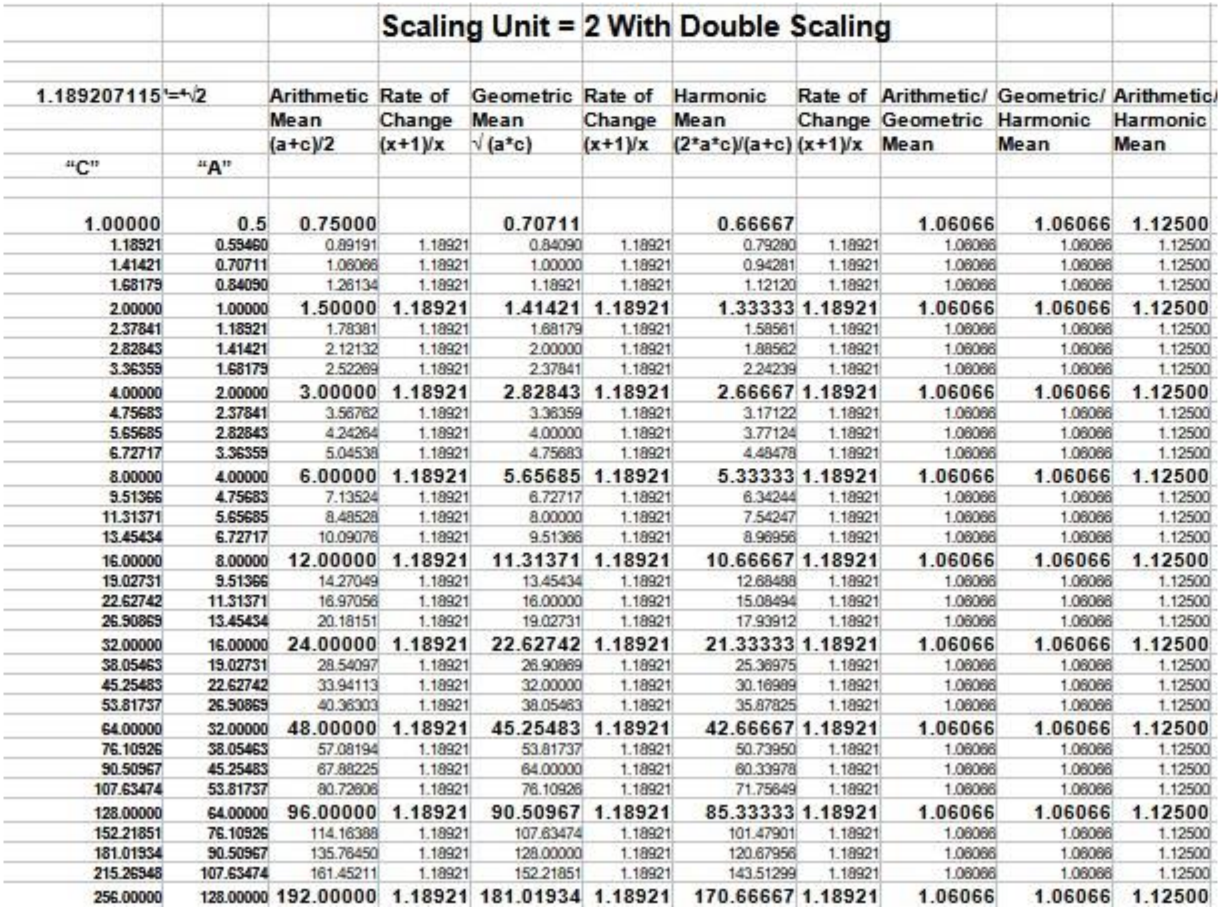
The most important scenario for our purposes is Scenario 8 entitled " Scaling Unit= Phi^3 with Phi Scaling". This scenario is in bold for easier reference.

The important point to note in this scenario is that all of the relationships result in Phi. This is proof in numerical form that **the combination of the Phi^3 Scaling Unit, along with Phi as the Scaling Rate, are the factors that produce maximum coherence.**

Finding Coherence in the Results

Scenario 1 - "Scaling Unit = 2 With Double Scaling"

In this example, we will demonstrate in numerical terms exactly what is meant by coherence.



Scaling Unit = 2 With Double Scaling

1.189207115	'=⁴√2	Arithmetic Mean (a+c)/2	Rate of Change (x+1)/x	Geometric Mean √ (a*c)	Rate of Change (x+1)/x	Harmonic Mean (2*a*c)/(a+c)	Rate of Change (x+1)/x	Arithmetic/ Geometric Mean	Geometric/ Harmonic Mean	Arithmetic/ Harmonic Mean
“C”	“A”									
1.00000	0.5	0.75000		0.70711		0.66667		1.06066	1.06066	1.12500
1.18921	0.59460	0.89191	1.18921	0.84090	1.18921	0.79280	1.18921	1.06066	1.06066	1.12500
1.41421	0.70711	1.06066	1.18921	1.00000	1.18921	0.94281	1.18921	1.06066	1.06066	1.12500
1.68179	0.84090	1.26134	1.18921	1.18921	1.18921	1.12120	1.18921	1.06066	1.06066	1.12500
2.00000	1.00000	1.50000	1.18921	1.41421	1.18921	1.33333	1.18921	1.06066	1.06066	1.12500
2.37841	1.18921	1.78381	1.18921	1.68179	1.18921	1.58561	1.18921	1.06066	1.06066	1.12500
2.82843	1.41421	2.12132	1.18921	2.00000	1.18921	1.88562	1.18921	1.06066	1.06066	1.12500
3.36359	1.68179	2.52269	1.18921	2.37841	1.18921	2.24239	1.18921	1.06066	1.06066	1.12500
4.00000	2.00000	3.00000	1.18921	2.82843	1.18921	2.66667	1.18921	1.06066	1.06066	1.12500
4.75683	2.37841	3.56762	1.18921	3.36359	1.18921	3.17122	1.18921	1.06066	1.06066	1.12500
5.65685	2.82843	4.24264	1.18921	4.00000	1.18921	3.77124	1.18921	1.06066	1.06066	1.12500
6.72717	3.36359	5.04538	1.18921	4.75683	1.18921	4.48478	1.18921	1.06066	1.06066	1.12500
8.00000	4.00000	6.00000	1.18921	5.65685	1.18921	5.33333	1.18921	1.06066	1.06066	1.12500
9.51366	4.75683	7.13524	1.18921	6.72717	1.18921	6.34244	1.18921	1.06066	1.06066	1.12500
11.31371	5.65685	8.48528	1.18921	8.00000	1.18921	7.54247	1.18921	1.06066	1.06066	1.12500
13.45434	6.72717	10.09076	1.18921	9.51366	1.18921	8.96956	1.18921	1.06066	1.06066	1.12500
16.00000	8.00000	12.00000	1.18921	11.31371	1.18921	10.66667	1.18921	1.06066	1.06066	1.12500
19.02731	9.51366	14.27049	1.18921	13.45434	1.18921	12.68488	1.18921	1.06066	1.06066	1.12500
22.62742	11.31371	16.97056	1.18921	16.00000	1.18921	15.08494	1.18921	1.06066	1.06066	1.12500
26.90869	13.45434	20.18151	1.18921	19.02731	1.18921	17.93912	1.18921	1.06066	1.06066	1.12500
32.00000	16.00000	24.00000	1.18921	22.62742	1.18921	21.33333	1.18921	1.06066	1.06066	1.12500
38.05463	19.02731	28.54097	1.18921	26.90869	1.18921	25.36975	1.18921	1.06066	1.06066	1.12500
45.25483	22.62742	33.94113	1.18921	32.00000	1.18921	30.16989	1.18921	1.06066	1.06066	1.12500
53.81737	26.90869	40.36303	1.18921	38.05463	1.18921	35.87825	1.18921	1.06066	1.06066	1.12500
64.00000	32.00000	48.00000	1.18921	45.25483	1.18921	42.66667	1.18921	1.06066	1.06066	1.12500
76.10926	38.05463	57.08194	1.18921	53.81737	1.18921	50.73950	1.18921	1.06066	1.06066	1.12500
90.50967	45.25483	67.88225	1.18921	64.00000	1.18921	60.33978	1.18921	1.06066	1.06066	1.12500
107.63474	53.81737	80.72606	1.18921	76.10926	1.18921	71.75649	1.18921	1.06066	1.06066	1.12500
128.00000	64.00000	96.00000	1.18921	90.50967	1.18921	85.33333	1.18921	1.06066	1.06066	1.12500
152.21851	76.10926	114.16388	1.18921	107.63474	1.18921	101.47901	1.18921	1.06066	1.06066	1.12500
181.01934	90.50967	135.76450	1.18921	128.00000	1.18921	120.67956	1.18921	1.06066	1.06066	1.12500
215.26948	107.63474	161.45211	1.18921	152.21851	1.18921	143.51299	1.18921	1.06066	1.06066	1.12500
256.00000	128.00000	192.00000	1.18921	181.01934	1.18921	170.66667	1.18921	1.06066	1.06066	1.12500

This is a detailed spreadsheet of the first scenario in the summary spreadsheet. We have scaled to a greater level of precision by continuing the scaling to a greater number of iterations. This allows us to see the hidden levels of coherence, and points to the fractal nature of the scaling process.

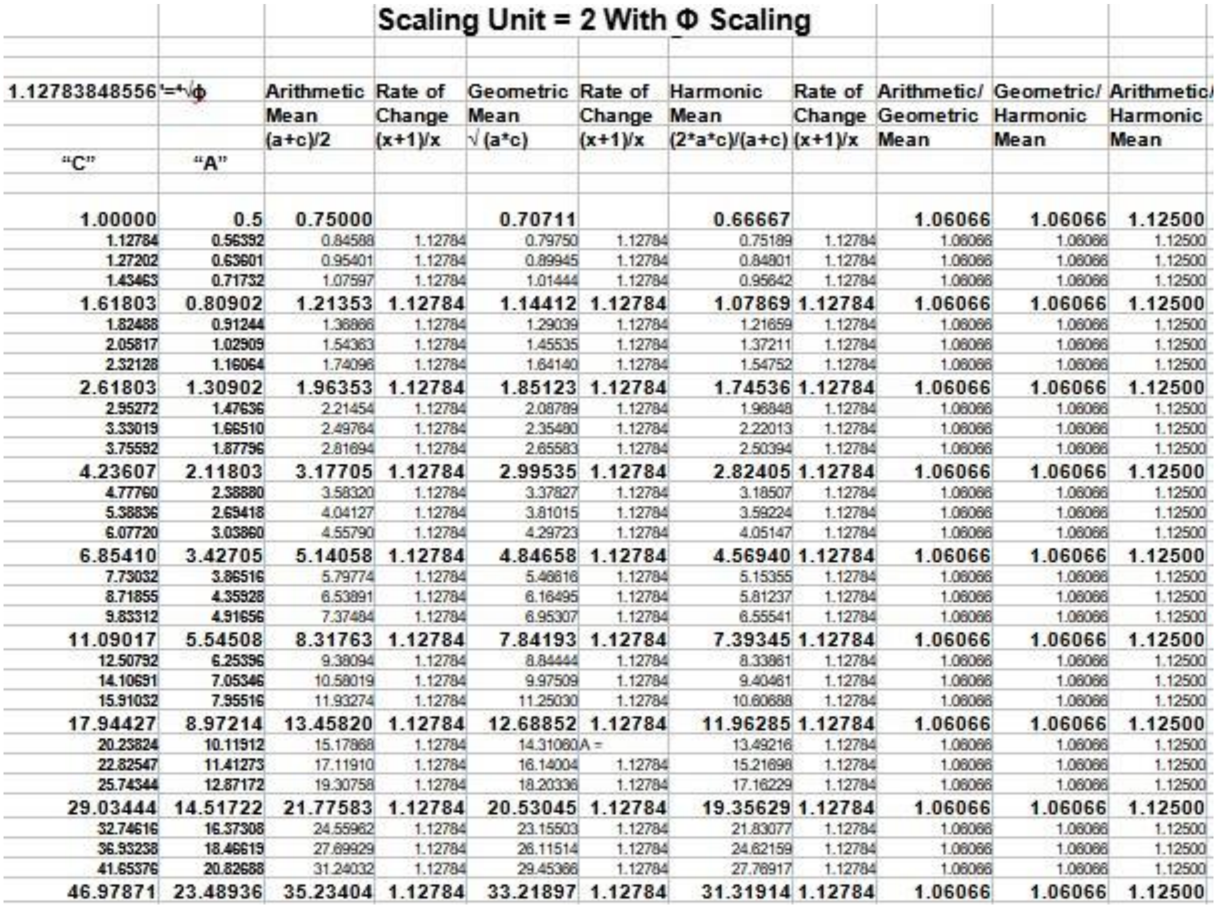
Although we initially doubled each value in the summary table, we are now increasing A and C by the 4th root of 2, or 1.12783848556, as shown in the top left-hand corner of the spreadsheet. This is done so that we can see the coherence in the spreadsheet. Note that every fourth set of iterations is bolded to indicate the completion of each Scaling Rate cycle.

Look at the column of geometric means. The third number down in the column is 1. The number 1 is also the first number in the first Column, marked "C". The number 1 is also the 5th number in the second column, marked "A".

Using the number 1 as the starting point for all three columns, note how the geometric means all match up in perfect order with columns "C" and "A". This is what we mean by coherence.

Note, however, that we cannot do the same thing for either the arithmetic or harmonic means. Also note that in this scenario the Scaling Unit and the Scaling Rate are the same.

Scenario 2 - "Scaling Unit = 2 With Phi Scaling"



Scaling Unit = 2 With Φ Scaling

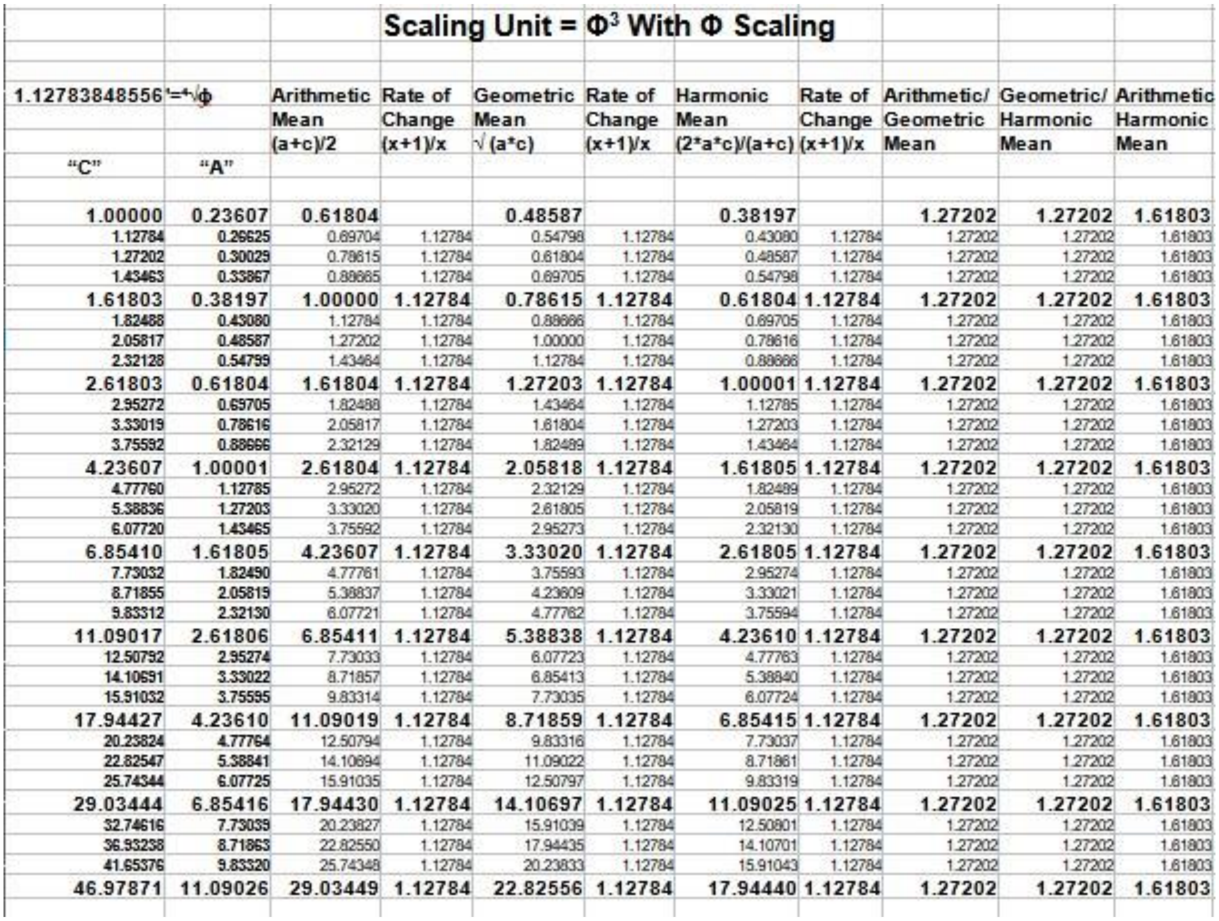
1.12783848556	'=*√ϕ	Arithmetic Mean (a+c)/2	Rate of Change (x+1)/x	Geometric Mean √ (a*c)	Rate of Change (x+1)/x	Harmonic Mean (2*a*c)/(a+c)	Rate of Change (x+1)/x	Arithmetic/ Geometric Mean	Geometric/ Harmonic Mean	Arithmetic/ Harmonic Mean
“C”	“A”									
1.00000	**0.5**	**0.75000**		**0.70711**		**0.66667**		**1.06066**	**1.06066**	**1.12500**
1.12784	0.56392	0.84588	1.12784	0.79750	1.12784	0.75189	1.12784	1.06066	1.06066	1.12500
1.27202	0.63601	0.95401	1.12784	0.89945	1.12784	0.84801	1.12784	1.06066	1.06066	1.12500
1.43463	0.71732	1.07597	1.12784	1.01444	1.12784	0.95642	1.12784	1.06066	1.06066	1.12500
1.61803	**0.80902**	**1.21353**	**1.12784**	**1.14412**	**1.12784**	**1.07869**	**1.12784**	**1.06066**	**1.06066**	**1.12500**
1.82488	0.91244	1.36866	1.12784	1.29039	1.12784	1.21659	1.12784	1.06066	1.06066	1.12500
2.05817	1.02909	1.54363	1.12784	1.45535	1.12784	1.37211	1.12784	1.06066	1.06066	1.12500
2.32128	1.16064	1.74096	1.12784	1.64140	1.12784	1.54752	1.12784	1.06066	1.06066	1.12500
2.61803	**1.30902**	**1.96353**	**1.12784**	**1.85123**	**1.12784**	**1.74536**	**1.12784**	**1.06066**	**1.06066**	**1.12500**
2.95272	1.47636	2.21454	1.12784	2.08789	1.12784	1.96848	1.12784	1.06066	1.06066	1.12500
3.33019	1.66510	2.49764	1.12784	2.35480	1.12784	2.22013	1.12784	1.06066	1.06066	1.12500
3.75592	1.87796	2.81694	1.12784	2.65583	1.12784	2.50394	1.12784	1.06066	1.06066	1.12500
4.23607	**2.11803**	**3.17705**	**1.12784**	**2.99535**	**1.12784**	**2.82405**	**1.12784**	**1.06066**	**1.06066**	**1.12500**
4.77760	2.38880	3.58320	1.12784	3.37827	1.12784	3.18507	1.12784	1.06066	1.06066	1.12500
5.38836	2.69418	4.04127	1.12784	3.81015	1.12784	3.59224	1.12784	1.06066	1.06066	1.12500
6.07720	3.03860	4.55790	1.12784	4.29723	1.12784	4.05147	1.12784	1.06066	1.06066	1.12500
6.85410	**3.42705**	**5.14058**	**1.12784**	**4.84658**	**1.12784**	**4.56940**	**1.12784**	**1.06066**	**1.06066**	**1.12500**
7.73032	3.86516	5.79774	1.12784	5.46616	1.12784	5.15355	1.12784	1.06066	1.06066	1.12500
8.71855	4.35928	6.53891	1.12784	6.16495	1.12784	5.81237	1.12784	1.06066	1.06066	1.12500
9.83312	4.91656	7.37484	1.12784	6.95307	1.12784	6.55541	1.12784	1.06066	1.06066	1.12500
11.09017	**5.54508**	**8.31763**	**1.12784**	**7.84193**	**1.12784**	**7.39345**	**1.12784**	**1.06066**	**1.06066**	**1.12500**
12.50792	6.25396	9.38094	1.12784	8.84444	1.12784	8.33861	1.12784	1.06066	1.06066	1.12500
14.10691	7.05346	10.58019	1.12784	9.97509	1.12784	9.40461	1.12784	1.06066	1.06066	1.12500
15.91032	7.95516	11.93274	1.12784	11.25030	1.12784	10.60688	1.12784	1.06066	1.06066	1.12500
17.94427	**8.97214**	**13.45820**	**1.12784**	**12.68852**	**1.12784**	**11.96285**	**1.12784**	**1.06066**	**1.06066**	**1.12500**
20.23824	10.11912	15.17868	1.12784	14.31060	A =	13.49216	1.12784	1.06066	1.06066	1.12500
22.82547	11.41273	17.11910	1.12784	16.14004	1.12784	15.21698	1.12784	1.06066	1.06066	1.12500
25.74344	12.87172	19.30758	1.12784	18.20336	1.12784	17.16229	1.12784	1.06066	1.06066	1.12500
29.03444	**14.51722**	**21.77583**	**1.12784**	**20.53045**	**1.12784**	**19.35629**	**1.12784**	**1.06066**	**1.06066**	**1.12500**
32.74616	16.37308	24.55962	1.12784	23.15503	1.12784	21.83077	1.12784	1.06066	1.06066	1.12500
36.93238	18.46619	27.69929	1.12784	26.11514	1.12784	24.62159	1.12784	1.06066	1.06066	1.12500
41.65376	20.82688	31.24032	1.12784	29.45366	1.12784	27.76917	1.12784	1.06066	1.06066	1.12500
46.97871	**23.48936**	**35.23404**	**1.12784**	**33.21897**	**1.12784**	**31.31914**	**1.12784**	**1.06066**	**1.06066**	**1.12500**

Using the same basic methodology as we used in Scenario 1, we find there are no matching points whatsoever.

Note in this scenario that the Scaling Unit and the Scaling Rate are **not** the same.

Scenario 8 - "Scaling Unit = Phi^3 With Phi Scaling"

Saving the best for last, let's now look at Scenario 8 "Scaling Unit = ϕ^3 With ϕ Scaling". **Remember, ϕ^3 is the Scaling Unit associated with 76.345 and three-dimensional Phi Scaling.**



Scaling Unit = Φ^3 With Φ Scaling

1.12783848556 “C”	'=$\sqrt[4]{\phi}$ “A”	Arithmetic Mean (a+c)/2	Rate of Change (x+1)/x	Geometric Mean √(a*c)	Rate of Change (x+1)/x	Harmonic Mean (2*a*c)/(a+c)	Rate of Change (x+1)/x	Arithmetic/ Geometric Mean	Geometric/ Harmonic Mean	Arithmetic Harmonic Mean
1.00000	0.23607	0.61804		0.48587		0.38197		1.27202	1.27202	1.61803
1.12784	0.26625	0.69704	1.12784	0.54798	1.12784	0.43080	1.12784	1.27202	1.27202	1.61803
1.27202	0.30029	0.78615	1.12784	0.61804	1.12784	0.48587	1.12784	1.27202	1.27202	1.61803
1.43463	0.33867	0.88665	1.12784	0.69705	1.12784	0.54798	1.12784	1.27202	1.27202	1.61803
1.61803	0.38197	1.00000	1.12784	0.78615	1.12784	0.61804	1.12784	1.27202	1.27202	1.61803
1.82488	0.43080	1.12784	1.12784	0.88666	1.12784	0.69705	1.12784	1.27202	1.27202	1.61803
2.05817	0.48587	1.27202	1.12784	1.00000	1.12784	0.78616	1.12784	1.27202	1.27202	1.61803
2.32128	0.54799	1.43464	1.12784	1.12784	1.12784	0.88666	1.12784	1.27202	1.27202	1.61803
2.61803	0.61804	1.61804	1.12784	1.27203	1.12784	1.00001	1.12784	1.27202	1.27202	1.61803
2.95272	0.69705	1.82488	1.12784	1.43464	1.12784	1.12785	1.12784	1.27202	1.27202	1.61803
3.33019	0.78616	2.05817	1.12784	1.61804	1.12784	1.27203	1.12784	1.27202	1.27202	1.61803
3.75592	0.88666	2.32129	1.12784	1.82489	1.12784	1.43464	1.12784	1.27202	1.27202	1.61803
4.23607	1.00001	2.61804	1.12784	2.05818	1.12784	1.61805	1.12784	1.27202	1.27202	1.61803
4.77760	1.12785	2.95272	1.12784	2.32129	1.12784	1.82489	1.12784	1.27202	1.27202	1.61803
5.38836	1.27203	3.33020	1.12784	2.61805	1.12784	2.05819	1.12784	1.27202	1.27202	1.61803
6.07720	1.43465	3.75592	1.12784	2.95273	1.12784	2.32130	1.12784	1.27202	1.27202	1.61803
6.85410	1.61805	4.23607	1.12784	3.33020	1.12784	2.61805	1.12784	1.27202	1.27202	1.61803
7.73032	1.82490	4.77761	1.12784	3.75593	1.12784	2.95274	1.12784	1.27202	1.27202	1.61803
8.71855	2.05819	5.38837	1.12784	4.23609	1.12784	3.33021	1.12784	1.27202	1.27202	1.61803
9.83312	2.32130	6.07721	1.12784	4.77762	1.12784	3.75594	1.12784	1.27202	1.27202	1.61803
11.09017	2.61806	6.85411	1.12784	5.38838	1.12784	4.23610	1.12784	1.27202	1.27202	1.61803
12.50792	2.95274	7.73033	1.12784	6.07723	1.12784	4.77763	1.12784	1.27202	1.27202	1.61803
14.10691	3.33022	8.71857	1.12784	6.85413	1.12784	5.38840	1.12784	1.27202	1.27202	1.61803
15.91032	3.75595	9.83314	1.12784	7.73035	1.12784	6.07724	1.12784	1.27202	1.27202	1.61803
17.94427	4.23610	11.09019	1.12784	8.71859	1.12784	6.85415	1.12784	1.27202	1.27202	1.61803
20.23824	4.77764	12.50794	1.12784	9.83316	1.12784	7.73037	1.12784	1.27202	1.27202	1.61803
22.82547	5.38841	14.10694	1.12784	11.09022	1.12784	8.71861	1.12784	1.27202	1.27202	1.61803
25.74344	6.07725	15.91035	1.12784	12.50797	1.12784	9.83319	1.12784	1.27202	1.27202	1.61803
29.03444	6.85416	17.94430	1.12784	14.10697	1.12784	11.09025	1.12784	1.27202	1.27202	1.61803
32.74616	7.73039	20.23827	1.12784	15.91039	1.12784	12.50801	1.12784	1.27202	1.27202	1.61803
36.93238	8.71863	22.82550	1.12784	17.94435	1.12784	14.10701	1.12784	1.27202	1.27202	1.61803
41.65376	9.83320	25.74348	1.12784	20.23833	1.12784	15.91043	1.12784	1.27202	1.27202	1.61803
46.97871	11.09026	29.03449	1.12784	22.82556	1.12784	17.94440	1.12784	1.27202	1.27202	1.61803

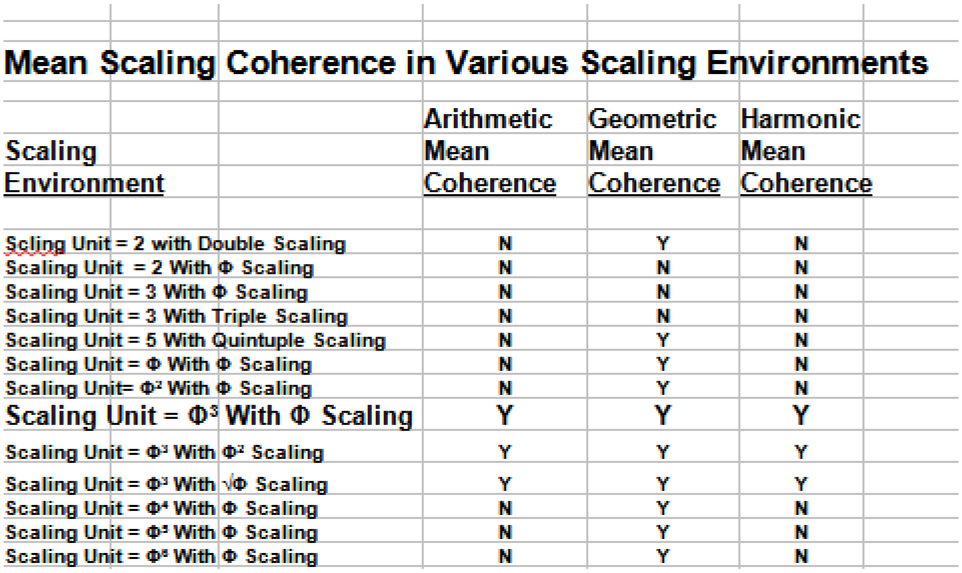
Look at the seventh entry in the geometric mean column, which is 1. This matches with the first entry in the "C" column and the 13th entry of the "A" column. Just as before, note that the series of numbers all repeat starting at these points.

Now for the good stuff. Unlike the other two scenarios, we can also find arithmetic and harmonic mean coherence. In the arithmetic mean column, 1 is the 5th item in the column, and subsequent numbers in the column match up with those in both the "C" and "A" columns. Likewise, the ninth number in the harmonic mean column is 1, and the subsequent items match up perfectly will all other columns.

In summary, the scenario "Scaling Unit = ϕ^3 With ϕ Scaling" provides complete coherence among Point A, Point C, the arithmetic mean, geometric mean and harmonic mean, the ONLY set of conditions to do so.

Summarizing Mathematical Coherence

Rather than continuing to analyze each of the 13 scenarios in detail, the chart below summarizes the status of arithmetic, geometric and harmonic coherence for all 13 scenarios.



Mean Scaling Coherence in Various Scaling Environments

Scaling Environment	Arithmetic Mean Coherence	Geometric Mean Coherence	Harmonic Mean Coherence
Scling Unit = 2 with Double Scaling	N	Y	N
Scaling Unit = 2 With Φ Scaling	N	N	N
Scaling Unit = 3 With Φ Scaling	N	N	N
Scaling Unit = 3 With Triple Scaling	N	N	N
Scaling Unit = 5 With Quintuple Scaling	N	Y	N
Scaling Unit = Φ With Φ Scaling	N	Y	N
Scaling Unit= Φ^2 With Φ Scaling	N	Y	N
Scaling Unit = Φ^3 With Φ Scaling	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**
Scaling Unit = Φ^3 With Φ^2 Scaling	Y	Y	Y
Scaling Unit = Φ^3 With $\sqrt{\Phi}$ Scaling	Y	Y	Y
Scaling Unit = Φ^4 With Φ Scaling	N	Y	N
Scaling Unit = Φ^5 With Φ Scaling	N	Y	N
Scaling Unit = Φ^6 With Φ Scaling	N	Y	N

Analyzing the results of this chart, we come to the following conclusions:

- the only way to achieve geometric mean coherence is for the Scaling Unit and the Scaling Rate to be the same. For example, the first scenario has geometric mean coherence because the Scaling Unit is two, and the Scaling Rate is two. Similarly, the fourth scenario has geometric coherence because the Scaling Unit is 5 and the Scaling Rate is 5. As we have seen, however, Scenario 2 does not have geometric mean coherence because the Scaling Unit of 2 does not match the Scaling Rate of Φ.

- **The key factor to achieve arithmetic, geometric and harmonic mean coherence is the Φ^3 Scaling Unit - and 76.345 is the ONLY geometric angle that will accommodate the Φ^3 Scaling Unit.** At last, you can now appreciate the reason for the superior energetics of the Russian Pyramid. You also now understand why we find this geometry in all cultures around the world dating back thousands of years! They knew about this, and now we are finally rediscovering this ancient knowledge.
- **Any combination of the Φ^3 Scaling Unit, coupled with any Phi-based Scaling Rate will result in complete mathematical coherence.**

Converting Mathematical Coherence to Wave Coherence

At this point it’s time to begin converting our mathematical information into graph form as we begin the process of converting mathematics to frequency and vibration.

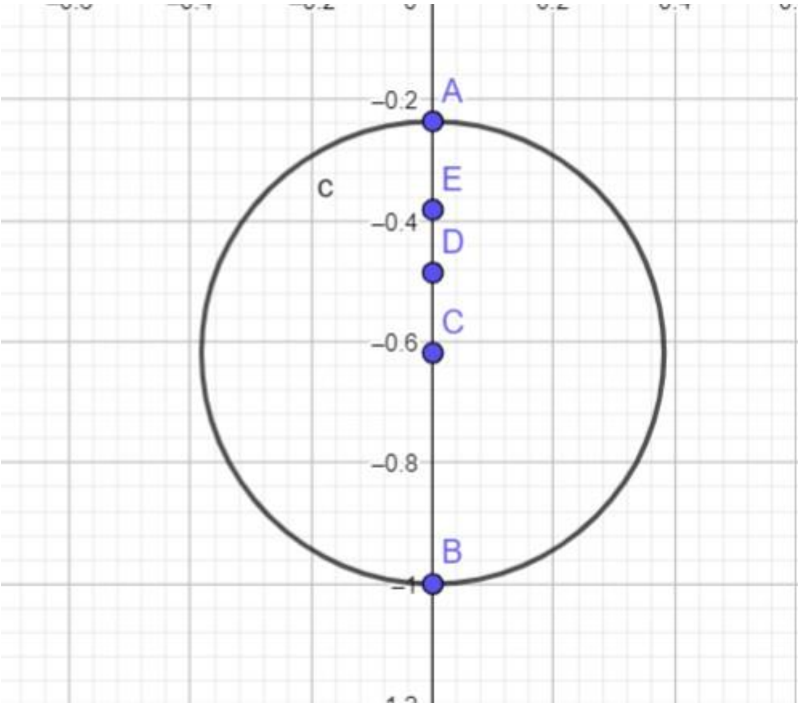
The methodology for graphing is fairly straightforward:

- Each set of values for A and C are assumed to be the base and apex of a circle, with a midpoint equal to the arithmetic mean.

- After plotting these three items, the geometric and harmonic means are plotted as well.

As an example, here are the graphed results of the first iteration of the "Scaling Unit = Φ^3 With Phi Scaling" scenario. This scenario has the following first set of plotting points:

C = 1
A = .381966
Arithmetic Mean = .69098
Geometric Mean = .68103
Harmonic Mean = .55279

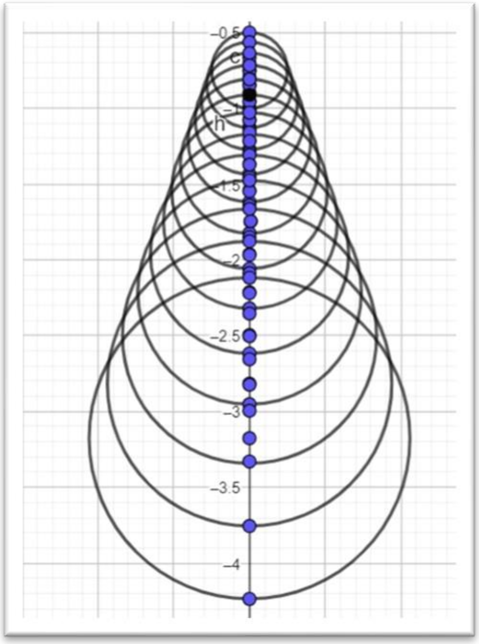


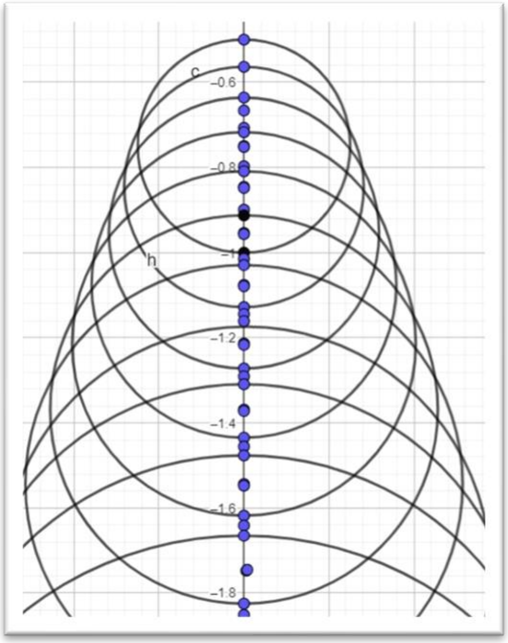
To plot the entire set of data points, we simply repeat this process for each set of numbers.

Graphing the Results

"Scaling Unit = 2 With Φ Scaling"

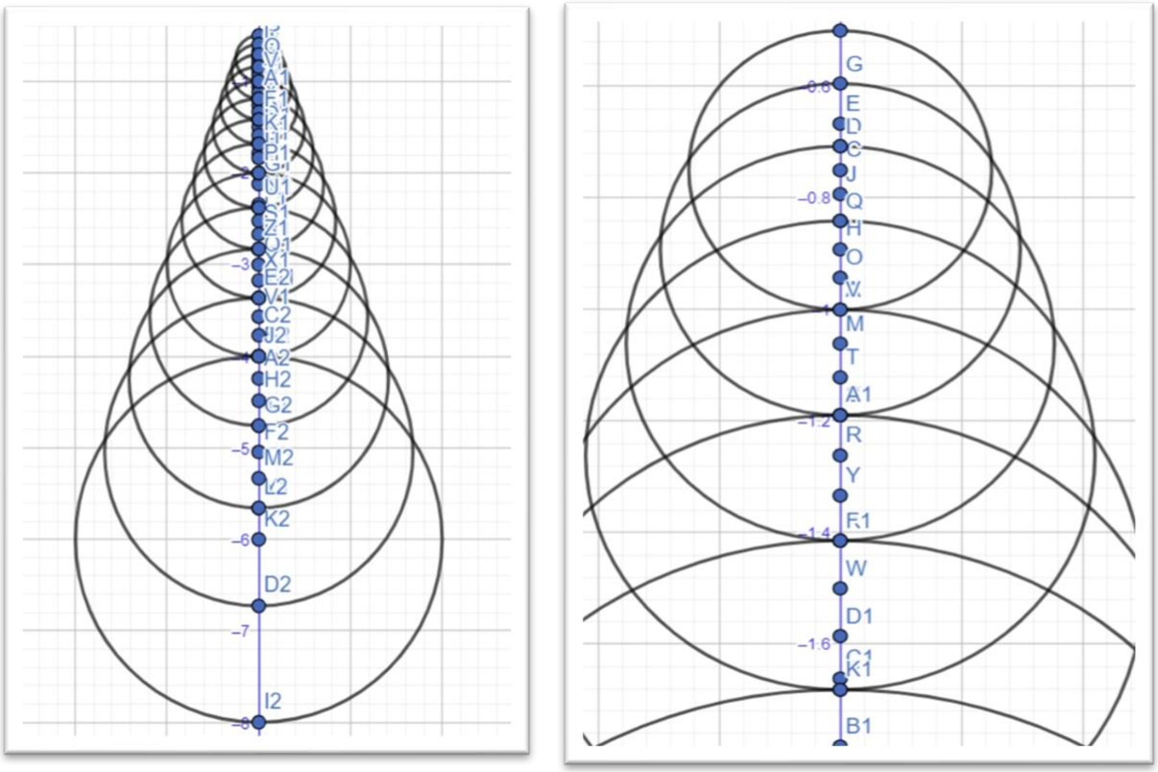
The graph below depicts the resulting plotting for the scenario "Scaling Unit = 2 With Φ Scaling". As a reminder, this scenario has no coherence with respect to any mean. The first diagram is of the complete graph, while the second diagram is a close-up, which shows more clearly the lack of coherence.





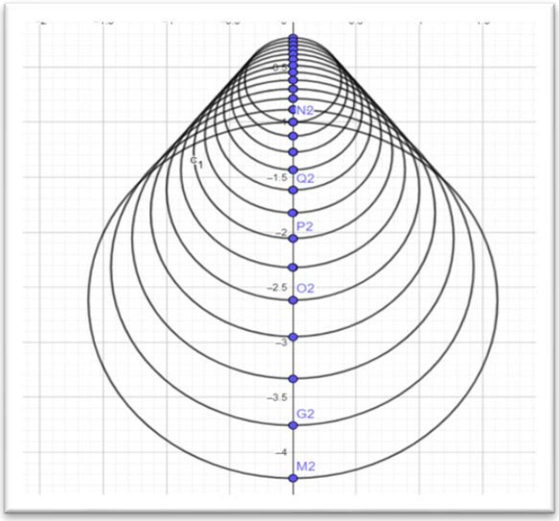
We previously determined that in this scenario there is no coherence among the arithmetic, geometric and harmonic means. This is demonstrated by the fact that there are numerous plotting points that do not connect with the base and apex points. Also note that the plotting points are irregularly spaced. This is due to the fact that the Scaling Unit and the Scaling Rate are not the same.

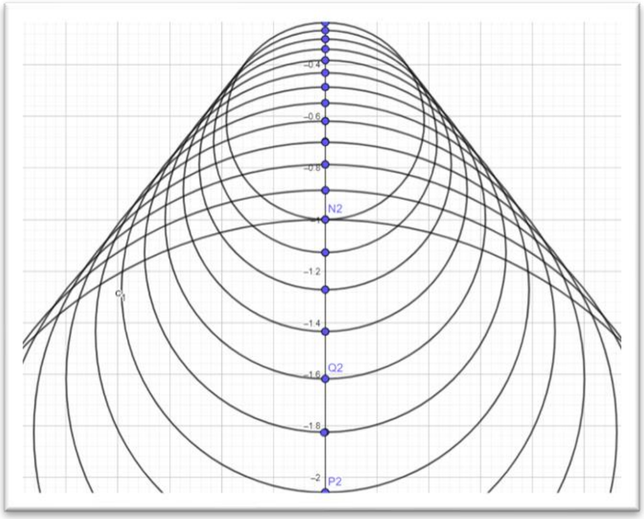
"Scaling Unit = 2 With Double Scaling"


A1
K1
P1
U1
S1
Z1
X1
E2
V1
C2
A2
H2
G2
F2
M2
K2
D2
I2
−2
−3
−5
−6
−7
−8
G
E
D
C
J
Q
H
O
M
T
A1
R
Y
F1
W
D1
K1
B1
−0.6
−0.8
−1.2
−1.4
−1.6

Although this scenario still does not have complete coherence, there are fewer non-coherent points. Also note that the spacing between the points is more consistent. This is due to the fact that the Scaling Unit and the Scaling Rate are the same.

"Scaling Unit = Φ^3 With Phi Scaling"

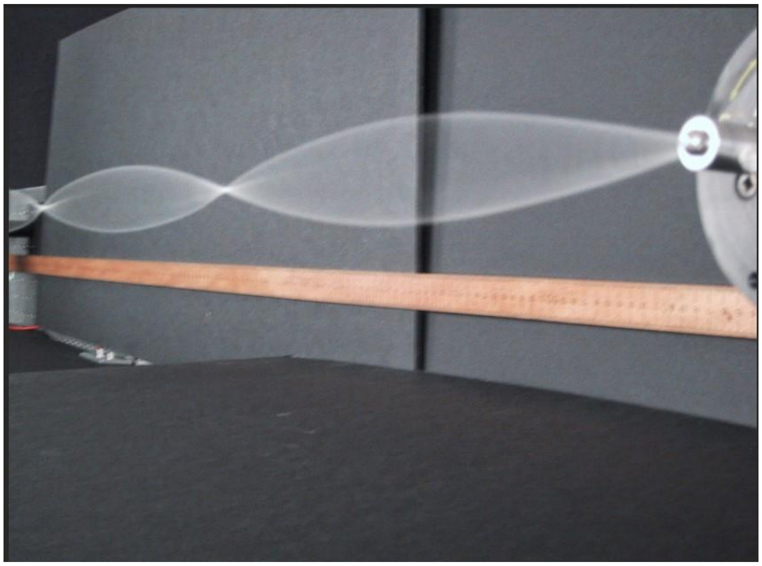




In this final example we see perfect coherence - each and every point on the graph is connected with the apex or base of other circles, producing perfect coherence.

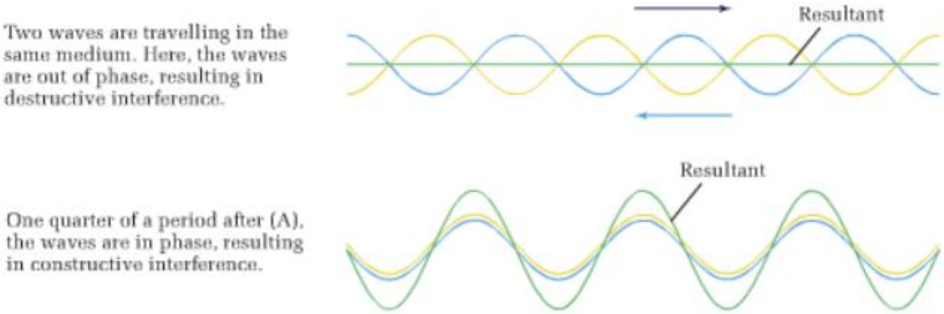
Wave Coherence

It's now time to visualize the graphs we have just developed as waves. The lines we have drawn are actually three-dimensional waves. Between each two plotting points is the three-dimensional wave.



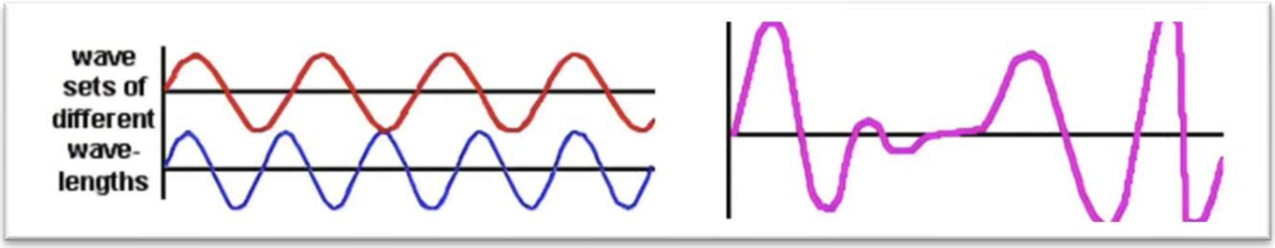
Why Wave Coherence is Important

Wave coherence is the property of wave-like states that enables them to exhibit interference patterns. When two wave-like entities are combined, they add constructively or subtract destructively to form a consistent pattern, depending on the relative phase between them.


Two waves are travelling in the same medium. Here, the waves are out of phase, resulting in destructive interference.
Resultant
One quarter of a period after (A), the waves are in phase, resulting in constructive interference.
Resultant

76.345, which accommodates the Φ^3 Scaling Unit, is the only pyramid geometry that maintains waveform coherence, as it is the only set of conditions which provides for the intersection of all waves at the same points.

When waves are not the same length, do not intersect at the same point (“out of phase”), or both, then wave interference occurs. The resulting combined wave is called a “rogue wave”, with a combined wave pattern similar to that below.

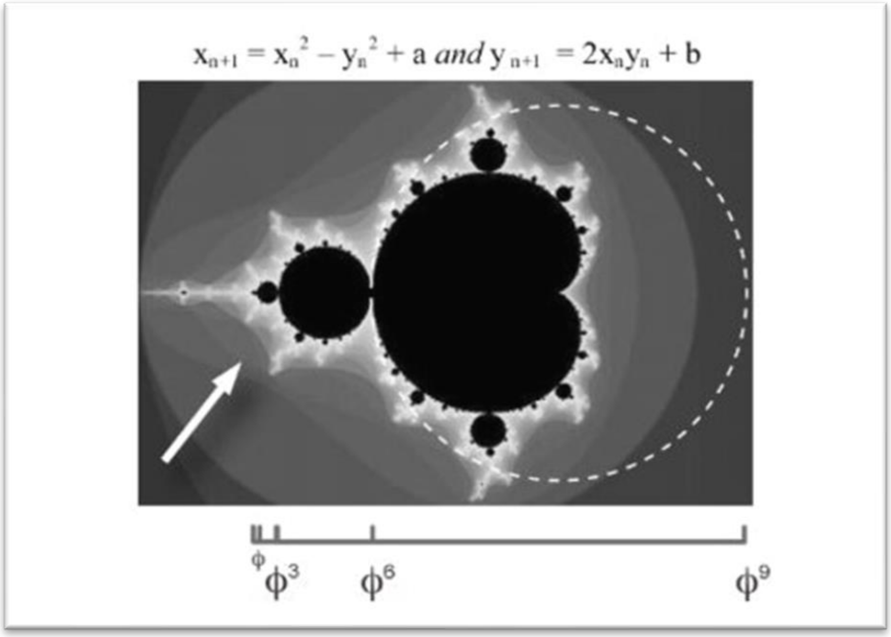

wave sets of different wave-lengths

76.345 and Φ^3 Scaling Unit is the only geometry that maintains wave coherence, as it is the only set of conditions which provides for the intersection of all waves to occur at the same location in three dimensions.   This allows for constructive interference at all points in three dimensions.

Examples of the Φ^3 Scaling Unit

We end this chapter with two important examples of the Φ^3 Scaling Unit.

The Φ^3 Scaling Unit and the Mandelbrot Set


$x_{n+1} = x_n^2 - y_n^2 + a$ *and* $y_{n+1} = 2x_n y_n + b$
ϕ
ϕ^3
ϕ^6
ϕ^9

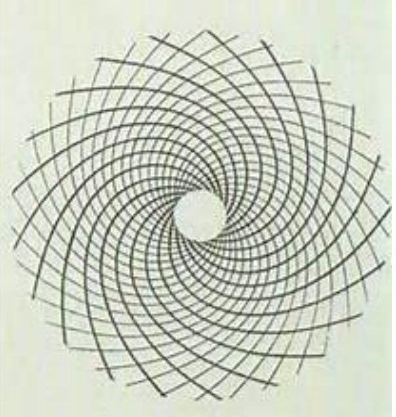
(Source: "Interference – A Grand Scientific Musical Theory" - Richard Merrick p. 198)

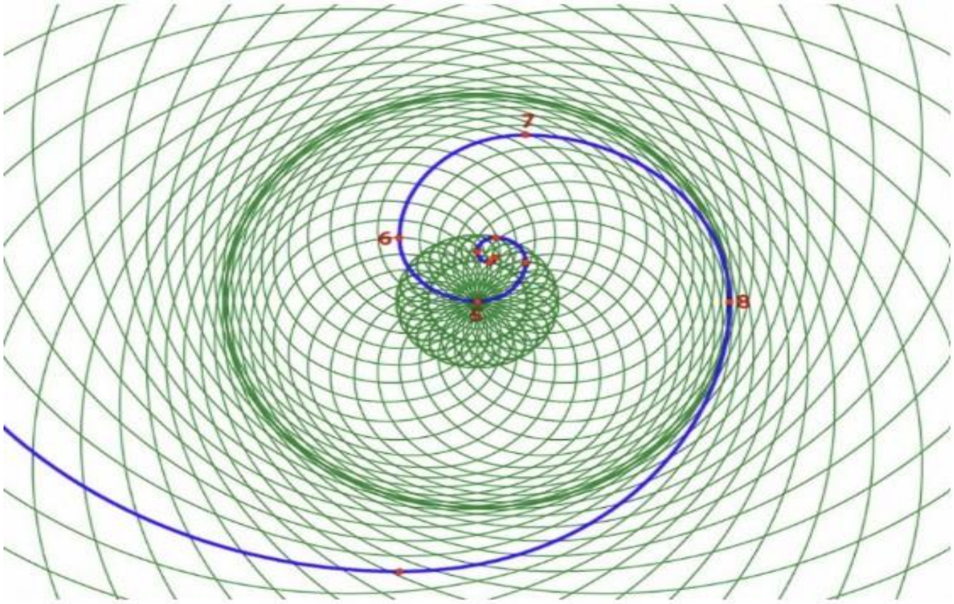
The omnipresence of recursion in nature was the inspiration behind the (re)discovery of fractal geometry in the 1970's. At the center of this revolution in geometry was one particular fractal shape known as the Mandelbrot Set. Discovered by mathematician Benoit Mandelbrot, it represents "nothing less than the spatial boundary between chaos and order". Another way to describe this boundary is an "event horizon".

Notice the Φ^3 Scaling Unit exhibited in the diagram above. The very tiny circle on the left-hand side of the large figure has a diameter of Φ, followed by circles with diameters of Φ^3, Φ^6 and Φ^9. This is an example of the Φ^3 Scaling Unit at work in fractal scaling.

The Φ^3 Scaling Unit and Marshall Lefferts' Phi Boundary Condition

While working in Adobe Illustrator, Marshall Lefferts, author of *“Cosmometry – Exploring the HoloFractal Nature of the Cosmos”*, came upon an interesting observation. After drawing a Phi double spiral pattern such as in the first diagram, he took his Phi Spiral drawing template and placed it at various points of intersection, or nodes, and “spun” the template. What he noticed was that no matter where he placed the drawing template, he would end up with a clearly defined circle that appears at an interval of Φ^3, or three iterations of Φ from the initial node point.





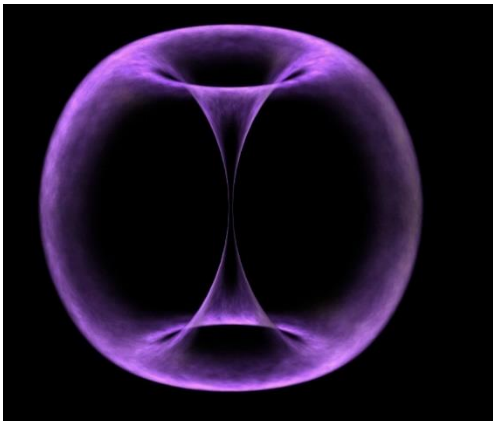
**(Source: "Cosmometry - Exploring the HoloFractal Nature of the Cosmos"
Marshall Lefferts - p. 156)**

As shown in the diagram above, when the spiral is spun at node 5, the boundary condition appears at node 8. A similar result could occur when spinning the spiral at any point on either the spiral template or at any point of intersection on the grid, demonstrating that the Phi Boundary Condition and the Φ^3 Scaling Unit are essentially different names for the same phenomenon.

76.345 and the Torus

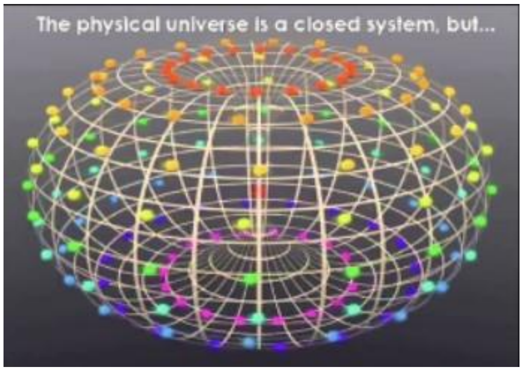
By now, some of you may have begun thinking about whether 76.345 and Universal Phi Scaling integrate with the Torus. I have been giving a great deal of thought to that as well, and I currently feel confident that the two do fit together. In order to prove that will require a dynamic mathematical/geometric/vibrational model of the creative process, something which is still a work in progress. However, with that said, I want to briefly touch upon some data that link 76.345 and the Universal Phi Scaling to the Torus.

What is the Torus?



The Torus is defined as a ring-shaped surface generated by rotating a circle around an axis that does not intersect the circle. In cosmology, researchers believe that the Torus is found at all levels of creation, from the sub-atomic to the galactic.

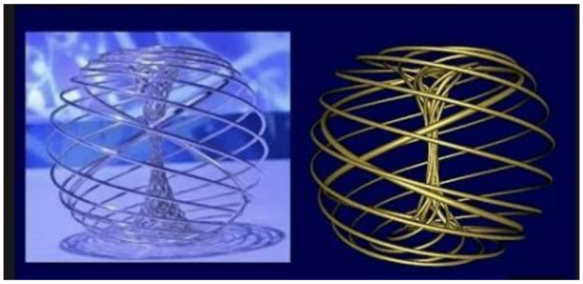
If you are unfamiliar with the Torus, use the link below to watch Nassim Haramein's video on how a torus functions in a dynamic 3D model:



Nassim Haramein The Universal Pattern Torus

Finding 76.345 in the Torus

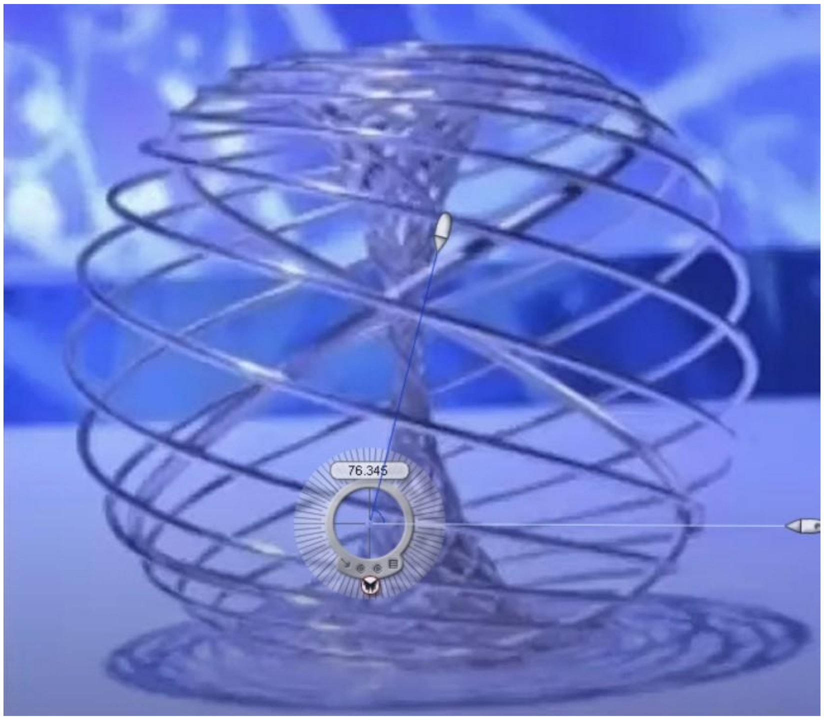
Lori Gardi, who goes by the name of Fractal Woman, is a YouTube researcher specializing in the Torus. In the video link below, she demonstrates that one of the easiest ways to make a Torus with a spherical shape is to scale the z-axis (vertical) of the Torus with Phi. This discussion begins at about the 20:00 minute mark, but the entire video is valuable if you have the time.



Tokamak and the Torus Knot

The picture on the left side of the photo above is of the trophy given each year to the winner of the Breakthrough Prize in Fundamental Physics. This prize is awarded by the Fundamental Physics Prize Foundation, a not-for-profit organization dedicated to awarding physicists involved in fundamental research. The foundation was founded in July 2012 by Russian physicist and internet entrepreneur Yuri Milner. This prize is the most lucrative academic prize in the world and is more than twice the amount given to the Nobel Prize awardees.

When I measured the angle of the horns in the inside of this Torus, I found 76.345.



Although finding 76.345 in the trophy does not prove that this geometry is at work in the Torus, it certainly lends a tremendous amount of credence to the concept. Attempting to integrate 76.345 and Universal Phi Scaling into the Torus model will be a major part of my future research efforts.

Part 12 - The Suppression of 76.345 and Sacred Geometry

If you have made it this far, you are probably wondering how something so fundamentally significant to reality itself as 76.345 could have been hidden from us. Cultures from all over the world, in all time frames and religious traditions, have known about 76.345, used it for healing and free energy, yet we lost this knowledge within the past 100 years or so… How could this have happened?

The short answer is that it takes a tremendous amount of coordinated effort among a huge number of powerful forces to hide something which you now realize has been 'hiding in plain sight' the whole time.

The examples of suppression we will be discussing may seem insignificant when looked at in isolation, but when looked at in their totality, they point to a purposeful attempt on the part of powerful forces to suppress knowledge of the Aether, Sacred Geometry, mathematics, and the Nature of Reality. As you will see, major sectors including government, science, religion, archaeology, historians, mathematics, media, etc. have all played a major role in developing a narrative that distorts our worldview to one of their choosing rather than one based upon science and honest intellectual inquiry.

Instead of promoting a validated worldview based on a consciousness-driven, mathematically/geometrically/vibrationally precise universe with a higher universal intelligence at its core, we are led to believe in a cosmology that assumes randomness and mere chance as our reason for being. What a striking difference!

The examples that follow give ample reason to those who need convincing that the narrative we have been taught to believe in is a far cry from reality.

We truly are consciousness having a physical experience.

The End of the Aether

Excerpted from:
Apollo, Adam. “The End of the Aether.” Resonance Science Foundation, 2013. Updated archive:
https://www.adamapollo.com/the-end-of-the-aether/

For thousands of years, the Aether, a field which connects all things, was an essential component of science and cosmology in cultures surrounding the globe. Along with fire, air, earth and water, Aether was one of the five classical elements thought to comprise physical reality. Terms for the Aether abounded, including the Greek Stoicheion, Japanese Godai, and Tibetan Bon. European Medieval Alchemy, Druidry, Paganism, Wicca, Native American and Tribal Shamanism, and others all contained the Aether among the five classical elements. The term Aether is also often translated as "Spirit".

The movement of energy through the Aether is also known by a number of terms throughout the world. These include the Chinese qi, or life force, the Hindu term prana, and the Hawaiian and Polynesian mana.

The Aether played a central role in understanding Nature until the beginning of the 20th century. Until the late 1800s the Aether was thought to be the medium through which light and other frequencies of electromagnetic waves traveled. However, many experiments done to prove the existence of the Aether 'failed'.

One of the experiments, performed by Hippolyte Fizeau in 1851, measured the difference in the speed of light in water. The experiment did show that light moving through a medium such as water, would influence the speed of light, although the effect was much less than expected.

The most famous experiment attempting to prove or disprove the existence of the Aether was the Michelson-Morley experiment. This experiment was an attempt to detect the velocity of Earth with respect to the Aether. First performed in Germany in 1880–81 by the physicist A.A. Michelson, the test was later refined in 1887 by Michelson and Edward W. Morley in the United States.

The procedure depended on a Michelson interferometer, a sensitive optical device that compares the optical path lengths for light moving in two mutually perpendicular directions. Michelson reasoned that, if the speed of light were constant with respect to the proposed Aether through which Earth was moving, that motion could be detected by comparing the speed of light in the direction of Earth’s motion and the speed of light at right angles to Earth’s motion. No difference was found. This null result seriously discredited the Aether theories and ultimately led to the proposal by Albert Einstein in 1905 that the speed of light is a universal constant.

However, the results of the Michaelson-Morley experiment conflicted with the commonly held properties of stellar aberration. Stellar aberration is an astronomical phenomenon which produces motion of celestial objects due to the astronomer's inertial frame of reference.

When Einstein published his Special Theory of Relativity, he was able to solve many of the theoretical problems of an Aetherless universe by replacing the Aether with his concept of space-time.

Following the publication of his subsequent General Theory of Relativity, one of his mentors, Konrad Lorenz wrote a letter to Einstein suggesting that General Relativity had actually reintroduced the Aether, rather than discarding it.

Einstein eventually published a complete explanation of the apparent contradictions on the Aether, stating that Special Relativity did not negate the Aether, but did not require it. He clarified the contradictions with the following statement:

"To deny the ether is ultimately to assume that empty space has no physical qualities whatsoever. The fundamental facts of mechanics do not harmonize with this view. For the mechanical behavior of a corporeal system hovering freely in empty space depends not only on relative positions (distances) and relative velocities, but also on its state of rotation, which physically may be taken as a characteristic not appertaining to the system in itself. In order to be able to look upon the rotation of the system, at least formally, as something real, Newton objectivizes space. Since he classes his absolute space together with real things, for him rotation to an absolute space is also something real. Newton might no less have called absolute space "Ether"; what is essential is merely that besides observable objects, another thing, which is not perceptible, must be looked upon as real, to enable acceleration or rotation to be looked upon as something real".

Although this description demonstrates a major change in Einstein's view on the existence of the Aether, this viewpoint was never accepted by the new scientific establishment and was discarded as a metaphysical artifact of a previous era.

More recently, a new generation of scientists have proven the existence of the Aether through a variety of experiments. In order to get these results published without the attendant hysteria accompanying the term "Aether", modern scientists have begun using a number of new terms - the Source Field, the Field, the Zero Point Field, etc.

My Thoughts on the Implications of Discarding the Aether

Perhaps the fundamental concept necessary for an understanding of pyramid power is the Aether. Without a medium through which waves can travel, there could not be a torsion wave. Remember, water waves need the medium of water to travel through, sound waves need the medium of air, and seismic waves require a medium such as the Earth to travel through. Why would light, just another frequency in the infinity of wavelengths, be any different?

Torsion waves cannot be easily detected directly without highly sensitive measuring devices, but their effects can be easily quantified. Without the Aether, there would not be a way to explain pyramid energies scientifically. In fact, in the absence of the Aether, numerous phenomena such as PSI abilities, sound healing, free energy, etc. cannot be explained. So for those who may wish to keep secret the mysteries of Sacred Geometry, getting rid of the Aether is an excellent way of hiding these mysteries.

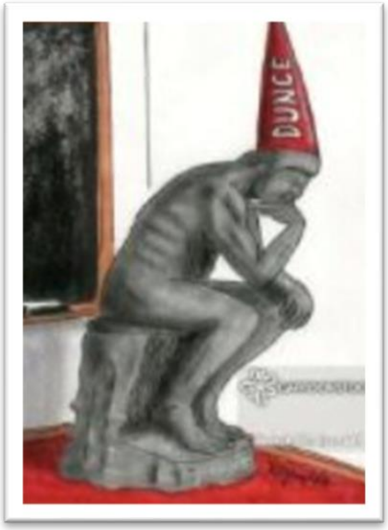
Some researchers have even claimed that Einstein may have in fact been a source of intenitonal disinformation regarding the Aether as a way of purposefully throwing the scientific establishment off course.

Catholic Church Suppression of Phi

In this chapter we discuss the suppression of the Dunce Cap and the musical Tritone. In the case of the Dunce Cap, Phi is found in world of geometry, while in the case of the Tritone, Phi is found in the world of harmonics.

It seems illogical for a religious organization predicated on the existence of a higher intelligence to attempt to hide and suppress information which in fact reinforces this very belief, but this is exactly what the Catholic Church has been doing for centuries.

The Dunce Cap



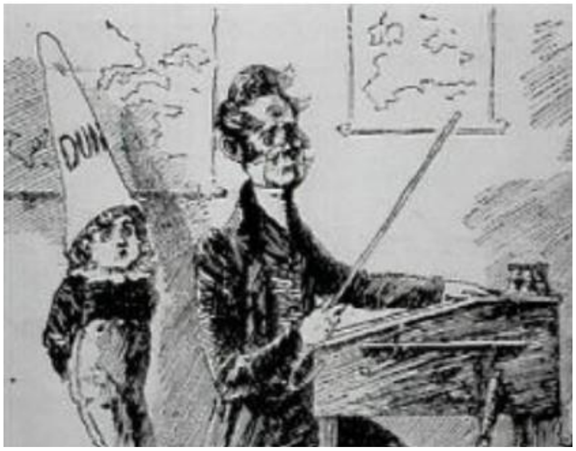
John Duns Scotus was a 13th century Franciscan monk, philosopher and theologian of great repute. Along with Thomas Aquinas and William of Ockham, he was one of the leading Scholastic philosopher-theologians of the High Middle Ages. Scotus wrote treatises on theology, grammar and logic which were widely influential throughout Western Europe.

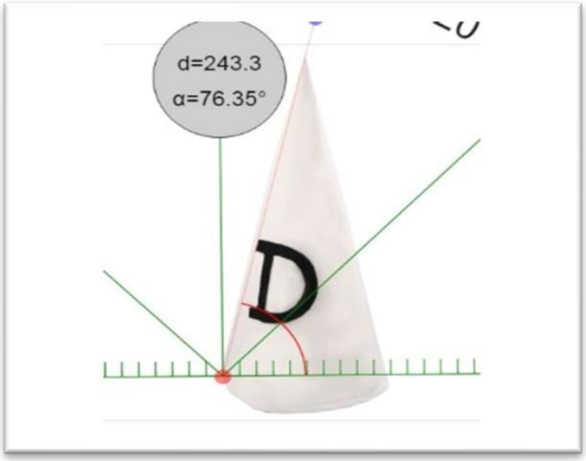
Scotus developed a theory of a metaphysical God, as opposed to the anthropomorphic model popular at the time. As part of his metaphysical view of God, Scotus advocated the use of pointed hats as a method of enlightenment and inspiration. The design of these hats was based upon the hats of the witches and wizards of the era, which we have previously seen incorporate 76.345.

Detractors of Scotus within the Roman Catholic Church made fun of the cap as a way to denigrate his belief in a metaphysical God. Over time the ‘dunce’s cap’ came to be associated with ‘stupid’ children or someone who is slow at learning and was eventually used as a way to stigmatize and make fun of such children.

The heyday of the dunce cap was during the Victorian era, when use of the dunce cap as a disciplinary symbol erupted in Europe and America. Thus, this symbol has taken on a meaning which hides the true historical significance of these hats, their unique 76.345 geometry, and their role in spiritual development.

Dunces, wizards, saints and yogis knew the importance of focusing on a point above the crown of the head in order to enhance their ability to concentrate and be fully aware. This point has been well known for many years. It is depicted as a halo in many pictures of Christian saints, yogis know it as the 8th chakra (which gives access to universal wisdom), and witches and wizards who wore a hat with a point in order to enhance their powers.



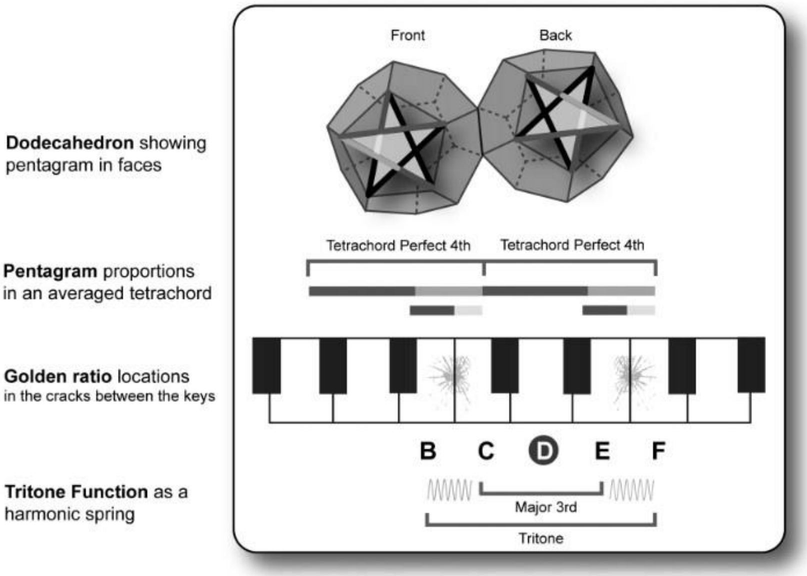


Suppression of Phi in Music

(This section excerpted from "Interference: A Grand Scientific Musical Theory" - Richard Merrick)

As bizarre as it may sound, the Roman Catholic Church developed a detailed series of laws regarding music that were initially developed in the early days of the church and have continued into the current age.

The early Roman Catholic Church began to develop new rules for what music was acceptable during services. Music that did not adhere to the rules for “sacred music” was then considered impure. More specifically, some intervals were considered “perfect” while others were “imperfect.” Of all the intervals in an octave, the most impure and imperfect musical interval was the tritone that divides an octave.


Front
Back
Dodecahedron showing pentagram in faces
Tetrachord Perfect 4th
Tetrachord Perfect 4th
Pentagram proportions in an averaged tetrachord
Golden ratio locations in the cracks between the keys
B
C
D
E
F
Tritone Function as a harmonic spring
Major 3rd
Tritone

(Source: "Interference: A Grand Scientific Musical Theory" - Richard Merrick)

The diagram above depicts a piano keyboard. Starting from the left, the first key on the keyboard is G, as is the last key on the right. The tritone is depicted at the bottom of the chart. The tritone represents six half tones, or three full tones - the distance from B to F. The major 3rd, which encompasses two full, or four half tones, is depicted by the distance between C and E. As the diagram indicates, the space between notes B and C, and E and F is equal to Phi/the Golden Section.

Although the major 3rd chord is perfectly acceptable in Catholic music, the tritone is not.
"The early Roman Catholic Church began to develop new rules for what music was acceptable during services. Music that did not adhere to the rules for “sacred music” was then considered impure. More specifically, some intervals were considered “perfect” while others were “imperfect.” Of all the intervals in an octave, the most impure and imperfect musical interval was the tritone that divides an octave. The

tritone was considered not only an unfit and unpleasing interval by the Church fathers –it was believed to be an evil interval that could adversely affect our character when used in music. It was even referred to as Diabolus in Musica, or Devil in Music, and expressly forbidden under Church canon law. To this day the Church officially maintains a policy of tritone avoidance as set forth in the decree of "universal liturgical music in Gregorian chant," most recently reaffirmed in the 1903-1967 Musicam Sacram. Because of this law, the tritone has remained off limits to church composers for many hundreds of years and prohibited from all forms of "sacred" music...Why? Why would such an evil be thought to exist in music, much less this particular interval? What should be so horribly offensive in dividing an octave in half (as the tritone does) that it should be singled out and banned from all Western sacred music through an elaborate set of canonical rules? Was this effort purely based on religious symbolism or was there really something dangerous in the tritone that could hurt us? Could it negatively influence our hearts and minds, perhaps turning us to ward evil?"

["Interference - A Grand Scientific Musical Theory" - Richard Merrick - p. 35]

Merrick provides a number of explanations as to why the Roman Church did not want the tritone used in sacred music, although each is subject to dispute. What is true, however, is that by disallowing the tritone to be used, it is much more challenging to see the Phi/Golden Section in music.

Could this be another attempt to keep mankind from realizing that we live in a mathematically, harmonically and geometrically precise universe?

Western Christianity Suppression in Architecture

The Roman Catholic Church suppression of Phi is not the only example of suppression. Western Christianity in general has been either actively or passively complicit with the loss of Sacred Geometric knowledge in the following areas:

Steeple and Church Building Sacred Geometry

As mentioned earlier, **the Western Christian church community has virtually ceased building new churches based on Sacred Geometry, despite their rich history of using this knowledge in constructing the Gothic and Neo-Gothic cathedrals. This is occurring at a time when Russian Orthodox and Eastern Orthodox churches, and Hindu and Buddhist temples, continue to construct their buildings with 76.345.**

Author and researcher Richard Merrick discovered the mathematical precision of Rosslyn Chapel. The level of precision discovered in the architecture of the Chapel demonstrates a profound understanding of harmonic principles by those who constructed it. A building with these precise dimensions makes for a highly coherent auditory experience. From a Sacred Geometry and harmonics perspective, buildings such as Rosslyn Chapel create “Sacred Space” through the use of Sacred Geometry.

Similarly, steeple geometry has a great deal to do with the amplification of the dominant vibrational frequency emanating from within the sacred space. If that dominant vibration is a prayer, for example, an appropriately dimensioned steeple will amplify and clarify the message/intention of the prayer. Proof of this effect can readily be seen by the vast number of bell towers incorporating 76.345. Could the power of prayer be enhanced with an appropriately dimensioned steeple such as 76.345? Torsion physics research, research with psychics as well as personal experience give credence to that conclusion.

By discarding these geometric principles in the building of their new church facilities, the Western Christian community is literally ‘taking the energy out’ of their sacred spaces.

I have envisioned a new set of experiments on the power of prayer, similar to those undertaken by the Maharishi School of Management a number of years ago. These experiments demonstrated what is called the “Maharishi Effect”. Thousands of meditators meditated together to lower violent crime in Washington, D.C., which resulted in a significant reduction in violent crime during the test period. I can envision a similar test wherein the meditators were actually placed inside a 76.345 configured space vs a control group meditating inside a traditional rectangular church or dome. This would demonstrate the significance of 76.345 in amplifying the power of prayer.

Decline of Church Organ Usage

At first it may be relatively easy to dismiss the rapid decline in organ usage in Christian churches as nothing more than a response to changing musical tastes. However, it is important to note that the history of gigantic pipe organs within Christian churches (think of the huge pipe organs in Gothic Cathedrals) has a long and rich history. When combined with church buildings constructed with Sacred Geometric principles, the organ's ability to promote physical healing is immense.

Cymatics and Cathedrals

St. Peter's Basilica in Rome contains cymatic diagrams in the floor of the building, a testament to the knowledge of how vibration inside of sacred spaces can create form.

Although changing with the times is understandable, it is unfortunate to see that the Western church community has lost its way when it comes to the healing power of sound.

The Suppressed Origins of Mathematics, Fractals, The Platonic Solids and Sacred Geometry

Researchers have yet to develop a comprehensive, dynamic model of creation (the process by which consciousness is transformed into our physical experience). When such a model is ultimately developed, I am confident (and by now I hope you are as well) that 76.345 will be an intimate part of such a model.

Geometry alone, however, is not sufficient to build a model. At a bare minimum, additional requirements will include:

- a universal Phi scaling formula (actually 'hiding in plain sight' as the general Fibonacci formulas),
- a method of forming and combining the Aether into matter (represented by the progression of the Platonic Solids),
- a demonstration of scalability of form (represented by fractals),
- a system of mathematics that will mesh 76.345, wave coherence, the Torus and torsion physics.

As you can see, three of the major components of such a model already exist. As far as a system of mathematics is concerned, my initial feelings are that the base 9 Vortex Mathematics of Marco Rodin would be an ideal candidate.

As it turns out, our traditional historical narrative has been distorted to make it look as though these fundamental components of a cosmological model are all relatively 'recent' Western discoveries with no real connection to each other.

Our historical narrative would have us believe that:

- Fibonacci invented the Fibonacci Series in 1202 CE
- Only the Fibonacci Sequence beginning with initial values of 0 and 1 will produce 'Phi convergence'
- Our western system of mathematics was created about 800 years ago
- The "Platonic Solids' were discovered by Plato
- Benoit Mandelbrot discovered fractals in the 1970s

As it turns out, none of this is true! This is truly "Fake History"!

Could it be there has been a deliberate attempt to hide the fact that all of this knowledge has been known for at least thousands, if not hundreds of thousands of years?

The Hindu Roots of the Fibonacci Sequence And Western Mathematics

We discussed the Fibonacci Sequence earlier, but as a quick review, the Fibonacci Sequence is derived from a recursive formula that sums the two previous numbers in a series to determine the next number. This process can theoretically continue to infinity. Similarly, the concept of Phi Convergence is derived through another recursive formula that divides each number in the series produced by the previous number, again theoretically going to infinity. These ratios converge asymptotically to Phi as one approaches infinity.

Western historians have consistently ascribed the knowledge of the Fibonacci Sequence to Fibonacci, but that is in fact not the case. The earliest known description of the Fibonacci Sequence dates back to India, the home of the Hindu temples. Remember that the Nagara style Hindu temples demonstrate a sophisticated knowledge of fractals.

Mount Meru is an actual and sacred mountain in Tanzania. It is also the name given to the Fibonacci series in the Maatraa Meru (Mountain of Cadence) written by Pingala in the Chhanda-Shastra (Art of Prosody) around 450 BCE. In this writing, it was organized as a pyramid, today known as Pascal's triangle, like this:

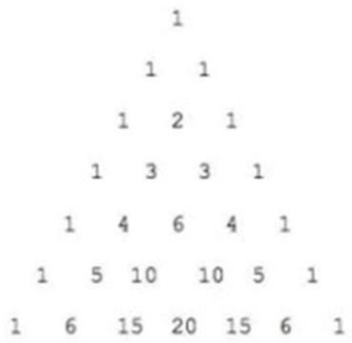


Figure 1: Mount Meru

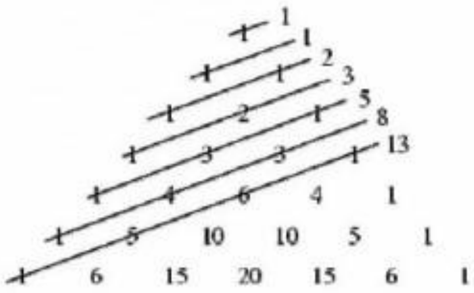
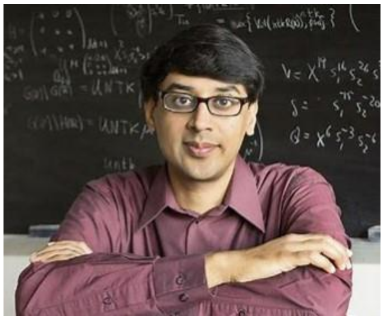


Figure 2: Fibonacci Series from Mount Meru

Kubera was revered as the chief of the Guhyakas and was the ‘king of kings’, the ‘god’ and ‘guardian of the North’. The word Guhyakas comes from the word ‘godha’ (root gudh or guh), meaning chameleon – a dragon-serpent. It seems that in Hindu mythology, ‘god’ is a ‘naga’ or ‘dragon serpent’ who lives at the top of Mount Meru and hides a golden treasure.

Thus, we find that God is associated in ancient Hindu mythology with the infinite and irrational golden ratio at the center of a Fibonacci spiral symbolized as a mountain, pyramid or perhaps an infinite spiraling vortex (like the Hindu Schwass-tika, a symbol of divinity and spirituality in Indian religions). Further reading on the subject describes Mt. Meru is home to all of the gods, closely resembling the Biblical concept of a heaven paved with gold.

One mathematician who is putting immense efforts into spreading awareness about the origins of Fibonacci Sequence is Manjul Bhargava, who is currently a Professor of Mathematics at Princeton University. On a regular basis, he conducts workshops & seminars in which he shares insights into how Fibonacci numbers are actually derived from the much earlier Hemachandra numbers.



According to Bhargava:

“Fibonacci sequence is nature’s code. It is in everything from flowers to storm systems to the shape of galaxies'- they said, crediting Mr. Fibonacci for this “discovery”. Yet, they failed to acknowledge their very source. As a student, I was quite fascinated by the Fibonacci treatise. Specifically, I was working on its closed form expression and its relation to Golden Ratio. I bought a copy of Fibonacci’s book “Liber Abaci” to see how the master himself derived it. His introduction SHOCKED me. In the introduction to his book, Fibonacci (c. 13th century CE) makes the following revelations: - "I am the son of an official working in Bugia, Algeria”. - There was a colony of Indian Merchants in that city. - It was there that I was introduced to Indian Mathematics. - I loved Indian Mathematics to such an extent above all others that I completely devoted myself to it. - I was also introduced to Greek, Arabic & Egyptian Math. - But I found ALL of them, EVEN Pythagoras, to be erroneous compared to Indian Mathematics. For this reason, basing my book COMPLETELY on Indian methods and applying myself with greatest attention to it, but not without adding something of my own thought, I forced myself to compose this book."

The Fibonacci Formulas as the Model for Universal Scaling

Although beyond the scope of this book, I have concluded that the Fibonacci formulas provide the best formulaic method for modeling Universal Phi Scaling. Many researchers in the field of Sacred Geometry are of the belief that Phi Convergence only occurs when using the Fibonacci Formulas with initial values of 0 and 1, yet in the video link below I demonstrate that *ANY* initial number pair other than 0 and 0 converges to Phi when the general Fibonacci formulas are used.

For those interested in learning more, watch the link below:

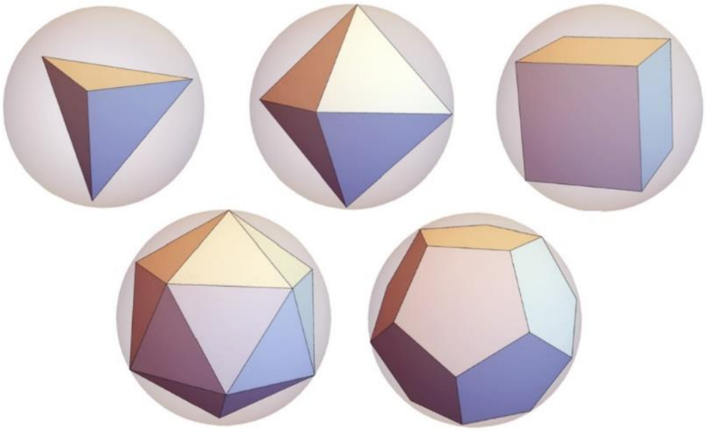
Are the Generalized Fibonacci Formulas the Model for Universal Phi Scaling?

Could it be that this ‘misunderstanding’ is intentional?

The Vedic Origins of The Platonic Solids

The Platonic Solids are another major part of the mystery of creation. Although Plato is attributed with the discovery of the Platonic Solids, in fact knowledge of the Platonic solids goes back much further in time, and once again takes us back to ancient India. Once again, we find that historians have changed the narrative regarding the discovery of this information, attributing its discovery to the time of Plato, when in fact this knowledge goes back at least to the time of the Vedas.

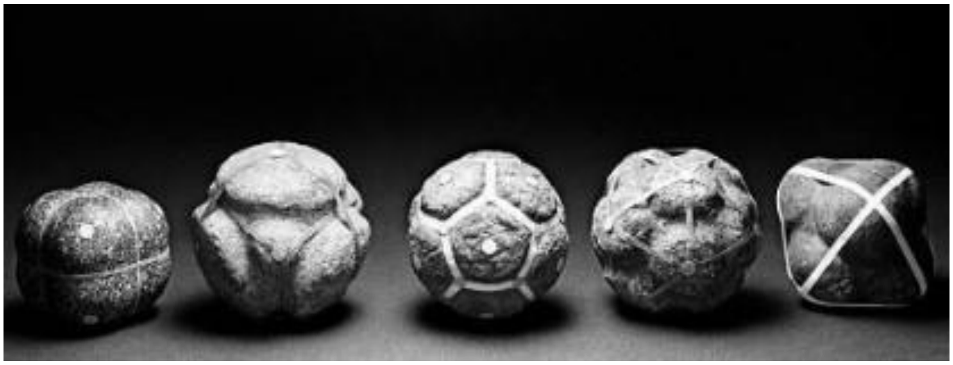
The Platonic Solids, or more formally known as “regular Polyhedra”, are unique in that all five forms fit perfectly inside a sphere presenting an identical view in all directions and their surfaces all have the same shape. Plato described these solids as the basis for the harmonious structure of the universe. Phi plays a crucial role in the dimensions and formation of these solids. There are five Platonic Solids – the tetrahedron, icosahedron, dodecahedron, icosahedron and the cube.



These five shapes were looked upon with a sense of awe in ancient times. The construction and study of these forms were considered the ultimate goal toward which those who studied numbers would arrive and represented a pinnacle of ancient geometric and esoteric knowledge. All of these forms are capable of transforming into different Platonic Solids, and much research has been conducted proving that these Solids progress in a systematic repeating process that is scaled using Phi. The 20th century architect and futurist Buckminster Fuller did extensive research in this area.

Although ‘traditional’ history gives Plato the credit for "discovering" the Platonic Solids, knowledge of these forms predates Plato by many thousands of years.

The Carved Stone Balls of Scotland:



Carved stone balls are petrospheres dated from the late Neolithic to possibly as late as the Iron Age mainly found in Scotland, but also elsewhere in Britain and Ireland. They are usually round and rarely oval, and of fairly uniform size at around 2.75 inches or 7 cm across, with 3 to 160 protruding knobs on the surface. They range from having no ornamentation (apart from the knobs) to extensive and highly varied engraved patterns. A wide range of theories have been produced to explain their use or significance, with none gaining very wide acceptance. **Carved stone balls are up to 5200 years old, coming from the late Neolithic to at least the Bronze Age.** Nearly all have been found in north-east Scotland.

Along with the spheres, relief carvings of spirals and geometric shapes have been found, but not just in Scotland. Over 6,000 miles away at the site of Tiwanaku in Bolivia, similar carvings are found. Meanwhile, at Lake Titicaca, stone spheres have been found with six sides that closely resembles one of the Scottish stone spheres.

The Platonic Solids and the Vedas

Information on the Platonic Solids dates back to the ancient Vedic texts, or about 18,000 years. Many authors suggest that this information in turn came from a prior culture such as Atlantean culture. Clearly, knowledge of these forms long predates the time of Plato.

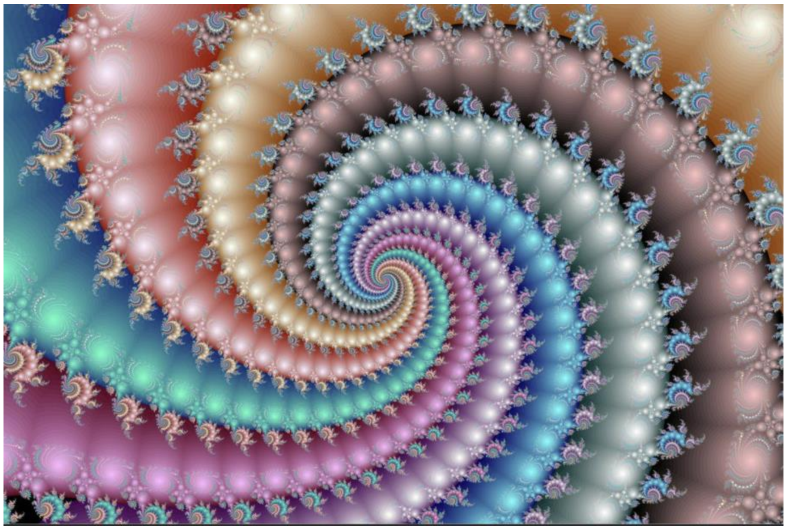
In the case of the Vedas, some of this original knowledge has been preserved, leaving us with the task of trying to understand their meaning. However, there is ample evidence suggesting that the ancient Hindu culture was very well educated about universal energy and these geometric forms.

Ramad Prasad is the author of a book *"Nature's Finer Forces", which* describes references to the Platonic Solids in the ancient Vedas. According to the author: *"The book is sure to throw a good deal of light upon the scientific research of the ancient Aryans of India, and it will leave no doubt in a candid mind that the religion of ancient India had a scientific basis."*

Other authors have voiced similar sentiments. Robert Lawlor is the author of *"Sacred Geometry - Philosophy and Practice"*, considered by many to be the classic contemporary work in the field of Sacred Geometry. Within the book, Lawlor gives us the following glimpse into the Hindu understanding of the Platonic Solids:

"The Hindus envisioned the Purusha (icosahedron) as unmanifest and untouched by creation. The dodecahedron was then seen to be Prakriti, the feminine power of creation and manifestation, the Universal Mother, the quintessence of the natural universe. This dodecahedron touches all the forms of creation within her silent, observing partner. The interlocking tetrahedron is then seen as the yin and the yang, for the tetrahedron is a volume of Threeness and is therefore a primary symbol of a function accompanied by its reciprocal. The result of this harmonic interaction of opposites gives the cube, symbolic of material existence, the four states of matter, earth, air, fire, water. Both the cube and the interlocking tetrahedron touch the dodecahedron. At the heart of this tetrahedron is the octahedron, and as the cube is a formation of its extremities, the octahedron symbolizes the crystallization, the static perfection of matter. It is the diamond, the heart of the cosmic solid, and the transformed and clarified lens of light, the double pyramid. The outer progression, extending into vaster and vaster realms, demarcates the same progression, the same genius: icosahedron, the Purusha, generating the dodecahedron, the Prakriti, and within Prakriti, and within Prakriti the full play of manifested existence. The whole coagulation is begun by the secret seed which contracts the circle, the infinite, from: undifferentiated spirit, into the icosahedron. The seed is phi, the fire of spirit".

The Hindu History of Fractals



Fractals are another example of an important cosmological concept that has supposedly only recently been "discovered", when in fact, knowledge of fractals has been known for thousands of years, going back to the ancient Vedas.

Dictionary.com describes a fractal as:

"an irregular geometric structure that cannot be described by classical geometry because magnification of the structure reveals repeated patterns of similarly irregular, but progressively smaller, dimensions: fractals are especially apparent in natural forms and phenomena because the geometric properties of the physical world are largely abstract, as with clouds, crystals, tree bark, or the path of lightning."

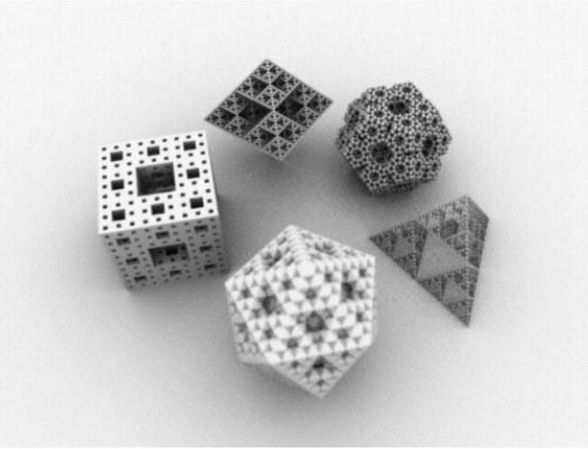
Characteristics of Fractals

Because of the trouble involved in finding one definition for fractals, some argue that fractals should not be strictly defined at all, but rather viewed in the overall context of the following characteristics:

- Self-similarity at all scales
- Qualitative self-similarity: as in a time series
- Multifractal scaling
- Fine or detailed structure at arbitrarily small scales.
- Irregularity locally and globally that is not easily described in traditional Euclidean geometric language. For images of fractal patterns, this has been expressed by phrases such as "smoothly piling up surfaces" and "swirls upon swirls".
- Simple and "perhaps recursive" definitions

The Platonic Solids as Fractals

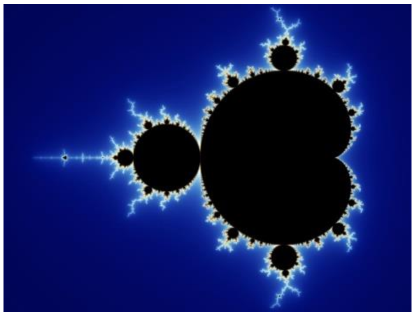
All Platonic Solids are themselves fractals.



The photograph above shows each of the five Platonic Solids as a fractal. Although the models depict each of the five solids as being fractals of the form itself, one can also conceptualize the process of fractalization using spheres.

The Origin of Fractals

Contemporary Western history suggests the first person who put a name to the concept of fractals was Benoit Mandelbrot in 1975. He named the fractal from the Latin word fractus which means broken or fractured. He said that as a geometric shape is divided into parts, the parts will be replicas of the same shape but smaller within it. Mandelbrot is considered the father of all fractals because of his fractal discoveries. However, knowledge of fractals existed far before the arrival of Mandelbrot and the Mandelbrot Set pictured below:

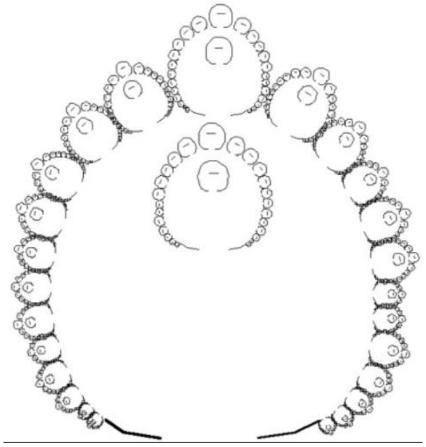


The mathematics behind fractals actually began to take shape in the West in the 17th century when the mathematician and philosopher Gottfried Leibniz pondered recursive self-similarity. In his writings, Leibniz used the term "fractional exponents", but lamented that "Geometry" did not yet know of them. It was not until two centuries had passed that on July 18, 1872, Karl Weierstrass presented the first definition of a function with a graph that would today be considered a fractal, having the non-intuitive property of being everywhere continuous but nowhere differentiable at the Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences.

At the beginning of the 20th Century, mathematicians Pierre Fatou and Gaston Julia discovered fractal patterns while looking at complex mathematical systems. Julia's name is attached to the Julia Set, a specific mathematical formula of a fractal pattern.

Fractals in African Village Design

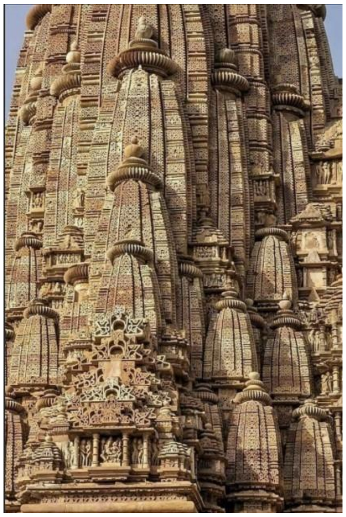
Fractals are found in other ancient civilizations as well, such as in this example of an African Village design:

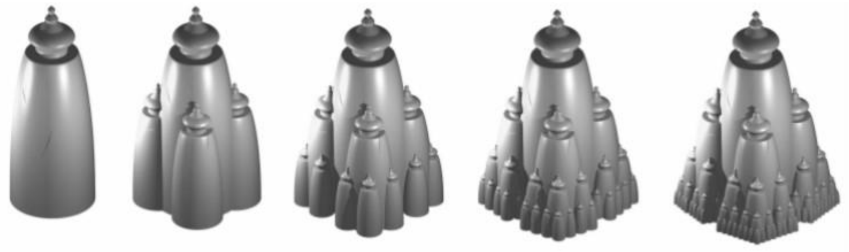


The fact that knowledge of fractals existed in Africa is consistent with the discovery of 76.345 in the conical tower of the Great Zimbabwe ruins. It appears that the common perception of African culture lacking ancient Sacred Geometric knowledge needs to be seriously reexamined!

Fractals in Hindu Temples

Fractals are in full display in the Nagara style Indian temples as well:





Eradication of Tartarian History

Russia Rewrites the History of the Tartarian Empire

In 1999, the Central Intelligence Agency declassified a paper it had written in 1957 entitled *"National Cultural Development Under Communism"*. The paper recounts the history of forced cultural assimilation under Stalin.

Although most of the paper deals with the actions of cultural assimilation against Muslims, there is a particular section of the paper detailing the actions taken to rewrite the history of the Tartars:

"Or let us take the matter of history, which, along with religion, language and literature, constitute the core of a people's cultural heritage. Here again the Communists have interfered in a shameless manner. For example, on 9 August 1944, the Central Committee of the Communist Party, sitting in Moscow, issued a directive ordering the party's Tartar provisional Committee 'to proceed to a scientific revision of the history of Tartaria, to liquidate serious shortcomings and mistakes of a nationalistic character committed by individual writers and historians in dealing with Tartar history.' In other words, Tartar history was to be rewritten -- let us be frank, was to be falsified -- in order to eliminate references to Great Russian aggressions and to hide the facts of the real course of Tartar-Russian relations....Needless to say, histories which present the facts truthfully have been withdrawn and destroyed, so that the present and future generations of Muslims are forever denied the chance of learning the true facts of the nations' past."

World's Fairs and Expositions

Below is a list of the major World's Fairs and Expositions of the 19th and early 20th centuries. Many of these Expositions were housed in classic Tartarian architecture, which was torn down after the Expositions were over.

1820s
1829 – New York – American Institute Fair

1850s
1853-1854 – New York – Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations

1870s
1876 – Philadelphia – Centennial Exhibition

1880s
1881 – Atlanta – International Cotton Exposition
1883 – Louisville – Southern Exposition
1884 – Boston American Exhibition of the Products, Arts and Manufacturers of Foreign Nations
1884-1885 – New Orleans – World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition
1885-1886 – New Orleans – North, Central and South American Exposition
1888 – Cincinnati Exposition
1889 – Buffalo – International Industrial Fair

1890s
1893 – Chicago – World's Columbian Exposition
1893-1894 – New York – World's Fair Prize Winners' Exposition
1894 – San Francisco – California Midwinter International Exposition
1895 – Atlanta – Cotton States and International Exposition
1897 – Chicago – Irish Fair
1897 – Nashville – Tennessee Centennial and International Exposition
1898 – Omaha – Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition
1898 – San Francisco – California's Golden Jubilee
1899 – Omaha – Greater America Exposition
1899 – Philadelphia - National Export Exposition

1900s
1901 – Buffalo – Pan-American Exposition
1901-1902 – Charleston, South Carolina – South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition
1904 – St. Louis – Louisiana Purchase Exposition
1905 – New York – Irish Industrial Exposition

1905 – Portland, Oregon – Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition
1907 – Chicago – World's Pure Food Exposition
1907 - Jamestown, Virginia – Jamestown Exhibition
1908 – New York – International Mining Exposition
1909 – San Francisco – Portola Festival
1909 – Seattle – Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition

1910s
1910 – San Francisco – Admission Day Festival
1911-1912 – New York – International Mercantile Exposition
1913 – Knoxville – National Conversation Exposition
1915 – San Francisco – Panama-Pacific International Exposition
1915-1916 – San Diego – Panama – California Exposition
1917 – San Francisco – Allied Wat Exposition
1918 – New York – Bronx International Exposition of Science, Arts and Industries
1918 – Chicago – Allied War Exposition
1918 – Los Angeles – California Liberty Fair

1920s
1923 – Los Angeles – American historical Review and Motion Picture Exposition
1924 – New York - French Exposition
1925 – San Francisco – California's Diamond Jubilee
1926 – Sesquicentennial International Exposition
1928 – Long Beach – Pacific Southwest Exposition

1930s
1933 – Chicago – Century of Progress Exposition
1935-1936 – San Diego – California Pacific International Exposition
1937 – Dallas – Greater Texas and Pan American Exposition
1937 – Miami – Pan American Fair
1939 – New York – World's Fair
1939 – San Francisco – Golden Gate International Exposition

Destruction of American Fair and Exposition Architecture

Numerous researchers believe the World's Fairs and Expositions provided a rationale for destroying grand Tartarian architecture. When one looks at the beautiful architecture of these Expositions, the frequency of these events, and the consistency of the demolition of this architecture, it’s hard not to agree.

Chicago - 1893

Omaha - 1898

Boston – 1901

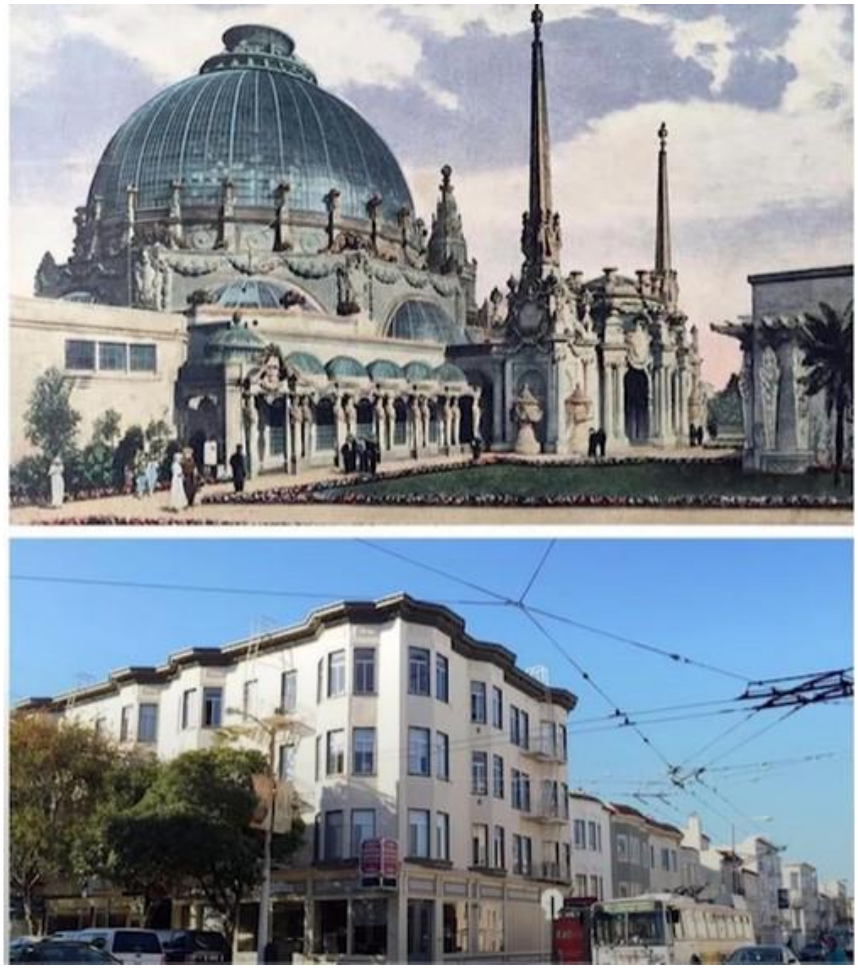
Buffalo - 1901

Charleston, SC - 1901-1902

San Francisco - 1915

San Francisco 1939-1940

Before and After Photo



The photo above is a before and after example of some of the architecture demolished after the 1915 San Francisco Exposition and what was erected in its place.

18th - 20th Century Fires

Below is a list of the major fires that occurred in North American cities from 1711-1917 (similar lists exist for all major cities around the world). Many researchers believe these fires were planned rather than accidental and were used as a means of destroying large components of the Tartarian architecture in these cities. There are numerous videos on YouTube and elsewhere that go into greater detail on this subject.

18th Century
1711– Great Boston Fire of 1711.
1760– Great Boston Fire of 1760, 349 buildings destroyed
1776– First Great Fire of New York City
1787– Great Boston Fire of 1787. 100 buildings destroyed in the southern part of Boston.
1788– First Great New Orleans Fire of 1788, 856 out of 1,100 structures burned. 1794– Second Great New Orleans Fire of 1794, 212 structures destroyed.

19th Century
1800s
1805– Detroit, Michigan

1810s
1812–1814 The War of 1812 involved several major urban fires:
1813– Buffalo, New York
1813– York, Upper Canada
1814– Washington, D.C. 1813– Portsmouth, New Hampshire

1820s
1820- Great Savannah Fire burned almost 500 structures, with damages of about US$4 million.
1821–Great Fire of Fayetteville - destroyed 500 buildings
1829– Augusta, Georgia - fire destroyed hundreds of buildings.

1830s
1835 – Second Great Fire of New York City 1838 – Charleston, South Carolina, over 1,000 buildings damaged.

1840s
1845– Great New York City Fire of 1845, 345 buildings destroyed
1845– Great Fire of Pittsburgh destroyed over 1,000 buildings.
1848– Fire in Medina, Ohio, destroyed the entire business district.
1849– St. Louis Fire of 1849
1849– First Great Fire of Toronto of 1849

1850s

1851– San Francisco Fire of 1851 destroys 2,000 buildings.
1852– Great Montreal Fire of 1852 in Montreal left 10,000 of the city's 57,000 residents homeless.

1860s

1862– Troy, New York, 671 buildings destroyed
1861–1865– The American Civil War involved several major city fires:
1864–Atlanta, Georgia
1865– Columbia, South Carolina
1865– Richmond, Virginia
1866 – Great Portland, Maine Fire of 1866

1870s

1870– Fire in Medina, Ohio
1871– Strong winds fed simultaneous fires in Wisconsin, Michigan and Illinois on October 8–9:
1871– Great Chicago Fire of 1871 destroyed the downtown on October 8 and died out the following night. About 250 dead.
1871– Peshtigo Fire of 1871, several towns destroyed in a firestorm that reached Michigan, 1,500–2,500 dead. Deadliest wildfire in American history.
1871– Great Michigan Fire of 1871 was a series of simultaneous fires, the most prominent of which was the Port Huron Fire, which killed over 200 people
1871– The Urbana fire destroyed central Urbana, Illinois on October 9.
1872– Great Boston Fire of 1872, destroyed 776 buildings and killed at least 20 people. 1874– Chicago Fire of 1874, July 14, was in some respects very similar to the 1871 fire but was stopped by a new fire-proof wall. It destroyed 812 structures and killed 20 people.
1877 – Paris, Texas, the first of three fires that destroyed much of the town.
1877– Saint John, New Brunswick, fire destroyed 1,600 buildings.

1880s

1881– Thumb Fire in Michigan burned over a million acres during a drought, 282 killed. 1886– Fire in Calgary, Alberta
1886– Great Vancouver Fire, Vancouver, British Columbia
1889– Great Seattle Fire, Washington, destroyed the central business district
1889– Great Spokane Fire, Washington, destroyed the downtown commercial district. 1889– Great Ellensburg Fire, Washington, resulted in the city's bid to become the state capital ending in failure.
1889– Great Bakersfield Fire of 1889, California, destroyed 196 buildings and killed 1 person.
1889– The First Great Fire of Lynn, Massachusetts, destroyed about 100 buildings and took over 2 weeks to put out.

1890s

1892– Great Fire of 1892 in St. John's, Newfoundland

1893– Clarksville, Virginia, fire destroyed many of the blocks between the river (now the Kerr Reservoir) and 5th Street in the historic commercial core.

1894– Great Hinckley Fire, Minnesota was a firestorm that destroyed several towns; over 400 killed.

1896 – Paris, Texas, the second of three fires that destroyed much of the town.

1897 - The Great Fire of Windsor, Nova Scotia, Canada, destroyed 80% of the town. 1898– Great Fire of New Westminster, British, Columbia

1898– Great Fire of Park City, Utah

1900s

1900– Hull-Ottawa Fire of 1900, Canada

1900– Sandon, British Columbia, Canada

1901– Great Jacksonville, Florida Fire

1902– The Great Conflagration of 1902, Paterson, New Jersey

1904– Great Baltimore Fire of 1904

1904– Second Great Fire of Toronto of 1904

1904– Yazoo City, Mississippi

1906– San Francisco Earthquake and Fire

1908– First Great Chelsea, Massachusetts Fire

1909– Phoenix, British Columbia destroyed by fire, then rebuilt.

1910s

1911– Oscoda/AuSable, Michigan

1911– Great Fire in 1911 in Bangor, Maine.

1912– Houston, Texas

1912– Maryland Agricultural College, now the University of Maryland.

1914– Great Salem Massachusetts Fire of 1914

1916– Matheson Fire, Matheson, Ontario

1916– Paris, Texas Fire of 1916.

1917– The Halifax Explosion, the largest man-made explosion before the atomic bomb, sparked fires throughout Halifax, Nova Scotia.

1917– Great Atlanta Fire of 1917.

Part 13 - Additional Information

The Pyramid Science Foundation

PYRAMID SCIENCE
FOUNDATION

The Pyramid Science Foundation was incorporated in 2019 as a Pennsylvania nonprofit corporation and was designated a 501 (c) (3) organization in 2020 by the Internal Revenue Service.

The purpose of the Foundation is to conduct and disseminate scientific research related to the value of pyramids to human physical and behavioral health, the environment, agriculture, materials science and other affiliated areas of research. As part of our research, we will examine the numerous factors affecting pyramid energy and performance, including geometry, building materials, energy enhancements, location, color and other factors.

Donations to the Foundation can be made on givesendgo.com:

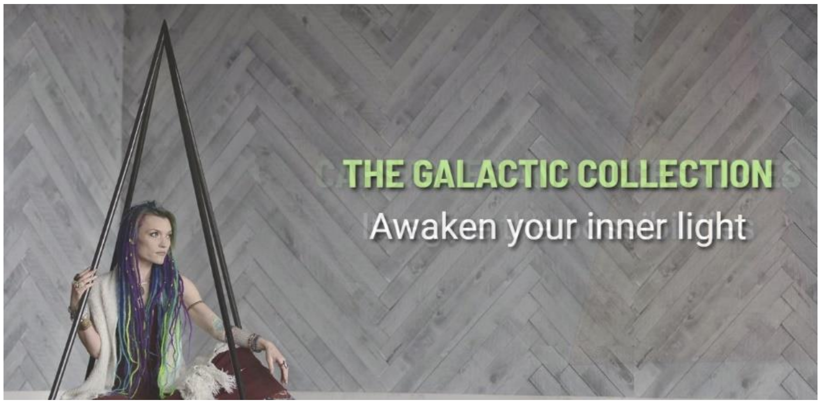
Donate to the Pyramid Science Foundation

Stargate Pyramids

For those interested in purchasing a Russian pyramid for personal use, you can do so by going to:

Stargate Pyramids

Here you will find all of our pyramid products, capstones, caduceus coils, apex amplifiers and other products to enhance your pyramid healing and meditation experience. Sales of these products provides us with a source of income, which helps to allow us to continue with our pyramid research activities.


THE GALACTIC COLLECTION
Awaken your inner light

Unretouched

Reference Materials

Torsion Physics and the Aether

Books

"**Convergence Trilogy" consisting of *"Divine Cosmos"*, *"The Shift of the Ages"* and *"The Science of Oneness"* - David Wilcock -** these are free internet books loaded with information about torsion physics, pyramids, the Aether, and other relevant topics. You can read these at:

David Wilcock Convergence Trilogy

Pyramid Power

Books

"Shape Power" - Dan A. Davidson - the 2020 edition is a second edition of the original version of this classic originally published in 1997. Davidson explains his classic experiments on pyramid and shape power.

"Back to a Future For Mankind" - Ibrahim Karim- this book describes the work of the author in the field of BioGeometry, Dr. Karim's study of the power of form to affect its environment.

Russian Pyramids

Books

***"The Healing Power of Pyramids"* - Joseph Marcello** was one of my primary resources for developing my information on the Russian Pyramid Research.

***"The Source Field Investigations" - David Wilcock**.* This New York Times Best-Seller contained an entire chapter on the Russian pyramids and was the first time Western audiences were introduced to the Russian Pyramid Research.

"The Complete Pyramid Source Handbook" - John DeSalvo, is the first book to introduce the Russian Pyramids to Western audiences.

Websites

gizapyramid.com - One of David Wilcock's primary information sources was an online article written by Volodomyr Krashnoholovets and Associates, and published by John DeSalvo. The article, entitled “On the Way to Disclosing the Mysterious Power of the Great Pyramid”, can be found at:

Gizapyramid.com

pyramids.ru - Another good source of information is:

Dr. Golod's Russian Pyramid Website

This is the website Dr. Alexander Golod and his team maintain on the Russian Pyramids. This website is in Russian, so you will need to use Google Translate or equivalent to translate the information.

stargatepyramids.com - This is my website. In addition to research information, this is where you can purchase personal healing and meditation pyramids:

Stargate Pyramids

Videos

- The best video series for Russian Pyramid Research is found in Gaia TV's "Wisdom Teachings" series presented by David Wilcock. Wilcock did a ten-episode series on the Russian Pyramids, which was the initial video series produced on these pyramids in the West.

- The Pyramid Science Foundation maintains a YouTube page with over 200 videos on Russian Pyramids, including original research, live streams, "How To" videos, and interviews.

Pyramid Science Foundation YouTube Page

Sacred Geometry

- ***"Sacred Geometry - Philosophy & Practice"* - Robert Lawlor -** this is an excellent book on Sacred Geometry and is the origin of the "Lawler Diagram" of the Platonic Solids.
- **"Quadrivium - The Four Classical Liberal Arts of Number, Geometry, Music & Cosmology" -** this contemporary book covers the information taught by Plato to his advanced students.
- ***"Divine Proportion - Phi in Art, Nature and Science"* - Priya Hemenway -** I bought this beautifully illustrated book at a used bookstore, and I love it as a general introduction to Phi.
- ***"The Golden Ratio - The Story of Phi, the World's Most Astonishing Number"* - Mario Livio -** an excellent general reference on Phi and Sacred Geometry
- ***"Fibonacci Numbers and the Golden Mean - Explore Harmony in Mathematics, Nature & Art"* - Michael S Schneider** - structured as an activity book, this is a great hands-on book for both older children and adults.
- ***"A Geometric Analysis of the Platonic Solids and Other Semi-Regular Polyhedra"* - Kenneth J.M. MacLean -** this book is primarily a reference book which provides all the angles, lengths and ratios associated with the Platonic Solids. I used this book to do all my calculations on my research on the Lawlor diagram. A must have book for anyone who really wants to learn Sacred Geometry.

The Tartarian Empire

Books

- ***"The One World Tartarians - The Greatest Civilization Ever to Be Erased From History"* - James W. Lee -** the is the first book to bring together all the information about the Tartarian Empire.

Internet Sources

The list of YouTubers is expanding rapidly as more and more information becomes available. If you do a search on YouTube for Tartarian Empire you will get numerous hits, so just use these links as a starting point:

JonLevi

Martin Liedtke/Flat Earth British

Mind Unveiled

Appendix 1 - Summary of the Russian Pyramid Research

Overview

"Contemporary pyramid research owes an incalculable debt of gratitude to Dr. Alexander Golod, who almost single-handedly brought about a renaissance in pyramid science through his construction of over 50 geographically strategic pyramids throughout Russia and the Ukraine, where teams of physicians and clinicians extensively documented their stunning powers in a variety of venues. Pyramid technology is indeed far more advanced than we ever realized and has the power to completely transform our planet—as well as our own lives. The only thing holding us back was that our own science had not yet progressed to the point where we could identify and understand such a high technology … I realized that pyramids were indeed the most stunningly advanced technology ever built on Earth. Thankfully, multiple teams of accredited, mainstream Russian scientists did the work for us. Their results suggest that pyramid technology and its offshoots could save the world—and substantially improve our physical, mental and spiritual health along the way. In addition, these results tear the roof off everything we thought we knew about our own bodies and about science in general. The more you learn about it the more wonderful the implications become."
Joseph Marcello: "The Healing Power of Pyramids"

Introduction

In 1990, Dr. Alexander Golod, a Russian scientist and defense engineer, began building pyramids within Russia and the Ukraine. By 2001, a total of 17 pyramids had been constructed at eight different sites, and by 2010, more than 50 pyramids had been constructed. The largest of the pyramids was completed in 1999, was 144 feet tall and was located about 200 miles northwest of Moscow.

Based on their research, all of the pyramids were constructed with an internal framework of PVC pipe covered in fiberglass sheets - no metal was used in any phase of pyramid construction. Golod found that conductive metals such as copper caused the effects of the pyramid structure to significantly decrease, if not completely disappear. Dr. Golod began building these pyramids because he felt they would produce energy fields that could positively affect biological and non-biological objects. Golod was able to convince the Russian government to provide financial support for his project.

Experiments were conducted in the fields of medicine, public health, ecology, agriculture, physics, materials science, and other areas of study.

The health research on the pyramids was undertaken by the following institutes:

- Russia National Academy of Medical Sciences
- Ivanovski Institute of Virology
- Mechnikov Vaccine Research Institute
- Russian Institute of Pediatrics

Other academic and industrial research institutes involved included:

- Institute of Physics in the Ukraine
- Graphite Scientific Research Institute
- Scientific and Technological Institute of Transcription, Translation and Replication
- Gubkin Moscow Academy of Oil and Gas
- Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Biophysics

After the fall of the Soviet Union, David Wilcock states that the Russian Pyramid Research was submitted to Western scientific journals, but the efforts were universally rebuffed. The only place where an article on these pyramids was actually published was on John DeSalvo's website:

gizapyramid.com

The first book with information on these pyramids was published by John DeSalvo, in his 2003 book *"The Complete Pyramid Sourcebook"*. Soon thereafter, in 2011, David Wilcock devoted an entire chapter to Russian Pyramids in his book *"The Source Field Investigations"*. The most extensive information on the Russian Pyramids came in 2016, when David Wilcock did a 10-part series on the Russian Pyramids on his *"Wisdom Teachings"* series on GAIATV.

As you read the health research results, you will discover that exposure to Russian Pyramids has a profound effect on the immune system, so profound that it can significantly elevate immune function even in the presence of unhealthy lifestyles and/or environment. You will discover that the Russian pyramids decrease anger and make everyone who uses them feel more at peace, reducing stress and cortisol levels while improving overall health.

Health Research

“Miracles do not contradict Nature. Miracles contradict our knowledge of Nature. "
St. Augustine

The Russian Pyramid Health Research consists of numerous experiments performed by some of Russia and Ukraine’s top medical scientists. These results provide a compelling case that the Russian pyramid energy field significantly enhances biological health in the areas of immune function, speed of healing, reduction of stress and violent behavior, reduction of cancer and tumors, and enhanced physical endurance. Significantly, the research demonstrates that immune function enhancement results from the ability of the pyramid to optimize thymus size and function, as well as from greatly enhanced proliferation and longevity of T-cells. Below is a summary of the significant research results from the Russian Pyramid Research:

Improvements in Immune Function

- Produces 10-fold increase in survival rate of mice exposed to typhoid fever bacteria
- Strengthens immune defense and increases life expectancy
- Provides significantly greater antiviral effects than venoglobulin
- Completely eliminates infant mortality in severely immune-compromised premature births

Reduction in Cancer and Infectious Diseases

- Reduces tumors by 300-400%
- Reduces airborne environmental poisoning, cancer and infectious diseases by 90+%
- Dramatically reduce cancer and infectious diseases

Immune Function Method of Action

- Optimizes thymus size and function
- Significantly increases T-cell proliferation and longevity

Reduction of Stress and Violent Behavior

- Eliminates violent prisoner behavior
- Dramatically lowers violent behavior in mice and humans, reduces stress hormones
- Dr. Golod's theory of harmony and the reduction of violent behavior

Other Health Research

- Enhances human biofield aura
- Increases blood platelet count
- Russian Pyramid placed on hospital roof speeds healing
- Increases human life expectancy by 10-15 years
- Increases athletic endurance in animals and humans
- Aids in drug and alcohol addiction recovery

Improvements in Immune Function

Russian Pyramid Produces 10-Fold Increase in Survival Rate of Mice Exposed to Typhoid Fever Virus

Goal: To determine the effect of a Russian Pyramid energy field on survival rate of mice exposed to typhoid fever.

Methodology: Mice were kept in a pyramid in varying numbers and for varying periods of time. After several days, the mice were infected with four increasing doses of type 415 of salmonella typhimurium (a bacteria which results in symptoms similar to typhoid fever), starting with 10 cells and increasing to 104. The control group was supplied with mice from the same strain, and was contaminated with the same doses of culture, but without exposure to the pyramid field.

Results: The survival rate of mice who received exposure to the pyramid field greatly exceeded those in the control group. At smaller doses of contamination, 60% of the mice exposed to the pyramid survived, versus 6% in the control group. At larger doses of contamination, 30% of the mice exposed to the pyramid-field survived versus just 3% of those in the control group. Conclusion: Exposure of mice to the pyramid field promotes the heightening of their resistance to consequent contamination of Salmonella typhimurium. Therefore, **it is possible to speak about a powerful immune-enhancing influence of the pyramid, as mice exposed to the pyramid prior to contamination had survival rates that were 10 times higher than that of the control group.**

Russian Pyramid Energy Exposure Strengthens Immune Function and Increases Life Expectancy

Dr. Golod discusses how Russia Pyramids impact immune function and life expectancy on the pyramids.ru website:

"It is possible to analyze the situation with influenza over the past 18 years in the Moscow region, where a 22-meter pyramid was installed in 1997, and a 44-meter pyramid in 1999. Biological and biophysical studies reveal the mechanisms of what happens when the processes of strengthening the "immune defense" and reducing the level of all pathogenic factors occur simultaneously. As a consequence, a significant increase in life expectancy in such areas is expected."

Dr. Golod estimates that humans exposed to Russian Pyramid energy fields can expect an increased life span of 10-15 years.

Russian Pyramid Water Provides Significantly Greater Antiviral Effects Than Venoglobulin

Goal: Determine the effect of venoglobulin exposure to Russian Pyramid energy on its ability to diminish viral breeding capacity.

Methodology: The antiviral activity of venoglobulin was determined by its capacity to protect mice cells from the cytopathic (cell-destroying) impact of the encephalomyocarditis (EMC) virus. Venoglobulin was diluted in distilled water up to the concentration of 50 mg./l. The drug was tested in two concentrations: 50 and 0.5 micro g/ml. Then, a portion of the solutions were housed in the pyramid. Venoglobulin was deposited into cell-like cultures 24 hours prior to their contamination with the virus.

Results: It was found that venoglobulin in concentration of 50 micro g/ml lowered the breeding capacity of the virus by approximately 300%. When the concentration was reduced to 0.5 micrograms/ml, the effect was no longer observed.

However, **the 0.5 microgram/ml solution of venoglobulin housed in the pyramid was approximately 150% MORE effective than the 50 microgram/ml not housed in the pyramid.** An enhanced antiviral effect of the venoglobulin housed in the pyramid was maintained at further dilutions up to concentrations of 0.005 and 0.0005 microgram/ml., **pointing to the importance of direct exposure of the solution to the pyramid energy as the cause for the decreased breeding capacity of the virus**.

Thus, venoglobulin at a concentration of 0.5 μg / ml, which does not have a protective effect on the cells, after being in the pyramid, did have a virus-inhibiting effect, more pronounced than the drug that was 100 times more concentrated. At these more diluted concentrations the antiviral activity of venoglobulin has ceased to depend on its concentration.

Russian Pyramid Completely Eliminates Infant Mortality in Severely Immune-Compromised Premature Births

Goal: Determine the effects of Russian Pyramid water on the mortality rate of severely immune-compromised premature births.

Methodology: A 1 ml of solution of 40% glucose and distilled water exposed to the pyramid, was administered orally on 20 premature babies with severely compromised immune systems. An objective assessment was provided by an analysis of the Instantaneous State Index (ISI), which reflects the state of the patient's sympatho-adrenal system. Based upon the results of the ISI, all babies included in the test were expected to die within the next few days.

Results: Data on 20 patients was analyzed. **In all cases, even in patients with very low indices close to zero where imminent death was expected, after the administration of 1ml of the 40% glucose solution the ISI rose substantially to practically normal levels, with no deaths. The same results were found after the external application of 1ml of water only that had been exposed in the pyramid.**

Reduction in Cancer and Infectious Diseases

Russian Pyramid Water Reduces Tumors by 300-400%

Goal: To determine the impact of Russian Pyramid water on the growth of tumors in mice.

Methodology: Mice were injected with various carcinogens. Mice in the experimental group drank water exposed in the pyramid; the control group drank ordinary water.

Results: the probability of tumors developing in the control group was several times higher than for the animals that drank water exposed to the pyramid.

Russian Pyramid Reduces Airborne Environmental Poisoning, Cancer and Infectious Disease by 90+%

Goal: To reduce the effects of airborne environmental poisoning, on cancer and infectious disease rate of a city near a toxic chemical plant.

Background: Since its inception, the Aksaraysky gas condensate plant in Astrakhan, Russia had been poisoning and polluting the surrounding environment, spewing huge amounts of radon, hydrogen sulfide, and other environmental toxins into the air. Due to the extent of the pollution, all villagers within a 30-kilometer (19 mile) zone had been resettled. The City of Narimanov is 40 kilometers (25 miles) away, but the city is downwind from the plant, and is still being severely affected by the environmental pollution.

Methodology: A 22-meter Russian Pyramid was built on the Volgograd-Astrakhan Highway between the plant and the city of Narimanov.

Results: Data collected by the City Health Department indicate that prior to the installation of the pyramid, there were an average of 550-650 cases of environmental poisoning per year. In the first year after the pyramid was constructed, the number of reported poisoning cases dropped to 208. A year later, only 70 poisonings were reported. The following year, there were only a few isolated poisoning cases. A few years after that the City Health Department stopped keeping statistics because of the drastic decline in reported poisonings.

Stones Exposed to Russian Pyramid Energy Dramatically Reduce Cancer and Infectious Diseases

Goal: To measure the impact of placing pieces of granite and quartz previously stored inside a Russian Pyramid on the rate of cancer and infectious diseases.

Methodology: Circular contours of pieces of granite and quartz, exposed to the inside the pyramid, were placed around Moscow and the Moscow region. By the beginning of 1999 about 40 such rings were laid. Each ring contains from 50 to 300 stones with a total weight from 20 to 200 kg.

Results: In all cases, the number of reported cases of cancer, infectious diseases, etc. dramatically decreased.

Immune Function Method of Action

Russian Pyramid Water Optimizes Thymus Size and Function

Goal: To determine the impact of Russia Pyramid water on thymus size and function.

Methodology: The experimental group of mice received a 10% salt to water solution, where the salt was stored inside a 22-meter pyramid before being administered to the mice. The control group received a 10% salt to water solution where the salt was not exposed to the pyramid. The solutions were administered to the mice at the rate of 5 drops per day. A “double-blind” control scheme was applied. Employees who determined the state of the thymus did not know which groups were the control group and which were the experimental group.

Results: In the experiment, the number of thymus cells was calculated. It has been previously determined that the number of thymus cells, and by extension thyroid and immune function, decreases greatly with age and stress. In the control group, the number of thymus cells in the mice varied from 1-28 million. In the pyramid group, the variation in the number of thymus cells in the mice varied much less dramatically from 5.0-7.8 million. **Thus, the effect of the 10% salt to water solution from the pyramid was to optimize the size of the thymus (one of the indicators characterizing the immunological status of the organism).**

Russian Pyramid Water Significantly Increases T-Cell Proliferation and Longevity

Goal: Given the demonstrated importance of lymphocyte T-cell proliferation and longevity in immune function, this experiment was designed to determine what impacts exposures to Russian Geometry Pyramid fields had on lymphocytes.

Methodology: In the experimental group, water placed inside the pyramid was used to prepare a solution of the nutrient growth medium, whereas in the control group water that had not been exposed to the pyramid was used. Cell viability was determined by staining cells with 0.4% trypan blue and MTT and was analyzed using spectrophotometry of the absorption of the dye.

Results: By day 10, a noticeable increase in the number of cells and the percentage of cell viability in the treated exposure compared to the control was observed. On day 11, these values were respectively 1.2 million total cells /ml and 52% (622,000) viability for the control and 1.4 million total cells/ ml and 88% (1,232,000) viability for the pyramid. On day 21, these values were 50,000 total cells/ml and 2% (1,000) viability for the control, and 300,000 total cells/ml and 49% (147,000) viability for the pyramid, **resulting in a 147x increase in the number of long-lived lymphocyte cells at the end of day 21.**

Reduction of Stress and Violent Behavior

Table Salt Stored in Russian Pyramid Virtually Eliminates Violent Prisoner Behavior

Goal: Determine the effect of pyramid-treated table salt on the behavior of a population of 6,000 prisoners.

Methodology: Over 5 tons of table salt were stored in a Russian Pyramid. The salt was then distributed and used for cooking and table use by the nutrition services of prisons within the Russian Federal Penitentiary Service housing over 6,000 prisoners.

Results: The incidence of criminal behavior in the prisons virtually disappeared within a few months, suggesting a corresponding increase in feelings of peacefulness and goodwill among the inmates within the facilities. According to Dr. Golod, after 6 months of using the table salt, the employees of these institutions spoke the same basic idea, that "the prisoners were acting so much nicer that people wondered whether we had somehow replaced the entire prison population". After 11 months the following statistics were calculated: **the death rate dropped by 3.5 times, serious crimes reached zero, and the number of rule violations decreased by three times.**

Russian Pyramid Reduces Stress-Related Behavior In Laboratory Mice

Goal: To determine the impact of Russian Pyramid energy on stress in laboratory mice.

Methodology: Studies were conducted on the effect on a group a mice of placing 1 gram pieces of crystalline gypsum previously placed in a Russian pyramid next to the cell of mice. The control group was not so exposed. For 5 days, the number of "fights" in the cells was counted using a microphone system. The number of "fights" in the experimental group on average was 3.5 times lower than in the control group. At the same time, the thymus cellularity indices were "optimized".

Conclusion: We can conclude from these observations that an obvious decrease in the level of aggressiveness of the experimental group of animals was the result of exposure to the gypsum placed inside the pyramid.

In the words of Dr. Golod, the exposure to pyramid energy fields resulted in the mice having an *"acquired resistance to stress"*.

Dr. Golod's Theory of Harmony and the Reduction of Violent Behavior

Additional rationale for the reduction of violence in humans and animals is found in Dr. Golod's comments on pyramids.ru

"A space with a high degree of harmony of all possible scenarios for the development of events will give priority to the most harmonious. It will seek to push out everything that does not correspond to its structure. Any inharmonious event, for example, a terrorist act, the very idea of such an event, its organizers and performers become clearly manifested, obvious in such a Space. The likelihood of any events directed against universal (harmonious) values decreases."

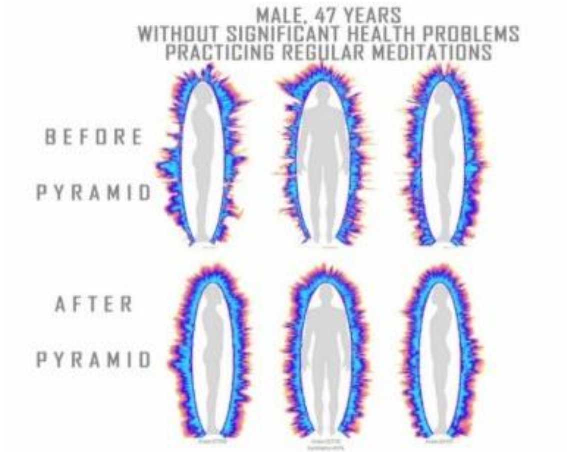
Our own research into Russian Pyramid geometry and its relationship to harmonics lends a great deal of credence to this notion. As presented in Part 11, the Russian Pyramid geometry is the one that results in geometric and harmonic coherence, explaining why the pyramid is said to amplify and clarify any field within its area of influence.

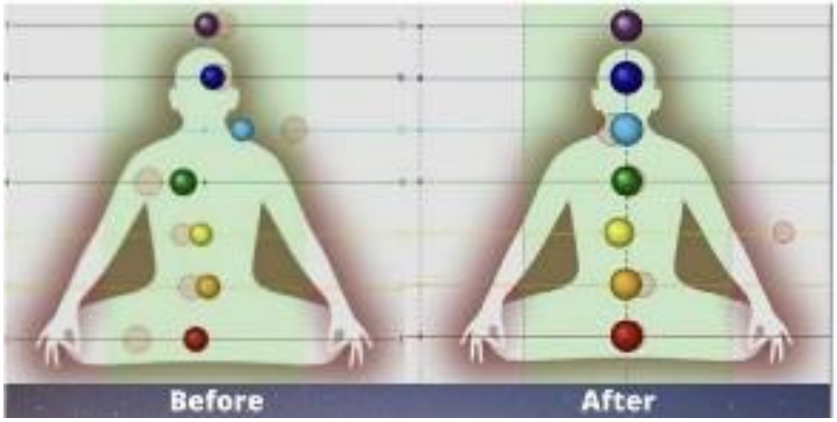
Other Health Research

Russian Pyramid Enhances Human Biofield Aura

Goal: Determine the changes in the human biofield aura resulting from Russia Pyramid exposure.

Methodology: An advanced type of Kirlian photography was recently perfected by Professor Konstantin G. Korotkov of St. Petersburg, Russia, called Gas Discharge Visualization, or "GDV". GDV is the computer recording and analysis of luminescence induced by biological objects when stimulated by an electromagnetic field with amplification in a gas discharge. Researchers at the Russian Paleotechnology Research and Medicine Development Foundation in St. Petersburg, Russia ("MAAT Foundation") used GDV to measure the changes in the human biofield of a 47-year-old subject after 1 hour inside the pyramid's field energy field. Notice the rebalancing of the chakra energy centers that resulted from the photos, as well as the overall enhancement of the aura of the subject.


MALE, 47 YEARS
WITHOUT SIGNIFICANT HEALTH PROBLEMS
PRACTICING REGULAR MEDITATIONS
BEFORE
PYRAMID
AFTER
PYRAMID


Before
After

Russian Pyramid Water Increases Blood Platelet Count

Goal: To study the effect of water stored in a Russian Geometry pyramid on the blood platelet count of rabbits.

Methodology: Changes in the blood coagulation system of rabbits ex vivo when replacing normal drinking water with water exposed in the pyramid were investigated. Studies were conducted for 14 days. Blood from rabbits was taken before the start of consumption of pyramidal water, as well as on days 7 and 14 after the start of the experiment.

Results: The number of platelets of the rabbit before the introduction of the pyramidal water was taken as 100%. On the 7th day after the start of the experiment, their number increased to 129%, and on the 14th day to 167%, **indicating pyramid exposure as a natural method for alleviating thrombocytopenia (low blood platelet count).**

Russian Pyramid Placed on Hospital Roof Speeds Healing

An 11-meter-high pyramid was built on the roof of the Tolyatti city hospital by Alexander Golod and his staff. The Pyramid allows patients to recover several times faster when using the effect of the Pyramid shape in the treatment process, as well as substantially increasing the effectiveness of drugs stored inside the Pyramid.

Russian Pyramid Exposure Increases Human Life Expectancy By 10-15 Years

Although he has not provided specific research results on increasing life expectancy, Dr. Golod expects "pyramid high-tech" will add 10-15 years to life expectancy.

Russian Geometry Pyramid Increases Athletic Endurance in Animals and Humans

Animal Testing

Goal: to determine the impact of pyramid exposure on animal athletic endurance.

Methodology: Rabbits and white rats were exposed to the pyramid and then compared to control groups for their athletic endurance.

Results: Animals exposed to the pyramid gained 200% more endurance than control group animals and their blood gained higher concentrations of leukocytes (white blood cells).

Human Testing

Goal: To determine the effects of pyramid exposure on human athletic performance.

Methodology: Research was carried out on rowing machines at the Institute of Physical Education.

Results: Athletes improved their athletic performance with a simultaneous improvement in health by using drinks aged or prepared in the Pyramid.

Russian Pyramids Aid in Drug and Alcohol Addiction Recovery

In the zone of the pyramid, or in the zone of objects exhibited in the pyramid, the effectiveness of any effects of a psychotropic nature decreases.

Agricultural Research

The Russian Pyramid Agricultural Research provides compelling evidence of beneficial effects of pyramid energy fields on plant growth and health:

- Storing seeds inside a Russian Pyramid before planting improves yields by 20-100%, virtually eliminates the need for pesticides, makes crops drought resistant, and reduces plant toxicity.

- Constructing a Russian Pyramid in a wheat field increased crop yields by 400%.

Storing Seeds Inside Russian Pyramid Increases Crop Yields, Eliminates Pesticides and Make Crops Drought Resistant

Goal: To determine if placing various types of crop seeds inside a Russian Geometry Pyramid prior to planting would affect the production yield of crops.

Methodology: Before planting crops, seeds were placed inside the Pyramid for 1-5 days. Tens of thousands of acres were seeded with over 20 different crops.

Conclusions: In each case there was a 20% to 100% improvement in crop productivity; the crops were disease-free and not affected by droughts. The quantity of toxic substances in plants also decreased. Similar results were obtained when stones previously exposed to the Pyramid energy were placed around the crop fields.

Russian Geometry Pyramid Placed in Wheat Field Increases Production By 400%

Goal: To determine if the existence of a Russian Geometry Pyramid placed in an agricultural field would impact the production of wheat.

Methodology: A 12-meter (37 feet) pyramid was constructed in a wheat field adjacent to another wheat field with similar soil and growing conditions. Results: Wheat grown in the field containing the Russian Geometry Pyramid had a yield 400% of that of the control planting nearby.

Environmental Research

The Russian Pyramid Environmental Research provides some striking examples of the impact of pyramid energy fields on the environment. Of particular note are the first two observations, which were totally unexpected:

- Regenerates extinct plant species
- Creates new streams
- Purifies contaminated water of heavy metals and radioactivity
- Creates powerful, far-reaching energy field and spontaneous charging of capacitors
- Diminishes earthquakes and severe weather
- Repairs the ozone layer

Russian Pyramid Regenerates Extinct Plant Species

Observation: After construction of a pyramid in the area of Seliger Lake, nearby fields became covered with species of plants that were unknown to the local residents. When experts were brought in to investigate, it was determined that **the plants were species thought to have been extinct for many hundreds of years.**

Russian Pyramid Creates New Streams

Observation: At the same Selinger Lake location, **new streams appeared in the area around the pyramid**. Similar results were obtained by the Pyramid Science Foundation and are discussed in the next section.

Russian Pyramid Purifies Contaminated Water of Heavy Metals and Radioactivity

Goal: To determine the impact of Russian Pyramids on contaminated water.

Methodology: A complex of pyramids was built in the Arkhangelsk region of Russia to determine whether pyramids can purify well water contaminated with strontium, heavy metals and salt. In the town of Krasnogorsk, near Moscow, a pyramid was constructed that reduced the amount of salt in water.

Results: Strontium and heavy metals that had contaminated the well in Arkhangelsk were able to be cleared by the effects of the pyramids. In the town of Krasnogorsk, the level of salts in the water was significantly reduced.

Russian Geometry Pyramid Creates Far-Reaching Energy Field

Goal: To see if a Russian Pyramid has an energetic impact on the atmosphere surrounding the pyramid.

Methodology: Studies of the air above the pyramid with a Russian instrument similar to radar known as a “military locator”.

Results: Instrument readings indicated the presence of an ionized energy field 2,000 meters (6,200 feet) high and 500 meters (1,550 feet) wide along the vertical axis of the pyramid. The column was constantly changing its height from 800 meters (2,500 feet) to 2000 meters (6,200 feet). The radar reflecting ability of this formation was comparable to the reflecting ability of an airplane. Further studies confirmed that a larger circle of this ionized energy surrounded the area above the pyramid in a 300-kilometer (185 mile) range, with the highest concentration being directly above the vertical axis of the pyramid. **Dr. Golod's team calculated that if such an energy column were to be produced electromagnetically, it would require all the combined energy of all the power plants in Russia.**

An additional observation was that after the pyramid's presence was established, an ozone hole that had existed over that area of Russia was seen to repair itself in only two months’ time.

This column of unseen energy did have other immediate uses and effects as well. **Electrical energy from the pyramid could be harnessed by a capacitor that was placed at the apex of the pyramid; the capacitor would spontaneously take on a charge. Furthermore, pieces of the capacitor assembly were seen to break away and rise into the air on the energetic column that the pyramid was producing.** It was also discovered that people working near the top of the pyramid might start to experience dizziness and nausea and need to be taken some distance away from the pyramid for these effects to subside.

Proposed Method of Action: Dr. Golod's hypothesis is that there is an energy vortex above the pyramid, and that the detected atmospheric ionization is a consequence of what he calls vortex radiation. Further, the detected ionic column above the pyramid delineates the neck of the funnel of this hypothetical vortex.

Researchers noticed that fragments of the ionized column detached over the pyramid and moved in an upward flow. These fragments retained their configuration at large distances from the pyramid. Based on this data, Dr. Golod assumes the possibility of separation and movement of this ionization with the ascending flow of the air. Depending on the weather conditions, these structures can be anywhere on the planet in just a few days.

Russian Pyramids Diminish Earthquake Risk and Severe Weather

Goal: To see if Russian Pyramids have mitigating impacts on earthquakes and severe weather.

Methodology: Teams from the Russian National Academy of Sciences studied earthquake data from the areas surrounding a series of pyramids and compared it to earlier data before the pyramids were built.

Results: The pyramids tended to dissipate the energetic buildup that would normally create sudden, violent earthquakes. Instead of seeing one large and powerful quake, several hundred tiny earthquakes were registered. Furthermore, the atmosphere surrounding the pyramid seemed to be shielded from severe weather, causing a decrease in the amount of violent weather patterns. This gives a clear illustration of the usefulness of pyramids for balancing the aetheric energies streaming into a planet.

Russian Pyramid Repairs Ozone Layer

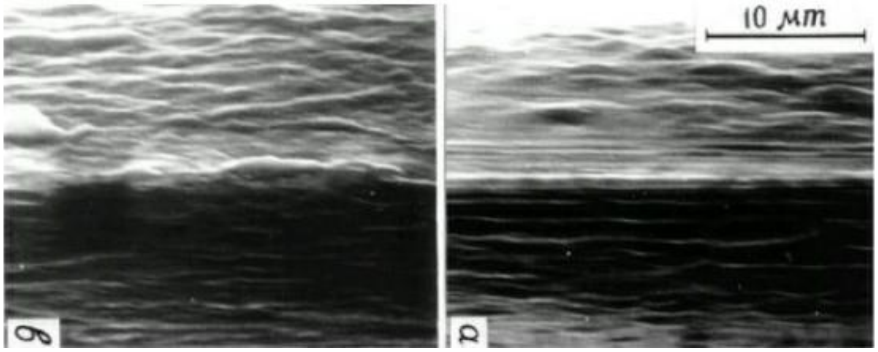
Observations: Ozone holes in the Northern Hemisphere disappeared within 4-5 months after the installation of a 22-meter-high pyramid on Lake Seliger. The disappearance of ozone holes on the planet is expected as a result of the 44-meter-high pyramid on the Moscow-Riga Highway in 1999. According to Dr. Golod, similar and more rapid results could be obtained as a result of building similar pyramids in the Southern Hemisphere, for example, in Australia or in South America. A joint experiment with RSC Energia (Russia's prime contractor for space missions), started on October 25, 1998, contributes a lot to this and other similar results, according to Dr. Golod. In that experiment, a cargo of quartz crystals and amethysts, processed in the pyramid, was sent aboard the Mir space station. Several thousand orbits around the planet formed an energy cocoon that changed the structure of the entire near-Earth space.

Materials Science Research

Russian Pyramid materials research includes results in the following areas:

- Pyramid exposure changes the structure of steel
- Pyrocarbons exposed to the pyramid experienced dramatic increases in electrical resistance, while silicon semiconductors experienced a dramatic decrease in electrical resistance
- Russian Pyramid-charged rocks distribute electrical charges more evenly
- Water inside a Russian Pyramid does not freeze at -38 degrees Fahrenheit
- Visible rings form in rocks scattered inside a Russian Pyramid
- Oil production increased by 30% after placement of a pyramid above a mature oil well
- Exposure to Russian Pyramids increases the hardness and purity of synthesized diamonds
- Russian Pyramids have tremendous protective abilities from electric shock in a Rod-Plane

Russian Pyramids Change the Structure of Steel



Goal: To determine if exposure to Russian Geometry Pyramid fields would have an impact on the structure of steel razor blades.

Methodology: Razor blades were placed inside a pyramid for 30 days and then compared with control sections of the very same blades not exposed to the pyramid. The investigation was related to the cutting edge of a razor blade. Before putting the blade into a pyramid, a small reference specimen was cut out of each blade.

Results: Electron microscope photography demonstrated that the blade sections exposed to the pyramid had been sharpened relative to the control sections, confirming the experience of numerous tests from Russian soldiers.

Russian Pyramid Changes the Electrical Resistance of Materials

Goal: To ascertain whether Russian Pyramids affect electrical conductivity of pyrocarbons.

Methodology: A pyrocarbon material was tested that normally had a resistance of 5-7 micro-ohms.

Results: After a one-day stay in the pyramid, the material became 200% more resistant to electric current, which is an abnormal effect for a pyrocarbon. Irradiating the same material with ~1019 neutrons per square meter would only change the resistance of the pyrocarbon by about 5% in comparison. Similarly, silicon semiconductors would have an exponential lowering of their electrical resistance, and high-temperature superconducting materials would lose their superconductive properties after a one-day stay in the pyramid.

Pyramid-Charged Rocks Distribute Electrical Charges More Evenly

Goal: To determine how pyramid-charged rocks would affect the dissipation of strong electric charges.

Methodology: A flat metallic plate that was zapped by positively charged electric blasts at up to 1,400 kilovolts in intervals between 250 and 2,500 microseconds. The electric blasts were generated by a rod that was suspended 5 meters above the metallic plate.

Results: The researchers discovered that there were five times more burn marks on the control plate as opposed to the experimental plate which had granite previously placed in the pyramid in a ring around the plate. This appears to be due to the fact that **the electron clouds of the atoms in the rocks became more uniformly spin-polarized in the pyramid, thus helping to absorb and spread-out electrical charges more evenly.**

Russian Pyramid Water Does Not Freeze at Sub-Freezing Temperatures Until Disturbed

Goal: To determine the impact of Russian Pyramid exposure on the freezing temperature of water.

Methodology: Plastic bottles of distilled water kept in the pyramid over the course of three winter months. During this time, the air temperature in the pyramid sank as low as -38 degrees Centigrade (-34 degrees Fahrenheit).

Results: Thermometers inside the bottles revealed that the temperature of the water remained in a liquid form and would not turn into ice. However, if the water was shaken or bumped in any way, it would immediately start crystallizing and quickly turn into a block of ice, suggesting that the presence of the torsion-wave energy was able to keep the water molecules from crystallizing into ice, yet a simple disruption in the harmonic stillness of the water would cause this equilibrium to disappear and ice would form quickly. This same experiment also showed that water would retain its purity indefinitely while within the pyramid.

Visible Rings Form in Rocks Scattered Inside the Pyramid

Goal: To determine the impact of Russian Pyramid exposure on the appearance of stones.

Methodology: Chunks of granite and crystal were scattered along the floor of the pyramid for long periods of time.

Results: A visible ring would appear evenly throughout the chunks, showing a clear change in the appearance of the stones when under the torsion-wave influence. This result was able to be duplicated 40 different times in the same pyramid, with different rocks each time. Each ring would cover between 50 and 300 rocks, with a total weight from 20 to 200 kilograms. **Evidence gathered by Dr. Golod indicated that in communities where the stones were placed, an increased visibility of the rings correlated with the amount of reduction in epidemics in the area.**

Russian Pyramids Increase Oil Well Production

Goal: Determine if pyramids could increase the production of oil from existing oil wells.

Methodology: A series of pyramids were built over a number of oil wells.

Results: It was discovered that the viscosity of the oil under the pyramids decreased by 30%, while the production rate accordingly increased by 30% compared to the surrounding wells. There was also a decrease in the amount of unwanted materials in the oil, such as gums, pyrobitumen and paraffin.

Exposure to Russian Pyramid Increased Hardness and Purity of Synthesized Diamonds

The torsion–wave–focusing properties of the pyramid structure were seen to have a direct effect on how crystallization takes place. Diamonds that were synthesized within the pyramid turned out harder and purer than they would otherwise. This suggests that the torsion–wave component is of central importance in the forming of chemical bonds to create a crystal.

Russian Pyramid Provides Protection from Electric Shock in a Rod-Plane

The influence of the pyramid field on the electric field in the long ROD-PLANE air gap was assessed when it was exposed to a pulse voltage of positive polarity 250/2500 μs.

An air gap ROD-PLANE with an interelectrode distance S = 5.0 m was used as the basic system.

As an experimental system - the same, but on the plane there were 7 pieces of granite weighing 100 grams, exposed in a pyramid and laid out on PLANES along a circle Oi with a diameter of 1 m centered at a distance of 0.5 m from the center of the PLANE.

For the basic and experimental systems, 100 voltage pulses were applied. The trajectories of the discharges and the points of destruction of the plane were recorded. Based on the test results, the fields of the PLANE damage points were built. The discharge voltage during the research was -1400 kV. As a result of the research, it was reliably found that the number of lesion points inside the circle 0-| on the PLANE in the base system 5 times higher than their number in the experimental system. The result was enhanced if, instead of the stones exposed in the pyramid, the information matrices of the pyramid were used.

Conclusion: The contour of stones exposed in the pyramid, or from the information matrices of the pyramid has powerful protective properties against electric shock damage for the PLANE section, limited by this contour.

Additional Research Results

Additional research results, conducted under less rigorous methodologies, were determined as part of the Russian Pyramid Research:

- Improved tissue regeneration
- Increased levels of REM sleep
- Increased levels of melatonin
- Psychotropic drugs have less of an effect on people either staying inside or within close range of a pyramid
- The half-life of carbon was altered
- The strength of concrete changes when exposed to pyramids
- Crystals exhibit different unusual optical behaviors
- The level of pathogenicity of various protein formations (viruses, bacteria) exposed in the pyramid decreases.
- **Very encouraging data was obtained in cases of the use of standard solutions (glucose, isotonic solution, etc.) intravenously and externally with alcoholism and drug addiction, even in very advanced forms.**

Pyramid Science Foundation Research on Russian Pyramids

The Pyramid Science Foundation has undertaken a number of tests demonstrating the effects of Russian Pyramid energy fields. Many of these experiments were demonstrated in the over 250 videos we have produced on Russian Pyramids and their benefits. This chapter will provide you with information on some of these experiments as well as links to the appropriate research YouTube video.

Health - Related Research

The Pyramid Science Foundation research results are just as dramatic as the experimental results from Russia. The first research result is particularly timely as this book goes to press, and demonstrates how the human immune system, when provided with an appropriate energy environment, does an amazing job of healing the human body.

Impact of Pyramid Energy Fields on Suspected COVID-19 Patients

Goal: Determine the impact of Russian Pyramid energy fields on those presenting with COVID-19/flu symptoms.

Methodology: Over a three-week period in March 2020, a total of 50 individuals presenting with various COVID-19/flu-like symptoms (muscle aches and pains, fever, congestion, runny nose, etc.) were given a 30-minute sound healing session inside a Russian pyramid. This healing session included the use of a specific set of nine Solfeggio frequencies. In some cases, Solfeggio Frequencies were played directly through a cell phone, while in other cases the Solfeggio Frequencies were played through a Caduceus Coil. (See photo below).

Results: In every case, symptoms had disappeared by the end of the session, in some cases in as little as 5-10 minutes. In the vast majority of cases, no follow-up sessions were required.

Russian Pyramids and Enhanced COVID-19 Immunity

This video discusses the importance of T-Cells in immune function, and goes over the Russian Pyramid research demonstrating increased T-cell proliferation and longevity resulting from exposure to Russian Pyramid energy fields:

Russian Pyramids and Enhanced COVID-19 Immunity
Pyramid Science Foundation YouTube Channel – 20 August 2020

Personal Health Improvements

I produced some rather amazing results after I began to make and use Russian Pyramids. I was able to lower my weight by almost 100 pounds, blood pressure by 20 points diastolic and systolic, pulse rate by over 20 bpm (resting pulse is now in the low 60s bpm), and all major blood work readings are within normal ranges.

I am much more peaceful and much less prone to anger, and do not take a single prescription medicine. All my prior aches and pains have disappeared, including pain in his left ankle and right knee which resulted from a prior broken left ankle. People continue to comment that I actually look younger today than I did when I began building the pyramids.

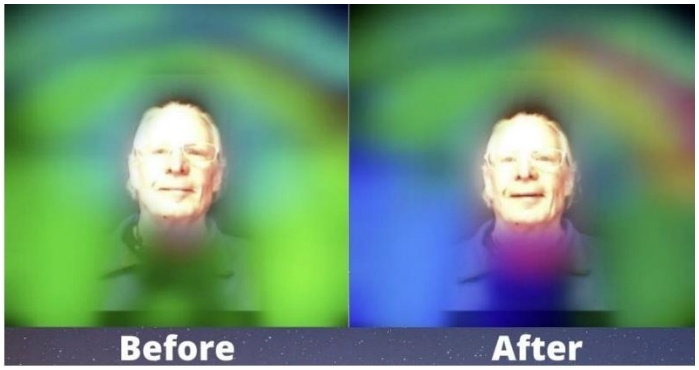
"The Health Benefits of Russian Pyramids"
Pyramid Science Foundation YouTube Channel – 18 August 2018

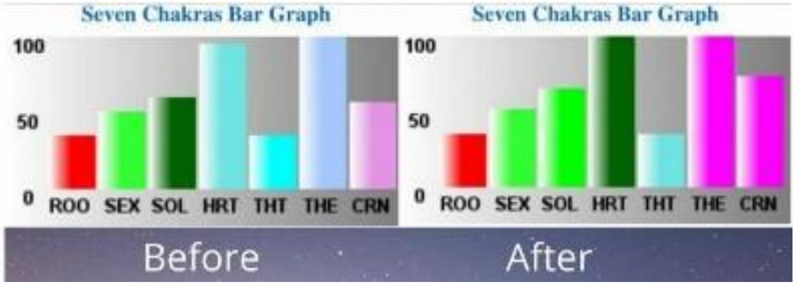
Human Biofield Aura Research

Goal: To replicate the results of human biofield testing done in Russia by the MAAT Foundation.

Methodology: I conducted similar research using the Win Aura system of aura photography. Unlike the Russian research, I was exposed to the energy field of the pyramid for only 30 minutes rather than 1 hour yet achieved profound changes in the aura field and the chakra energetic fields.

My aura changed dramatically after a 30-minute session in the pyramid. The energy levels of each of his chakras increased, and the color of the corresponding energy field of each chakra more closely matched the color associated with that chakra.





Note that both heart and third eye chakras were functioning at 100% after exposure to the pyramid. Watch the video link below for more information:

Aura Photography Captures the Changes in Human Energy Fields Induced by Russian PVC Pyramid Use
Pyramid Science Foundation YouTube Channel – 7 August 2018

EMF Research

Russian Pyramid Protects Against EMF Radiation

Our research has demonstrated that harmful EMF frequencies can be remediated/harmonized through exposure to Russian Pyramids. Using the Lecher Antenna (a scientific instrument used for the qualitative detection of energy fields), we demonstrate that electromagnetic pollution was not detected within the pyramid and an area outside the pyramid. The volume of area benefiting from such remediation was found to be a function both of the size of the Russian pyramid used as well as the amount and type of energy enhancements used (e.g., crystals, capstones, quartz sand, caduceus coils, Solfeggio frequencies, etc.).

Stargate Pyramids Effective EMF and 5G Protection
DANGER
5G
16:53

Stargate Pyramids - Proof of 5G and EMF Protection
Pyramid Science Foundation YouTube Channel – 20 October 2019

Boosting Life Force Energy in the Presence of EMFs with Russian Pyramids and Caduceus Coils

One of the ways that EMF exposure affects biological life is via a reduction in Life Force Energy. This experiment demonstrates that even in the presence of EMF radiation, Russian Pyramid energy greatly enhances Life Force Energy.

Goal: To determine the impact of a Russian Pyramid in maintaining or improving life force energy in the presence of EMFs.

Methodology: Using the Bovis Life Force Energy Scale, we dowsed for Life Force Energy ("LFE") both with and without the presence of EMF radiation in a variety of differing scenarios using the Pyramid, caduceus coil and sound healing. A cell phone playing a YouTube video was used as the source of EMF radiation. A "base case" LFE was established with no pyramid energy field or EMF radiation to establish a basis of comparison.

Results: In all cases, LFE measured in the presence of EMF radiation, was significantly higher inside the pyramid.

Boosting Life Force Energy in the Presence of EMFs With Russian Pyramids and Caduceu
18:32

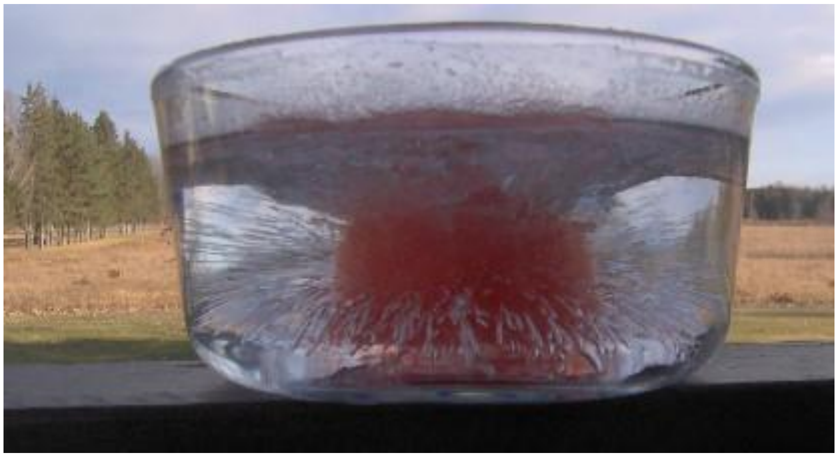
Boosting Life Force Energy in the Presence of EMFs With Russian Pyramids and Caduceus Coils
Pyramid Science Foundation YouTube Channel – 16 February 2021

Pyramid Energy Fields

Measuring the Area of Influence of a Russian Pyramid

[This information was brought to the Pyramid Science Foundation by John Dunne, a Canadian researcher]

Goal: To see how far the energy field of a Russian Pyramid could be detected. John Dunne, who lives in a cold area of Northern Canada, decided to test the energy field of his 8’ pyramid by placing Pyrex bowls filled with dye-infused water at locations of various distances from his home. He found that the 8’ tall pyramid was able to keep the water from freezing, verifying the same experiment of Dr. Golod in Russia. In addition, the thoroughly mixed dye concentrated in the form of a spiraling vortex in the center of the bowl. These effects were found to exist out to a range of 11 miles from the pyramid while temperatures were never higher than -15^o F.



Demonstrating the Energy Field of the 76.345 Russian PVC Pyramid

This video demonstrates that pyramid energy really is all about geometry. After we determined the proper geometry of the Russian Pyramids, we produced the following video. Even though the angle difference was only .245 degrees (76.345 vs. the original estimate of 76.1), the measured energy difference was enormous!

Demonstrating the Energy Field of the Newly Redesigned Russian PV Pyramid
Pyramid Science Foundation YouTube Channel – 16 November 2018

Measuring the Energy Field Difference Between a PVC and Copper Pyramid

This video is our most popular. Many viewers ask why we don't build our pyramids with copper. This video demonstrates why.

Goal: To validate the Russian Pyramid Research and the research of Nikolai Kozyrev that base metals impair pyramid function.

Methodology: Two identically sized Russian pyramids were constructed - one made with PVC and the other made with copper. The energy fields of both pyramids were measured using the Leher Antenna.

Results: The energy field of the PVC pyramid was significantly stronger than that of the copper pyramid.

Test Results-
Copper vs PVC
Pyramids??
7:05

Measuring the Energy Field Difference Between a PVC and Copper Pyramid
Pyramid Science Foundation YouTube Channel – 26 October 2018

Seeing The Energy Field of a Russian PVC Pyramid

This short video allows you to actually see the energy field of a Russian Pyramid:

See The Energy Field of a Russian PVC Pyramid
Pyramid Science Foundation YouTube Channel – 16 September 2018

Intermittent Stream Flows Continuously After Installing Russian PVC Pyramids

This experiment was designed to replicate the Russian research in Ukraine that resulted in new streams appearing after installation of a Russian Pyramid.

Goal: To see if placing Russian Pyramids near an intermittent streambed would affect the flow of water.

Methodology: One 10' and one 15' tall pyramids were erected near a stream bed that flowed only after rainfalls. This stream is designated a "seasonal stream" in the topological map of the area published by the United States Geological Survey.

Results: Within approximately 30 days of erecting the pyramids, the stream continued to flow non-stop and did not stop until removal of the pyramids several years later.

Intermittent Stream Flows Continuously After Installation of Russian PVC Pyramids
Pyramid Science Foundation YouTube Channel – 13 November 2018

Plant Videos

Plant Growth Supercharged by Russian PVC Pyramid

This video was inspired by the Russian Pyramid Agricultural research and verified the results they obtained.

Goal: To replicate the Russian Pyramid research experiments on plant growth.

Methodology: A variety of different greens were planted in identical raised planters with identical soil and sunlight. In one of the planters, we installed a 10' high Russian Geometry Pyramid inside one and used the other planter as a control.

Results: Results were consistent with Russian results, with the pyramid plants growing 200-400% larger than the control.

Plant Growth Supercharged By Russian PVC Pyramid
Pyramid Science Foundation YouTube Channel – 16 September 2018

Prolong the Shelf Life of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables with a Russian PVC Pyramid

This video demonstrates that the pyramid does indeed have the ability to prolong the shelf life of fruits and vegetables:

Prolong the Shelf Life of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables With a Russian PVC Pyramid
Pyramid Science Foundation YouTube Channel – 30 July 2018

Appendix 2 - Anatoly Akimov Research Article on Passive Torsion Generators

EFFECT OF A SPINOR (TORSION) FIELD ON CRYSTALLIZATION OF MICELLAR STRUCTURES

A. E. Akimov, M. V. Kurik, and V. Ya. Tarasenko

Biotekhnologiya,
No. 3, pp. 69-70, 1991

UDC 57.018

A study of the effect of physical fields on biological and microbiological objects is of great practical and theoretical interest. The effect of electromagnetic fields on these objects has been investigated most fully [1]. With the formation of the concept of macroscopic spinor fields, the possibility arose of using spinor radiations as a fundamentally new physical method of action.

A new approach to the phenomenon of spin-spin interaction (interaction with respect to mechanical spins) and to a model of formation of macroscopic spinor fields is described in [2] at the level of a physical model. It is shown that the occurrence of an S field is related to quantization of a physical vacuum. One of the possible phase states of a physical vacuum is the state of spin polarization, which is regarded as a spinor field. The spinor state of a physical vacuum can be changed by an external disturbance and it can be kept in this state steadily. Thus the effect can be recorded similarly to a standing wave of a certain spatial frequency structure. On the basis of this, the source of a static spinor field does not radiate but controls the phase state of the physical vacuum. The plane geometry of the physical vacuum is distorted by means of macrobodies of a certain size and shape, and thus spinor fields of considerable strength can be created. If the bodies have geometric dimensions with fulfillment of the golden section, then they can play the role of concentrators of the spinor field.

Different variants of the effect of spinor fields on physical processes, including on biological systems, on man, are possible [2]. A check of the possibility of such an effect is of unquestionable interest.

This article presents preliminary results obtained in a study of the effect of a static spinor field on crystallization of micellar structures of biological systems such as bile and high-density lipoproteins of human blood plasma.

The selection of biological systems for studying the effect of a static spinor field on biological structures is related to the fact that micellar formations as ordered biological systems can easily change structure under the effect of external physical fields, and therefore the effect of the spinor field can be recorded by means of the change in the phase structure of micellarity.

EXPERIMENTAL CONDITIONS

As the source of the static spinor field we used both special generators and hollow physical bodies of a certain configuration, for example, a cone, whose geometric dimension obeys the golden section. Cones of various materials were used in the work. The intensity of the spinor field was changed by changing the size of the cones and materials used for them. A quartz plate with the appropriate biological fluid applied on it was placed in the static spinor field. The control was an analogous plate with the same biological fluid placed in the hollow region of a body made of the same material but whose geometric dimensions do not obey the golden section.

Crystallization of the biological fluids was observed as a result of the effect of the generators under the same external thermal conditions. The structure of the solid preparation obtained was studied by the crystal-optical method with the use of a polarization microscope at an average magnification of 250-500 times.

In the experiments we used bile from human liver (C bile) of a gallstone patient and high-density lipoproteins (HDLs) isolated from human blood serum by the precipitation method [3].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Figure 1 shows photomicrographs (at the same magnification) of the solid bile preparation obtained

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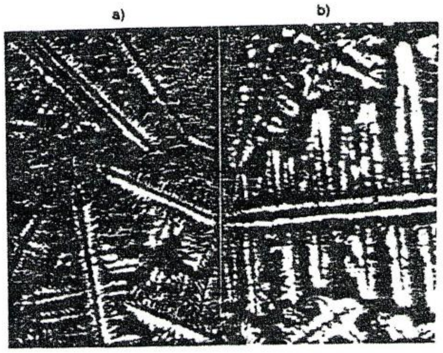

Fig. 1. Photomicrograph of the solid bile preparation obtained without the effect of the spinor field (a) and in the static spinor field (b). Magnification 60,000×. Printing reduction 1/2.

without the effect of the spinor field (see Fig. 1a) and in a static spinor field (see Fig. 1b). It is seen that the solid bile preparation has a fractal structure characteristic for crystals of micellar structures. Furthermore, it is seen that the static spinor field affects the fractal dimension of the crystals. More details of the large-scale fractal structure appear in the crystals of the preparation in comparison with the control specimen. The anisotropic part of the fractal structure changes substantially. The experiments had a stable reproducibility.

The spinor (torsion) field affects the process of crystallization of HDLs analogously, but in this case there are some special features related to the fact that the structure of lipoproteins in health and disease is different due to disturbance of lipid metabolism [3]. The occurrence of optically anisotropic inclusions, which are observed against the background of the fractal, centrid structure, is characteristic in the case of disturbance of lipid metabolism. The static spinor field affects both the fractal character of the structure of HDLs and the additional anisotropic inclusions, it changes their number and size.

The observed effects of the static spinor field on crystallization of bile and lipoproteins can be explained on the basis of a model of irreversible growth of a structure limited by diffusion of the main particles of the structure [4].

Since both bile [5] and HDLs [6] have a micellar structure, the formation of fractals occurs from micelles whose aggregation is limited by their diffusion from the solution at the interface with the solid phase. Since the micelles themselves consist of various biological molecules, including proteins, phospholipids, and cholesterol esters, they can be either charged or neutral depending on their composition and structure. When crystallization of such micelles occurs in a static spinor field, it, acting through the spin state on the micelles themselves, will affect their diffusion and actually the size and shape of the fractals. Furthermore, static spinor fields act at macroscopic levels, which is characteristic also for electromagnetic fields. It is necessary to point out the potential possibility of the effect of static spinor fields and spinor radiations on various media and objects. Thus, the erythrocyte sedimentation rate increases under the effect of a static spinor field. The influence of spinor effects on the activity of viruses and bacteria is presently being studied.

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Charlie got interested in Russian pyramids in 2016 while watching David Wilcock's *"Wisdom Teachings"* series. Intrigued by the extensive pyramid research compiled by Russian scientists, he set out to make pyramids for his own and others' use. After verifying a number of the Russian pyramid research results, and noticing tremendous personal health improvements, Russian Geometry Pyramids became his full-time passion and pursuit.

In early 2019, he was able to determine the Sacred Geometry of these pyramids contain a slant angle of 76.345 degrees. He was able to confirm this through direct measurements of photographs of the Russian pyramids, through the correlation of the Russian Pyramid with the Phi Scaling Angle developed by author and researcher Marshall Lefferts, and through his uncovering of extensive geometric correlations between the Giza and Russian pyramids. Interest and continued research into 76.345 concluded in his first book: "76.345 – Exploring the Hidden Secrets of the Golden Ratio". He is currently working on two books specifically on Russian Pyramids.

Charlie is also the Chair of the Pyramid Science Foundation, a 501 (c) (3) non-profit research corporation he created in 2020 to study the health, environmental, agricultural, and materials science benefits of Russian Geometry pyramids.

He is currently working on two books specifically on Russian Pyramids.

A former Wall Street former investment banker, Charlie was one of the primary architects of mortgage-backed securities in the 1970s. He received his BA and MBA degrees from Dartmouth College.